G-2 Report

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

NARS 265-7-9-276 1931
330
WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 29 1931

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces

(a) NATIONALIST FORCES - Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief
- Chang Hsueh-liang, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

Central Government Troops

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Chang Fan | Hingan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 1st | " | Chen Ming-shu | Canton | Kwangtung | 8,000 |
| 2nd | " | Lu Hsing-pang | Shunchang | Fukien | 8,000 |
| 4th | " | Chang Yi-fen | Hsuchow | Kiangsu | 8,000 |
| 5th | " | Wan Tien-tsun | Yushih | Honan | 12,000 |
| 6th | " | Li Chi-hsiang | Anyohsien | Szechwan | 8,000 |
| 6th | " | Chow Ch'i-to | Sinsiang | Honan | 8,000 |
| 9th | " | Chang Ju-kuang | Changchow | Fukien | 8,000 |
| 10th | " | Li Yi-hsuan | Shihnan | Hupeh | 6,000 |
| 10th | " | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | " | 10,000 |
| 11th | " | Chang Ying | Yochow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 12th | " | Yuan Ying | " | " | 12,000 |
| 12th | " | Hu Jo-yu | | | |
| 13th | " | Chang Ju-chi | | | |
| 13th | " | Lu Hsiao-ch'en | Loan | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Tung-yuan | Pingkiang | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Han-ming | Chumatien | Honan | 8,000 |
| 16th | " | Yang Ting-chung | Watlam | Kwangsi | 8,000 |
| 16th | " | Peng Wei-jen | Taohsien | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 17th | " | Sun Yu-ju | Hanchung | Shensi | 12,000 |
| 18th | " | Lu Ti-ping | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 19th | " | Li Chueh | Hwajung | Hunan | 12,000 |
| 20th | " | Sun Tung-hsuan | Tehchow | Shantung | 20,000 |
| 21st | " | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | " | 25,000 |
| 22nd | " | Ku Liang-ming | Yenchow | " | 10,000 |
| 23rd | " | Li Yun-chieh | Sinyang | Honan | 8,000 |
| 24th | " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Shihcheng | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 25th | " | Tai Ming-chuan | Loshan | Honan | 12,000 |
| 26th | " | Kuo Ju-tung | Hingkwo | Hupeh | 20,000 |
| 26th | " | Chen Yueh-han | Lincheng | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 28th | " | Kung Pin-fan | Taiho | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 29th | " | Tsao Fu-lin | Tsining | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 31st | " | T'ao Kuang | Chaling | Hunan | 8,000 |
| 32nd | " | Chen Kuang-chung | Pingsiang | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 33rd | " | Ke Yun-lung | Hwangan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chen Chu-chen | Hofeng | " | 8,000 |
| 34th | " | Ho Cheng-fan | Sientaochen | Hunan | 14,000 |
| 43rd | " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Kian | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 44th | " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Kwangshui | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 45th | " | Wei Li-huang | Pengpu | Anhwei | 12,000 |
| 46th | " | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Yingchow | " | 14,000 |
| 47th | " | Wang Chin-yu | Kishui | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 48th | " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Shihshow | Hupeh | 17,000 |
| 49th | " | Chang Chen | Kutien | Fukien | 9,500 |
| 50th | " | Tan Tao-yuan | Fuchow | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| | | | | Carried Forward | 477,500 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Central Government Troops** (cont'd) | | | | **Brought Forward** | **477,500** |
| 51st | Division | Fan Shih-sheng | Siangyang | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 52nd | " | Han Te-ch'in | Changshu | Kiangsi | 13,000 |
| 53rd | " | Li Yun-heng | Sinsiang | Honan | 8,000 |
| 54th | " | Hao Meng-lin | Tungku | Kiangsi | 16,000 |
| 55th | " | Juan Chao-chang | Kingtehchen | " | 12,000 |
| 56th | " | Liu Ho-ting | Nanfeng | " | 11,000 |
| 57th | " | Liang Hung-en | Anking | Anhwei | 10,000 |
| 58th | " | Ma Ching-yuan | Sanyuan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 59th | " | Yu Han-mou | Kweiping | Kwangsi | 8,000 |
| 60th | " | Tsai Ting-kai | Hingkwo | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 61st | " | Tai Chi | " | " | 12,000 |
| 62nd | " | Hsiang Han-ping | Chaochow | Kwangtung | 8,000 |
| 63rd | " | Li Yang-ching | Shiuchow | " | 8,000 |
| 64th | " | Ma Teng-chiao | Tsining | Shantung | 14,000 |
| 65th | " | Liu Cheng-hua | Sinsiang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 66th | " | Liu Mao-en | " | " | 12,000 |
| 68th | " | Chang Fang | Kiahsien | " | 12,000 |
| 69th | " | Chao Kuan-ying | | | |
| 70th | " | Fan Lung-chang | | | |
| 71st | " | Feng Ch'in-tsai | Pucheng | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 72nd | " | Ma Chuan-liang | Tsining | Shantung | 8,000 |
| 74th | " | Ch'iao Li-chai | Lincheng | " | 8,000 |
| 75th | " | Sung Tien-tsai | Siangyang | Hupeh | 8,000 |
| 76th | " | Li Mao-lin | Paofeng | Honan | 10,000 |
| 77th | " | Lo Lin | Kian | Kiangsi | 9,000 |
| Metro.Gar. | Div. | Feng Yi-pei | Nanking | Kiangsu | 20,000 |
| 2nd Cav. | " | Chang Li-sheng | Pengpu | Anhwei | 10,000 |
| 3rd | " | Chang Chan-kwei | Suining | Kiangsu | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind.Brig. | | Jung Chin-fang | Mienyang | Hupeh | 7,000 |
| 1st | " | Li Po-hua | Shanchow | Honan | 7,000 |
| 1st | " | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | Shensi | 5,000 |
| 1st | " | Wu Chun-ping | Ichang | Hupeh | 6,000 |
| 1st | " | Shih Chung-cheng | Pengpu | Anhwei | 4,000 |
| 1st | " | Chang Jui-kwei | Swatow | Kwangtung | 6,000 |
| 1st | " | Kuo Feng-ming | Hweian | Fukien | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | " | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " | Liang Hung-en | Tsaochow | Shantung | 5,000 |
| 2nd | " | Chen Hsiao-sze | Mengcheng | Anhwei | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " | Chang Chi-hsiang | Changteh | Hunan | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 3rd | " | Yuan Chia-sheng | Chinkiang | Kiangsu | 5,000 |
| 4th | " | Wang Ti-wen | Itu | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 5th | " | Pan Shan-chai | Kishui | " | 4,000 |
| 7th | " | Tai Hui-yuan | Shihmen | Hunan | 6,000 |
| 8th | " | Li Mu-ming | Anlu | Hupeh | 3,000 |
| 9th | " | T'ung K'un | | | |
| 12th | " | Hsu Sheng-yu | Kweiteh | Honan | 6,000 |
| 13th | " | Hsu Chia-yu | Lanfeng | " | 5,000 |
| 15th | " | Tang Sze-tung | Sinyang | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | **Carried Forward** | **848,500** |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (cont'd) | | Brought Forward | | 848,500 | |
| 16th Ind.Brig. | Wang Yun-shan | Sincheng | Honan | 5,000 | |
| 18th " " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | Fukien | 4,000 | |
| Training " | Huang Jen-huan | Pingnam | Kwangsi | 6,000 | |
| Pistol " | Lei Tai-ping | Kufow | Shantung | 6,000 | |
| 1st Cav. " | An Chun-tsai | Kaifeng | Honan | 6,000 | |
| " " | Ma Ming-shan | Kaotang | Shantung | 5,000 | |
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Futing | Fukien | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Kutien | " | 4,000 | CONSTB.) |
| Gendarmerie | Wu Sze-yu | Nanking | Kiangsu | 3,600 | |
| 1st Art.Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | Honan | 2,500 | |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | " | 2,500 | |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Kaifeng | " | 2,500 | |
| Training " | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | Fukien | 2,500 | |
| Six Regiment Provincial Defense Force ) | | | | | |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.) | | | Chekiang | 10,000 | |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla ) | | | | | |
| | | Total . . . . | | 912,100 | |

A brigade of the 12th Division under Yuan Ying is reported to have mutinied on March 5th at Sinyang and the mutineers, after killing the brigadier, have joined the communist-bandits. Remnants of this division have since been transfered to Yochow, Hunan, for training and replacement.

The 12th and 13th Divisions under Hu Jo-yu and Chang Ju-chi, respectively, are recently reported to have disintegrated.

A brigade of the 34th Division, now under acting commander Ho Cheng-fan, has been routed by communist-bandits south of Sinyang in southern Honan. Yueh Wei-chun, the former commander, with a small body of men, has been forced into a mountain retreat west of Sinyang, and is reported to be still beseiged by the communist-bandits. Remnants of this division have been transfered to Sientaochen as replacements.

The 69th Division under Chao Kuan-ying is also reported to have mutinied and disintegrated at Yiyang in Honan.

The 70th Division and the 9th Independent Brigade under Fan Lung-chang and T'ung K'un, respectively, no longer exist, the former has been reorganized as a brigade into the 68th Division under Chang Fang and the latter into the 32nd Division under Chen Kuang-chung.

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Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Kaifeng | Honan | 12,000 | |
| 2nd " | Yang Sheng-chih | Loyang | " | 15,000 | |
| 3rd " | Chen Chi-cheng | Hwaying | Shensi | 12,000 | |
| 4th " | Hsu Ting-yao | Yushan | Kiangsi | 10,000 | * |
| 5th " | Hu Tsu-yu | Kiukiang | " | 12,000 | |
| 6th " | Chao Kuan-tao | Sinyang | Honan | 12,000 | |
| 7th " | Wang Chun | Hsuchow | Kiangsu | 12,000 | |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Sincheng | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 9th " | Chiang Ting-wen | Loyang | Honan | 12,000 | |
| 11th " | Lo Cho-ying | Hankow | Hupeh | 12,000 | |
| 12th " | Chin Han-ting | Lincheng | Shantung | 12,000 | |
| 13th " | Hsia Tou-yin | Macheng | Hupeh | 12,000 | |
| 14th " | Chen Cheng | Hankow | " | 10,000 | * |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 155,000 |

* Cadets from the Military School at Nanking as distinguished from Chiang Kai-shek's old divisions.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Lei Chung-tien | Lanchow | Kansu | 8,000 | |
| 7th " | Ma Hung-pin | " | " | 12,000 | |
| 25th " | Sun Lien-chung | Loan | Kiangsi | 18,000 | |
| 27th " | Kao Shu-hsun | Ihwang | " | 18,000 | |
| 30th " | Chi Hung-chang | Shangcheng | Honan | 12,000 | |
| 31st " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Kwangshui | Hupeh | 12,000 | |
| 32nd " | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwaian | Kiangsu | 12,000 | |
| 1st Cav.Div. | Ma Lin | Lanchow | Kansu | 5,000 | |
| 1st " " | Liu Feng-chi | Kweiteh | Honan | 4,000 | |
| 1st " Brig. | Chu Ch'ang-te | Suining | Kiangsu | 5,000 | |
| 2nd " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | " | 5,000 | |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 111,000 |

The above units are old Kuominchun divisions which surrendered to the Government.

The 1st and 2nd Cavalry Brigades under Chu Ch'ang-te and Chang Hua-t'ang, respectively, have been reorganized from the 2nd and 3rd Cavalry Divisions which were listed in the last Report.

Total Central Government Troops, Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions and former Kuominchun forces who surrendered . . . . . 1,178,100

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(b) FORMER ANTI-GOVERNMENT FORCES

First Group of Armies
(Pai Chung-hsi)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th | Army Corps | Chang Fa-ku'ei | Nanning | Kwangsi | 20,000 |
| 7th | " " | Yang T'eng-hui | Poseh | " | 15,000 |
| 8th | " " | Chow Lan | Liuchow | " | 15,000 |
| 15th | " " | Huang Shao-hsiung | Nanning | " | 15,000 |
| 16th | Division | Pai Chung-hsi | Poseh | " | 12,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Hsu Ch'i-ming | Liuchow | " | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Meng Chih | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | Total . . . . | 85,000 |

The Situation in Kwangsi is still unsettled though military operations have ceased as was before reported. Disbandment and reorganization of the above units have not as yet commenced.

Former Kuominchun Forces

The units which were listed under Kuominchun Forces in the last Report are said to have completed disbandment and reorganization as follows:-

3rd Army - Sung Che-yuan

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Feng Chih-an | Icheng | Shansi | 18,000 |
| 2nd | " | Chang Tze-chung | Kiangchow | " | 18,000 |
| 1st | Ind. Div. | Pang Ping-hsun | Yuncheng | " | 20,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Sun Tien-ying | Tsechow | " | 26,000 |
| | | | | Total . . . . | 82,000 |

The above 1st and 2nd Independent Divisions are not attached to the 3rd Army Headquarters but are placed under its commander. The latter unit under Sun Tien-ying is reorganized from miscellaneous troops in the former anti-government movement as was mentioned in the last Report.

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## Shansi-Suiyuan Precautionary Forces

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1st Army Corps** - Sun Ch'u | | | | | |
| 1st Division | | Meng Hsien-chi | Yutze | Shansi | 3,000 |
| 2nd | " | T'ao Chen-wu | " | " | 3,000 |
| 3rd | " | Ma Yen-chow | " | " | 3,000 |
| **2nd Army Corps** - Yang Hsiao-ou | | | | | |
| 4th Division | | Chow Sze-ch'eng | Luan | " | 3,000 |
| 5th | " | Chang Wen-shun | " | " | 3,000 |
| 6th | " | | " | " | 3,000 |
| **3rd Army Corps** - Wang Ching-kuo | | | | | |
| 7th Division | | Tien Hsiu-chang | Saratsi | Suiyuan | 3,000 |
| 8th | " | T'ien Shu-mei | " | " | 3,000 |
| 9th | " | Wang T'ing-ying | " | " | 3,000 |
| **4th Army Corps** - Li Sheng-ta | | | | | |
| 10th Division | | Ch'en Chang-chieh | Tatung | Shansi | 3,000 |
| 11th | " | Tuan Shu-hua | " | " | 3,000 |
| 12th | " | Huo Yuan-pi | " | " | 3,000 |
| **5th Army Corps** - Li Fu-ying | | | | | |
| 13th Division | | An Hsi-ku | Taiyuan | " | 3,000 |
| 14th | " | To Chen | Wutai | " | 3,000 |
| 15th | " | Chai Hsueh-ming | Kwohsien | " | 3,000 |
| **6th Army Corps** - Yang Yueh-fang | | | | | |
| 16th Division | | Wang Yu-ju | Taiku | " | 3,000 |
| 17th | " | | " | " | 3,000 |
| 18th | " | Chin Chung-ho | " | " | 3,000 |
| **8th Army Corps** - Chang Hui-chao | | | | | |
| 22nd Division | | Chow Cheng-chien | Tatung | " | 3,000 |
| 23rd | " | Yu Hai-ho | " | " | 3,000 |
| 24th | " | | " | " | 3,000 |
| **9th Army Corps** - Feng Peng-chu | | | | | |
| 25th Division | | Huang Kuang-hua | Showyang | " | 3,000 |
| 26th | " | Kao Hung-wen | " | " | 3,000 |
| 27th | " | Kuo Wei-fan | " | " | 3,000 |
| | | | Carried Forward | | 72,000 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shansi-Suiyuan Precautionary Forces (cont'd) | | | | Brought Forward | 72,000 |
| 10th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi | | | | | |
| 28th Division | | Yeh Ch'i-chieh | Fengchen | Suiyuan | 3,000 |
| 29th | " | Pai Ju-ch'ing | " | " | 3,000 |
| 30th | " | Chen Ping-chien | " | " | 3,000 |
| 15th Army Corps - Chien Shao-kuan | | | | | |
| 10th Brigade | | Liu Cho-ch'ing | Yutze | Shansi | 2,500 |
| 11th | " | Fan Kang-lin | " | " | 2,500 |
| 12th | " | Huang Shih-tung | " | " | 2,500 |
| 16th Army Corps - Yang Ch'eng-yuan | | | | | |
| 4th Brigade | | Liu Fang-chi | Pingyang | " | 2,500 |
| 5th | " | Li Chia-lin | " | " | 2,500 |
| 6th | " | Liang Chien-tang | " | " | 2,500 |
| Training Div. | | Li Ching-jung | Taiyuan | " | 8,000 |
| 1st Cav. | " | Yang Chao-lin | Tatung | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Yuan Ping-fan | " | " | 2,000 |
| 4th | " " | Wang Ying | Paotou | Suiyuan | 4,000 |
| 5th | " " | Kuo Feng-shan | Tatung | Shansi | 2,500 |
| 6th | " " | Sun Chang-sheng | " | " | 2,500 |
| Bodyguard Brig. | | Tu Ch'un-yi | Taiyuan | " | 6,000 |
| 28th | " | Yuan Tseng-ching | Tatung | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 133,000 |

Disbandment and reorganization of the Shansi-Suiyuan Precautionary Forces has not as yet been completed. The search for funds for disbandment still goes on.

## The Thirteenth Route Army
(Shih Yu-san)

The units which were listed under this heading in the last Report are said to have undergone further disbandment and reorganization as follows:-

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | | Shih Yu-san | Shunteh | Hopei | 18,000 |
| 2nd | " | Mi Wen-ho | Changteh | Honan | 18,000 |
| 3rd | " | Sun Kwang-chien | Hantan | Hopei | 18,000 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 54,000 |

Total Former Anti-Government Forces - 354,000

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## Miscellaneous Units
(Nominally under National Government's Control)

Yunnan - Lung Yun, Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 98th Division | Lu Han | Kwangnan | Yunnan | 6,420 |
| 99th " | Chu Hsu | Chiupei | " | 4,420 |
| 100th " | Chang Feng-ch'un | Yunnanfu | " | 4,420 |
| 101st " | Chang Ch'ung | Kwangnan | " | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-shun | Yunnanfu | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | Chaotung | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | " | 456 |
| | | | Total | . . . . 22,836 |

Kweichow - Mao Kuang-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Mao Kuang-hsiang | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | Total | . . . . 20,000 |

Sinkiang

Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army . . . . . 10,000

Szechwan

20th Army under Yang Sen

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Chuhsien | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | " | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

21st Army under Liu Hsiang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | T'ang Shih-tsung | Ichang | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Patung | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Fang-chow | Chungking | Szechwan | 15,000 |
| Border Def.Trps. | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| Training Div. | Chang Tsai | Chungking | Szechwan | 5,000 |
| Ind. Division | Wang Chao-kw'ei | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | 54,000 |

Carried Forward . . . . . 84,000

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Szechwan (continued)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brought Forward | | 84,000 |

24th Army under Liu Wen-hui

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Liu Wen-hui | Chengtu | Szechwan | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | Hsiang Chuan-i | " | " | 12,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsia Show-hai | " | " | 12,000 |
| Border Def. Trps. | Lan Ying-tung | Szechwan-Hsikang | | 14,000 |
| | | | | 50,000 |

28th Army under Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | Suining | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Ch'en Shu-nung | Kienchow | " | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | " | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 40,000 |

29th Army under T'ien Sung-yao

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | Szechwan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Heng | " | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tsang Hsien-tung | " | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Nai-ch'ang | " | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " ". | Wang Ming-chang | " | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

Border Defense Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Liu Tsung-hou | Suiting | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| | | Total Szechwan Forces | | . . . . . 214,000 |

In Szechwan skirmishes are reported to have taken place at Kienchow and Lochih between Li Chi-hsiang, Commander of the government 6th Division, and troops of the 28th Army under Teng Hsi-hou, According to press reports, Liu Wen-hui, Commander of the 24th Army, supports Teng, who has driven the 6th division to Anyohsien, and, meanwhile, the said division is planning with Yang Sen, Commander of the 20th Army, to launch a counter attack. The Government has ordered Liu Hsiang, Commander of the 21st Army and concurrently Tupan of Rehabilitation Affairs, to settle the differences, but so far no result has been attained.

Total Miscellaneous Units - 266,836

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(c) NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER DEFENSE FORCES -

Commander-in-Chief - Chang Hsueh-liang
Deputy Commanders - Chang Tso-hsiang
- Wan Fu-lin

Liaoning

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade | Wang Yi-che | Shenyang | Liaoning | 11,000 |
| 3rd " | Ho Chu-kuo | Shanhaikwan | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 12th " | Chang T'ing-shu | Kowpangtze | Liaoning | 10,000 |
| 16th " | Miao Chen-lin | Sinminfu | " | 10,000 |
| 19th " | Sun Te-chuan | Lwanchow | Hopei | 11,000 |
| 20th " | Chang Hsien-tao | T'annan | Liaoning | 11,000 |
| 22nd " | Huang Chih-chung | | | 10,000 |
| 24th " | Huang Shih-yueh | Changtu | Liaoning | 10,000 |
| 3rd Cav.Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Yungping | Hopei | 6,000 |
| | | | | 89,000 |

Field Artillery - Tsou Tso-hua

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Art.Regt. | | Shanhaikwan | Hopei | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | | Chaoyang | Jehol | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | | Peichen | Liaoning | 6,000 |
| 6th " " | | Shenyang | " | 6,000 |
| 7th Heavy A.R. | | Peichen | " | 6,000 |
| 8th " " " | | " | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 36,000 |

Engineers - Po Kuei-ling

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 Batt'ns stationed at Shenyang, Changwu & Kaiyuan | 3,200 |
| 1 Communications Detachment - Peitaying, Liaoning. | 800 |
| | 4,000 |

First Army - Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Brigade | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | Chahar | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Tung Ying-pin | Hsuanhwa | " | 10,000 |
| 6th " | Li Chen-t'ang | Shihkiachwang | Hopei | 11,000 |
| 23rd " | Ch'en Kuang-chun | Peiping | " | 10,000 |
| 27th " | Liu Nai-chang | Paoting | " | 10,000 |
| 6th Cav.Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Neikiu | " | 8,000 |
| 2nd " Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Dolonor | Chahar | 4,000 |
| 1st Art.Regt. | | Peiping | Hopei | 6,000 |
| 1st Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | 69,800 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Liaoning (continued)

Second Army - Wang Shu-chang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Brigade | Liu Kwei-t'ang | Puyang | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 2nd | " | Ting Hsi-ch'un | Yangliutsing | " | 10,000 |
| 25th | " | Yao Tung-fan | Tientsin | " | 10,000 |
| 1st | Cav.Brig. | Sun Hsu-chang | Taming | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " Regt. | | Tientsin | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd | Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | 42,800 |

Total Liaoning Forces . . . . 241,600

Kirin - Chang Tso-hsiang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Brigade | Su Te-ch'en | Shwangchengfu | Kirin | 8,000 |
| 8th | " | Li Wei-lin | Kwangchengtze | " | 7,000 |
| 9th | " | Li Tu | Yenki | " | 8,000 |
| 10th | " | Chang Tso-chow | Kirin | " | 8,000 |
| 13th | " | Ki Hsing | Yenki | " | 7,000 |
| 18th | " | Ting Ch'ao | Harbin | " | 7,000 |
| 21st | " | Chao Chih-hsiang | Ningut'a | " | 10,000 |
| 26th | " | Hsing Chan-ching | Harbin | " | 8,000 |
| 16th | Cav.Brig. | Li Cheng-shan | Suifen | " | 10,000 |
| 18th | " " | Huang Ch'in | " | " | 8,000 |
| | | | Total | | . . . . 81,000 |

Heilungkiang - Wan Fu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Brigade | Shih Mei-feng | Pokotu | Heilungkiang | 7,000 |
| 2nd | " | Wang Nan-p'ing | Payenchow | " | 7,000 |
| 14th | " | Hsu Yung-ho | Angangki | " | 10,000 |
| 15th | " | Su Ping-wen | Hailar | " | 10,000 |
| 17th | " | Yu Chao-lin | Tsitsihar | " | 7,000 |
| 1st | Cav.Brig. | Chang Wei-chan | Pokotu | " | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Wang Er-chan | " | " | 4,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Pa Ying-o | Heiho | " | 4,000 |
| 12th | " " | Ma Chen-shan | Hulan | " | 4,000 |
| | | | Total | | . . . . 57,000 |

CHINA (Military)

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Jehol - Tang Yu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Brigade | Chang Sheng-yun | Jehol | Jehol | 6,000 |
| 22nd | " | Fu Ch'un | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| 38th | " | Tung Fu-ting | Chaoyang | " | 7,000 |
| 51st | " | Liu Hsiang-chin | Fengning | " | 7,000 |
| 1st | Cav.Brig. | Liu Shang-sheng | Pingchuan | " | 4,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Chia Kuo-cheng | Linhsi | " | 4,500 |
| 3rd | " " | Chao Kuo-tseng | Chefeng | " | 4,500 |
| 17th | " " | Tsen Hsin-wu | Jehol | " | 4,500 |
| 19th | " " | Shih Wen-hua | Lwanping | " | 4,500 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 48,500 |

Total Northeastern Frontier Defense Forces - 428,100

* * * *

TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, not including irregulars - 2,227,036

PGT

Nelson E. Margetts
Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

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G-2 Report

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4-1

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

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1. Composition and Distribution of Forces

(a) NATIONALIST FORCES - Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief
- Chang Hsueh-liang, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

Central Government Troops

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Chang Fan | Hingan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 1st | " | Chen Ming-shu | Canton | Kwangtung | 8,000 |
| 2nd | " | Lu Hsing-pang | Shunchang | Fukien | 8,000 |
| 4th | " | Chang Yi-fen | Hsuchow | Kiangsu | 8,000 |
| 5th | " | Wan Tien-tsun | Yushih | Honan | 12,000 |
| 6th | " | Li Chi-hsiang | Suining | Szechwan | 8,000 |
| 6th | " | Chow Ch'i-to | Sinsiang | Honan | 8,000 |
| 9th | " | Chang Ju-kuang | Changchow | Fukien | 8,000 |
| 10th | " | Li Yi-hsuan | Shihnan | Hupeh | 6,000 |
| 10th | " | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | " | 10,000 |
| 11th | " | Chang Ying | Yochow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 12th | " | Yuan Ying | " | " | 12,000 |
| 13th | " | Lu Hsiao-ch'en | Loan | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Tung-yuan | Pingkiang | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Han-ming | Chumatien | Honan | 8,000 |
| 16th | " | Yang Ting-chung | Watlam | Kwangsi | 8,000 |
| 16th | " | Peng Wei-jen | Taohsien | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 17th | " | Sun Yu-ju | Hanchung | Shensi | 12,000 |
| 18th | " | Lu Ti-ping | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 19th | " | Li Chueh | Hwajung | Hunan | 12,000 |
| 20th | " | Sun Tung-hsuan | Kiaochow | Shantung | 20,000 |
| 21st | " | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | " | 30,000 |
| 22nd | " | Ku Liang-ming | Yenchow | " | 10,000 |
| 23rd | " | Li Yun-chieh | Sinyang | Honan | 8,000 |
| 24th | " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Shihcheng | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 25th | " | Tai Ming-chuan | Loshan | Honan | 12,000 |
| 26th | " | Kuo Ju-tung | Hingkwo | Hupeh | 20,000 |
| 26th | " | Chen Yueh-han | Lincheng | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 28th | " | Kung Pin-fnan | Taiho | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 29th | " | Tsao Fu-lin | Tsinan | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 31st | " | T'ao Kuang | Hengchow | Hunan | 8,000 |
| 32nd | " | Chen Kuang-chung | Pingsiang | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 33rd | " | Ke Yun-lung | Hwangan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chen Chu-chen | Hofeng | " | 8,000 |
| 34th | " | Ho Cheng-fan | Sientaochen | " | 14,000 |
| 43rd | " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Kian | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 44th | " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Hwangpei | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 45th | " | Wei Li-huang | Pengpu | Anhwei | 12,000 |
| 46th | " | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Yingchow | " | 14,000 |
| 47th | " | Tang Ching-shan | Kishui | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 48th | " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Shihshow | Hupeh | 17,000 |
| 49th | " | Chang Chen | Yungting | Fukien | 9,500 |
| 50th | " | Tan Tao-yuan | Iningchow | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| | | | Carried Forward | | 482,500 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (continued) | | | Brought Forward | | 482,500 |
| 51st | Division | Pan Shih-sheng | Kingmen | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 52nd | " | Han Te-ch'in | Changshu | Kiangsi | 13,000 |
| 53rd | " | Li Yun-heng | Sinsiang | Honan | 8,000 |
| 54th | " | Hao Meng-lin | Tungku | Kiangsi | 16,000 |
| 55th | " | Juan Chao-chang | Kingtehchen | " | 12,000 |
| 56th | " | Liu Ho-ting | Nanfeng | " | 11,000 |
| 57th | " | Liang Hung-en | Anking | Anhwei | 10,000 |
| 58th | " | Ma Ching-yuan | Sanyuan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 59th | " | Yu Han-mou | Kweiping | Kwangsi | 8,000 |
| 60th | " | Tsai Ting-kai | Hingkwo | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 61st | " | Tai Chi | " | " | 12,000 |
| 62nd | " | Hsiang Han-ping | Chaochow | Kwangtung | 8,000 |
| 63rd | " | Li Yang-ching | Shiuchow | " | 8,000 |
| 64th | " | Ma Teng-chiao | Tsining | Shantung | 14,000 |
| 65th | " | Liu Cheng-hua | Sinsiang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 66th | " | Liu Mao-en | " | " | 12,000 |
| 68th | " | Chang Fang | Kiahsien | " | 12,000 |
| 71st | " | Feng Ch'in-tsai | Pucheng | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 72nd | " | Ma Chuan-liang | Tsining | Shantung | 8,000 |
| 74th | " | Ch'iao Li-chai | Lincheng | " | 8,000 |
| 75th | " | Sung Tien-tsai | Siangyang | Hupeh | 8,000 |
| 76th | " | Li Mao-lin | Paofeng | Honan | 10,000 |
| 77th | " | Lo Lin | Kian | Kiangsi | 9,000 |
| Metro.Gar. | Div. | Feng Yi-pei | Nanking | Kiangsu | 20,000 |
| 2nd Cav. | " | Chang Li-sheng | Pengpu | Anhwei | 10,000 |
| 3rd | " | Chang Chan-kwei | Suining | Kiangsu | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind.Brig. | | Jung Chin-fang | Mienyang | Hupeh | 7,000 |
| 1st | " | Li Po-hua | Shanchow | Honan | 7,000 |
| 1st | " | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | Shensi | 5,000 |
| 1st | " | Wu Chun-ping | Ichang | Hupeh | 6,000 |
| 1st | " | Shih Chung-cheng | Pengpu | Anhwei | 4,000 |
| 1st | " | Chang Jui-kwei | Swatow | Kwangtung | 6,000 |
| 1st | " | Kuo Feng-ming | Hweian | Fukien | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | " | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " | Liang Hung-en | Tsaochow | Shantung | 5,000 |
| 2nd | " | Chen Hsiao-sze | Mengcheng | Anhwei | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " | Chang Chi-hsiang | Changteh | Hunan | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 3rd | " | Yuan Chia-sheng | Chinkiang | Kiangsu | 5,000 |
| 4th | " | Wang Ti-wen | Itu | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 5th | " | Pan Shan-chai | Kishui | " | 4,000 |
| 7th | " | Tai Hui-yuan | Shihmen | Hunan | 6,000 |
| 8th | " | Li Mu-ming | Anlu | Hupeh | 3,000 |
| 12th | " | Hsu Sheng-yu | Kweiteh | Honan | 6,000 |
| 13th | " | Hsu Chia-yu | Lanfeng | " | 5,000 |
| 15th | " | Tang Sze-tung | Hsuchang | " | 4,000 |
| | | | Carried Forward | | 853,500 |

CHINA (Military)

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (continued) | | Brought Forward | | | 855,500 |
| 16th Ind. Brig. | Wang Yun-shan | Sincheng | Honan | 5,000 | |
| 18th " " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | Fukien | 4,000 | |
| Training " | Huang Jen-huan | Pingnam | Kwangsi | 6,000 | |
| Pistol " | Lei Tai-ping | Kufow | Shantung | 6,000 | |
| 1st Cav. " | An Chun-tsai | Kaifeng | Honan | 6,000 | |
| " " | Ma Ming-shan | Kaotang | Shantung | 5,000 | |
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Futing | Fukien | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Kutien | " | 4,000 | CONSTB.) |
| Gendarmerie | Wu Sze-yu | Nanking | Kiangsu | 3,600 | |
| 1st Art. Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | Honan | 2,500 | |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | " | 2,500 | |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Kaifeng | " | 2,500 | |
| Training " | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | Fukien | 2,500 | |
| Six Regiment Provincial Defense Force ) | | | | | |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn. ) | | | Chekiang | 10,000 | |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla ) | | | | | |
| | | Total . . . . | | | 917,100 |

Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Kaifeng | Honan | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | Yang Sheng-chih | Loyang | " | 15,000 |
| 3rd " | Chen Chi-cheng | Hwaying | Shensi | 12,000 |
| 4th " | Hsu Ting-yao | Yushan | Kiangsi | 10,000 * |
| 5th " | Hu Tsu-yu | Kiukiang | " | 12,000 |
| 6th " | Chao Kuan-tao | Sinyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 7th " | Wang Chun | Hsuchow | Kiangsu | 12,000 |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Sincheng | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 9th " | Chiang Ting-wen | Loyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 11th " | Lo Cho-ying | Hankow | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 12th " | Chin Han-ting | Lincheng | Shantung | 12,000 |
| 13th " | Hsia Tou-yin | Macheng | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 14th " | Chen Cheng | Hankow | " | 10,000 * |
| | Total . . . . | | | 155,000 |

* Cadets from the Military School at Nanking as distinguished from Chiang Kai-shek's old divisions.

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Lei Chung-tien | Lanchow | Kansu | 8,000 |
| 7th | " | Ma Hung-pin | " | " | 12,000 |
| 25th | " | Sun Lien-chung | Yungfeng | Kiangsi | 18,000 |
| 27th | " | Kao Shu-hsun | " | " | 18,000 |
| 30th | " | Chi Hung-chang | Shangcheng | Honan | 12,000 |
| 31st | " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Kwangshui | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 32nd | " | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwaian | Kiangsu | 12,000 |
| 1st | Cav.Div. | Ma Lin | Lanchow | Kansu | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Liu Feng-chi | Kweiteh | Honan | 4,000 |
| 1st | " Brig. | Chu Ch'ang-te | Suining | Kiangsu | 5,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | " | 5,000 |
| | | | | Total . . . . | 111,000 |

The above units are old Kuominchun divisions which surrendered to the Government.

Total Central Government Troops, Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions and former Kuominchun forces who surrendered . . . . . 1,183,100

(b) FORMER ANTI-GOVERNMENT FORCES

First Group of Armies
(Pai Chung-hsi)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th | Army Corps | Chang Fa-ku'ei | Nanning | Kwangsi | 20,000 |
| 7th | " " | Yang T'eng-hui | Poseh | " | 15,000 |
| 8th | " " | Chow Lan | Liuchow | " | 15,000 |
| 15th | " " | Huang Shao-hsiung | Nanning | " | 15,000 |
| 16th | Division | Pai Chung-hsi | Poseh | " | 12,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Hsu Ch'i-ming | Liuchow | " | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Meng Chih | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | Total . . . . | 85,000 |

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## Miscellaneous Units
(Nominally under National Government's Control)

Yunnan - Lung Yun, Commander-in-Chief.

The 98th, 99th, 100th and 101st divisions which were listed under this heading in the last Report no longer exist. These units have been reorganized as the 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th Brigades as follows and the division headquarters have already been abolished. It is noted that former commanders of the above-mentioned first 3 divisions have been discharged from the service on account of an uprising against Lung Yun, which occurred on March 11, 1931.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | Yunnan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | " | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Yunnanfu | " | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Kwangan | " | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-shun | Yunnanfu | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | " | 800 |
| First " Peace Maintenance Battalion | An Te-hua Shih Hua | Chaotung Talifu | " " | 2,000 456 |
| | | Total | | 22,836 |

Kweichow - Mao Kuang-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Mao Kuang-hsiang | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | Total | | 20,000 |

Sinkiang

Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army . . . . . 10,000

Szechwan

20th Army under Yang Sen

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Chuhsien | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | " | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

CHINA (Military)

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Szechwan (continued)

21st Army under Liu Hsiang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | T'ang Shih-tsung | Ichang | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Patung | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Fang-chow | Chungking | Szechwan | 15,000 |
| Border Def.Trps. | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| Training Div. | Chang Tsai | Chungking | Szechwan | 5,000 |
| Ind. Division | Wang Chao-kw'ei | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | 54,000 |

24th Army under Liu Wen-hui

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Liu Wen-hui | Chengtu | Szechwan | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | Hsiang Chuan-i | " | " | 12,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsia Show-hai | " | " | 12,000 |
| Border Def.Trps. | Lan Ying-tung | Szechwan-Hsikang | | 14,000 |
| | | | | 50,000 |

28th Army under Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Ch'en Shu-rung | Anyohsien | " | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 40,000 |

29th Army under T'ien Sung-yao

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route | Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | Szechwan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | " | T'ang Heng | " | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | " | Tsang Hsien-tung | " | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " | " | Lo Nai-ch'ang | " | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " | " | Wang Ming-chang | " | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | | 30,000 |

Border Defense Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liu Tsung-hou | Suiting | Szechwan | 10,000 |

Total Szechwan Forces . . . . 214,000

The military situation in Szechwan is still unsettled, but hostile operations are said to have ceased. Latest press reports state that the Government 6th Division under Li Chi-hsiang has taken possession of Suining and Shehung districts and that the 24th and 28th Armies under Liu Wen-hui and Teng Hsi-hou, respectively, have withdrawn to their original stations, awaiting peaceful settlement of existing differences.

Total Miscellaneous Units - 266,836

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(c) NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER DEFENSE FORCES -

Commander-in-Chief - Chang Hsueh-liang
Deputy Commanders - Chang Tso-hsiang
- Wan Fu-lin

Liaoning

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade | Wang Ti-che | Shenyang | Liaoning | 11,000 |
| 3rd " | Ho Chu-kuo | Shanhaikwan | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 12th " | Chang T'ing-shu | Kowpangtze | Liaoning | 10,000 |
| 16th " | Miao Chan-lin | Sinminfu | " | 10,000 |
| 19th " | Sun Te-chuan | Lwanchow | Hopei | 11,000 |
| 20th " | Chang Hsien-tao | T'aonan | Liaoning | 11,000 |
| 22nd " | Huang Chih-chung | | | 10,000 |
| 24th " | Huang Shih-yueh | Changwu | Liaoning | 10,000 |
| 3rd Cav.Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Yungping | Hopei | 6,000 |
| | | | Total | 89,000 |

Field Artillery - Tsou Tso-hua

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Art. Regt. | Shanhaikwan | Hopei | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Chaoyang | Jehol | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Peichen | Liaoning | 6,000 |
| 6th " " | Shenyang | " | 6,000 |
| 7th Heavy A.R. | Peichen | " | 6,000 |
| 8th " " " | " | " | 6,000 |
| | | Total | 36,000 |

Engineers - Po Kuei-ling

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 Batt'ns stationed at Shenyang, Changwu & Kaiyuan | 3,200 |
| 1 Communications Detachment - Peitaying, Liaoning. | 800 |
| Total | 4,000 |

First Army - Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Brigade | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | Chahar | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Tung Ying-pin | Hsuanhwa | " | 10,000 |
| 6th " | Li Chen-t'ang | Shihkiachwang | Hopei | 11,000 |
| 23rd " | Ch'en Kwang-chun | Peiping | " | 10,000 |
| 27th " | Liu Nai-chang | Paoting | " | 10,000 |
| 6th Cav.Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Neikiu | " | 8,000 |
| 2nd " Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Dolonor | Chahar | 4,000 |
| 1st Art.Regt. | | Peiping | Hopei | 6,000 |
| 1st Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | Total | 69,800 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Liaoning (continued)

Second Army - Wang Shu-chang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Brigade | Liu Kwei-t'ang | Puyang | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 2nd | " | Ting Hsi-ch'un | Yangliutsing | " | 10,000 |
| 25th | " | Yao Tung-fan | Tientsin | " | 10,000 |
| 1st | Cav.Brig. | Sun Hsu-chang | Taming | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd | Art.Regt. | | Tientsin | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd | Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | Total | 42,800 |

Total Liaoning Forces . . . . . 241,600

Third Army - Sung Che-yuan

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Feng Chih-an | Yungcheng | Shansi | 18,000 |
| 2nd | " | Chang Tze-chung | Kiangchow | " | 18,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Div. | Pang Ping-hsun | Chinyuanhsien | " | 20,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Sun Tien-ying | Tsechow | " | 26,000 |
| | | | | | 82,000 |

With exception of the above Third Army which was reorganized from Kuominchun and Miscellaneous troops in the former anti-government movement as mentioned in the last Report 7977, the disbandment and reorganization of Shansi-Suiyuan Precautionary Forces have now been completed as follows, and these troops are placed under control of Chang Hsueh-liang, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, Navy and Aeronautical Forces.

It is recently ascertained that these units will undergo further disbandment and reorganization, as the Shansi financial authorities are still embarrassed from want of necessary funds to maintain such an ample force in the provinces of Shansi and Suiyuan.

Fourth Army - Shang Chen

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd | Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Luanfu | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 4th | " | Feng Peng-chu | Showyang | " | 10,000 |

Fifth Army - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5th | Division | Li Fu-ying | Kwohsien | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 6th | " | Yang Cheng-yuan | Pingyang | " | 10,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Sixth Army - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | Saratsi | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| 8th " | Yang Yueh-fang | Taiku | Shansi | 10,000 |

Seventh Army - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Li Sheng-ta | Tatung | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 10th " | Fu Tso-yi | Fengchen | Suiyuan | 10,000 |

Railway Protection Army - Sun Chu

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11th Division | Kao Kwei-tze | Pingtingchow | Shansi | 7,500 |
| 12th " | Sun Chu | Yutzehsien | " | 6,500 |

Emergency Army - Jung Hung-lu

This army is under reorganization at present from the 8th Army Corps, formerly belonging to Chang Hui-chao. Strength and stations are not yet known.

Cavalry Forces - Chao Cheng-show

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | Suiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | " | 6,000 |

Ten Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai

Stationed at Suiyuan, Tatung, Taiyuan and Yutzehsien. 8,000

Total former Kuominchun, Shansi-Suiyuan and Miscellaneous Troops 196,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Thirteenth Route Army - Shih Yu-san

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Shih Yu-san | Shunteh | Hopei | 18,000 |
| 2nd | " | Mi Wen-ho | Changteh | Honan | 18,000 |
| 3rd | " | Sun Kwang-chien | Hantan | Hopei | 18,000 |
| | | | | Total . . . . | 54,000 |

This route army receives support both from the Central Government and the Northeast, and is also placed under control of Chang Hsueh-liang, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, Navy and Aeronautical Forces.

Kirin - Chang Tso-hsiang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Brigade | Su Te-ch'en | Shwangchangfu | Kirin | 8,000 |
| 8th | " | Li Wei-lin | Kwangchengtze | " | 7,000 |
| 9th | " | Li Tu | Yenki | " | 8,000 |
| 10th | " | Chang Tso-chow | Kirin | " | 8,000 |
| 13th | " | Ki Hsing | Yenki | " | 7,000 |
| 18th | " | Ting Ch'ao | Harbin | " | 7,000 |
| 21st | " | Chao Chih-hsiang | Ningut'a | " | 10,000 |
| 26th | " | Hsing Chan-ching | Harbin | " | 8,000 |
| 16th | Cav.Brig. | Li Cheng-shan | Suifen | " | 10,000 |
| 18th | " " | Huang Ch'in | " | " | 8,000 |
| | | | | Total . . . . | 81,000 |

Heilungkiang - Wan Fu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Brigade | Shih Mei-feng | Pokotu | Heilungkiang | 7,000 |
| 2nd | " | Wang Nan-p'ing | Payenchow | " | 7,000 |
| 14th | " | Hsu Yung-ho | Angangki | " | 10,000 |
| 15th | " | Su Ping-wen | Hailar | " | 10,000 |
| 17th | " | Yu Chao-lin | Tsitsihar | " | 7,000 |
| 1st | Cav.Brig. | Chang Wei-chan | Pokotu | " | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Wang Er-chan | " | " | 4,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Pa Ying-o | Heiho | " | 4,000 |
| 12th | " " | Ma Chen-shan | Hulan | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | Total . . . . | 57,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Jehol - Tang Yu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Brigade | Chang Sheng-yun | Jehol | Jehol | 6,000 |
| 22nd | " | Fu Ch'un | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| 38th | " | Tung Fu-ting | Chaoyang | " | 7,000 |
| 51st | " | Liu Hsiang-chin | Fengning | " | 7,000 |
| 1st | Cav.Brig. | Liu Shang-sheng | Pingchuan | " | 4,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Chia Kuo-cheng | Linhsi | " | 4,500 |
| 3rd | " " | Chao Kuo-tseng | Chefeng | " | 4,500 |
| 17th | " " | Tsen Hsin-wu | Jehol | " | 4,500 |
| 19th | " " | Shih Wen-hua | Lwanping | " | 4,500 |
| | | | | Total . . . . | 48,500 |

Total Northeastern Frontier Defense Forces and former Kuominchun, Shansi-Suiyuan and Miscellaneous troops . . . 678,100

TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, not including irregulars - 2,213,036

PGT

Nelson T. Margetts
Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

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4 MID
1 Legation
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G-2 Report

4-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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2657-D-27

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WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Disposition of Government and Red-Bandit Troops in Kiangsi, as of April 10, 1931.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 27 1931

Through the Ministry of War, we have received the then latest information of the Red-bandit campaign in Kiangsi. This was in the form of a report from General Ho Ying-ching, in charge of the suppression campaign, to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Many of the places mentioned in the report can not be located on available maps, but enough can be found to give a fairly good picture of the extent of the operations in this particular province. The admitted armed strength of the Red-bandits is of more than passing interest and would lead one to believe that the campaign will drag on much longer than is generally anticipated. Such units as can be located are so indicated on the attached map. The following is a translation of the report in question:

Temporary Headquarters of
The Commander-in-Chief

Nanchang- April 10

The strength and location of the Red-bandit units and the positions of our various forces in Kiangsi, are as follows:

Strength and Location of Red-Bandits

1. 3rd Army under Huang Kung-lieh. Has seven or eight thousand men and some five thousand rifles; in vicinity of Yaot'ien, Shihma and T'engt'ien. This force is known as the strongest of the Red-bandits. There are indications that they will flee towards Hingkwohsien and Yutuhsien.

2. 4th Army under Lin Piao. Has six thousand men and some four thousand rifles, around Paishuichen and its regions. There is a report that they will move to Shihcheng.

3. 5th Army under Peng Te-huai. Has seven or eight thousand men and some six thousand rifles, at Shangchuang, P'ingt'ow and Ch'ingli; a very strong force. There are indications that they will flee towards Hingkwohsien and Yutuhsien.

4. 6th Army under Huang Chih-tao. Has four thousand men and thirteen or fourteen hundred rifles, scattered in Tungkushan (mountain) and Ts'aichengkang.

5. 7th Army under Li Wen-lin. Has three thousand men and twelve or thirteen hundred rifles, scattered in directions of Fut'ien and Tungku.

6. 8th Army under Hsiang Ying. Has six thousand men and five or six thousand rifles, scattered in all directions around Liangtsun, Lungkang, Kulung and Kiangkow. They are known as one of the strongest Red armies.

7. 9th Army under Wu Chung-hao. Has four thousand men and twelve or thirteen hundred rifles, scattered about in vicinity of Fut'ien and Ch'engkang.

8. 10th Army under Yang Yueh-pin. Has four thousand men and thirteen or fourteen hundred rifles at Lungkangt'ow.

From M/A, China Report No. 8001 April 27, 1931

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Disposition of Government and Red-Bandit Troops in Kiangsi, as of April 10, 1931.

9. 11th Army under Ku Tao-chung. Has some two thousand men and seven or eight hundred rifles, stationed between Kanchu and Kwangchang. It is reported that they will continue to retreat southward.

10. 12th Army under Lo Ping-hui. Has five or six thousand men and three thousand rifles. At present they are at Tungku and Yangmeiling, but its main body lurks around Juikin and Hweichang.

11. 20th Army under Liu Tieh-chao. Has fourteen or fifteen hundred men and about one thousand rifles; another body under Tseng Pin-ch'un operates around the west bank of the Kan River and about Lungchwan and Yungsin. The 22nd Army under Ch'en Yi has some three thousand men and two thousand rifles at Juikin, and another body of this army is at Chengkang and Tienfu. The 3rd supplementary army under Tseng Chung-chu has some one thousand men and four or five hundred rifles at Shuinan and Shatsun (this army is reorganized from the red bodyguard detachment, and therefore has little strength).

The above Red-bandits are, at present, hiding east of the Kan River and in regions on the western border of Fukien province. Those in regions north, east and west are being besieged by the government forces and are undergoing suppression.

12. 16th Army under Kung Ho-ch'ung. The 7th Division under Kung Ho-ch'ung has five or six thousand men and two thousand rifles; the 8th Division under Chang T'ao, two thousand men and seven or eight hundred rifles; and the 9th Division under Liu Yu-chun, some two thousand men and seven or eight hundred rifles. These bandits have fled from Huangmao, Tzehua and Chutan to Sushih in the Pingsiang district and are retreating to Kaotsun in the Wantsai district. Other small bodies of this army are molesting Yuchu and Mayu in the Iningchow district and at Huishih and Tien-pao in the Sinchang district.

The above bandits are being pursued by the 50th Division under Tan Tao-yuan, the Brigade under Chu in the 18th Division and the 32nd Independent Brigade. Kung suffered great defeats and has lost considerably in strength.

13. About one thousand bandits, with seven or eight hundred rifles, under Liu Te-hsin are hiding in the mountains of Futien and Chintien.

14. Some seven or eight hundred men, with four or five hundred rifles, under Liu Wan-Chun, are in hiding around Yunghsin and Sanhsiyu.

15. Some two thousand men, with eight or nine hundred rifles, under Tseng Pin-chun, have roved about the districts of Suichwan, Taiho, Yungan and Kian, and are recently molesting Kaokiayu, west of Taiho.

16. The newly organized 7th Army under Li Ming-jui has about one thousand men and five or six hundred rifles at Yungsin. One body under Chang Yi-chih has crossed Hunan and Kwangsi borders to Yungsin, where he joined Li's command. They have been defeated to the west of Yungyang by our 77th Division under Lo Lin and have suffered great losses.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Disposition of Government and Red-Bandit Troops in Kiangsi, as of April 10, 1931.

The above bandits are lurking in areas west of the Kan River and are being suppressed by the combined forces of our 52nd and 77th Divisions and Human troops. Large numbers of them have been captured and executed.

17. 10th Army under Chow Chien-ping. Five thousand men, with about two thousand rifles, under Chow Chien-ping, have fled to Kweikihsien and Kwangsinfu districts. Formerly they were hiding in the Mopanshan (mountains). They have been badly defeated by Government forces and have suffered great losses.

The above bandits are ravaging the eastern regions of Kiangsi. They are being suppressed by the 55th Division under Juan Chao-chang and the 15th Independent Brigade under Tang Sze-tung, who have nearly destroyed them.

Barbarous Deeds.

Red-bandits treat the inhabitants with great cruelty. It is heard that they beat innocent persons with poisonous whips, cut them in pieces with bayonets, burn them alive by wrapping in paper and cotton with kerosene oil poured on, or they hang persons upside down and pour boiling or cold water into their noses. In other districts peasant Red-bandits arrest innocent persons at will and without instructions from their leaders, kidnap the people and hold them for ransom, and eventually put them to death cruelly after they have paid ransoms. The Red-bandits organized a commission with the object of assassinating the A and B Groups of the Kuomintang Party, the Reorganization Party, respectful gentries, the capitalists and the Government's officers and men. They try to persuade the Government's officers and men to surrender and tempt them by riches and lusts, but such as do go over are cruelly put to death. In the case of Kian, which fell into the hands of Red-bandits for forty days last year, it was reported and confirmed that 13,882 innocent persons were cruelly put to death and 20,798 kidnapped. Apart from looting the town, women and girls were badly treated or raped. Widows and girls between the ages of 16 and 40 have been carried away and forcibly married, and those who did not yield were mercilessly murdered.

Banditry Suppression Advanced.

Recently the government army has achieved great success in the suppression campaign. The Red-bandits under Chu Te, Mao Tse-tung, Peng Te-huai and Huang Chih-tao are being massed in regions east of the Kan River and are taking advantage of the natural defences there. Since the first of this month government troops marched from different routes and within these ten days have made great advancement. Those Red-bandits who occupied Shats'un, Shangki, Tafeng, Kup'o and Lokiayu have been badly routed and large numbers of them captured and executed. The furthermost line of the government forces has reached Lungkangtou and Kiangpei, to the east of Yutuhsien and to the Tungku mountain. Other bandits, who were holding out at Kuhsien, Wanghsieh and Tungpo have been defeated and have retreated into regions around Sinfeng and Tengtien. The government troops at Nanfeng have also gained some victories over the Red-bandits. Since the 6th instant, they captured Liaopo, Paishe, Kanshan and Shuinan, and the furthermost line is now established at Kanchu and Changchiao in the vicinity of the Kwang-chang district. As these Red-bandits have suffered repeated defeats and great losses, they are taking flight to Ningtu, Shihchenghsien, Juikinhsien and other places.

G-2 Report

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Disposition of Government and Red-Bandit Troops in Kiangsi, as of April 10, 1931.

With reference to conditions in western Kiangsi, Tungkuting and Sinchanghsien have long before been recaptured by the government troops, who have also cleared Kiukungshan and Hsiaoyaoshan (two mountains) from Red-bandits. The notorious bandit Kung Ho-lung suffered severe defeats at Huangkangkow, Huangmao and Tzehua, with great losses in killed and wounded. Li Ming-jui recently joined with the Red independent division under Tang Sze-tsung and the Red 20th Army under Tseng Pin-chun from eastern Hunan in efforts to relieve Chu Mao, who is besieged in Yungyang, but the result was that they have been crushed by the 77th Division under Lo Lin and have fled to the Hunan border.

In regard to those Red-bandits in the eastern regions of Kiangsi, Mopanshan (a mountain) was formerly their base and has recently been attacked from all directions. The government troops defeated them at Mingyangkuan (a pass), killed some four hundred Reds and captured large numbers of military supplies. They also completely destroyed the Reds' schools, repair-shops, and their false government. The peasant bandits have dispersed in all directions and the Red-bandits are gone.

Since the beginning of the campaign government troops have captured more than three thousand rifles from the Red-bandits. Recently, Chu disagrees with Mao and they are in a state of opposition. Lo Ping-hui, who was a former subordinate under Chu, has severed relations with the latter and has now set up a new flag. Seeing the bad relations between Chu and Mao, whose downfall is only a question of time, Ku Huai-te and Huang Kung-lieh are making terms to surrender to the Government. Now, becoming aware of the deplorable conditions of the Red-bandits, the government troops are availing themselves of this favorable opportunity and are making furious successive attacks, resulting in the capture of a large number of Red-bandits and their military supplies. In view of this, a complete eradication of the Red-bandits will soon be effected.

Nelson E. Margetts
Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

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MAY 28 1931
2657-J-276
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WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1

Kiukiang

PO YANG LAKE

NANCHANG

Tungkushan (6th., 7th., & 12th. Armies).

Futien (9th. Army & force of Liu Te-hsin).

Kwangsifu (10th. Army under Chow Chien-ping).

Pingsiang (16th. Army).

Taiho (forces of Tseng Pin-chun).

Kianfu

Tengtien (3rd. Army).

Paishuichen (4th. Army).

Yungsin (20th. Army & 7th. newly organized Army).

Kwangchang (11th. Army).

Suinan (3rd. Sup. Army).

Hingkwohsien (5th. Army)

Chengkang (22nd. Army).

Lungkangtow

(10th. Army under Yang Yueh-pin).

Juikin (22nd. Army).

Kiangkow (8th. Army).

KIANGSI

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Miles

G-2 Report

J-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAY 28 1931
2657-9-276
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WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Shih Yu-san.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 27 1931

The following information was obtained by a confidential agent who spent three or four days in the area occupied by Shih Yu-san's troops, after the return of Shih from Mukden, the latter being accompanied by Chang Hsueh-cheng, brother of the Young Marshal.

- - - -

Despatch Dated April 14, 1931.

I started on my trip at 9:20 p.m. on the 12th. The train was very slow and so late that I reached Shuntehfu at 5:00 p.m. the following day. Shih Yu-san's headquarters is established here, and I called on the headquarters of the 13th Route Army this same night. On the following morning I proceeded to Chinszets'un, situated in the suburbs of the city, where I visited the Trench Mortar Regiment Headquarters and obtained the following information. Generals Shih Yu-san and Chang Hsueh-cheng (Chang Hsueh-liang's brother) are inspecting troops stationed at Shunteh to-day; a report on the review will be submitted in details tomorrow.

Disbandment and Reorganization of Shih's Command;
Details on the Payment of his Command

In the war of Yen-Feng against the Central Government, Shih Yu-san had 4 armies and 4 independent divisions; and after the defeat of Yen and Feng, Shih retreated to Changteh, where he has been recruiting troops daily. Subsequently, he surrendered to the Fengtien Party and was later appointed by the Central Government as commander-in-chief of the 13th Route Army under Chang Hsueh-liang. He has been ordered to reorganize his commands into 6 divisions, and although he has done so, the number of his men has never been reduced - in all about 70,000. After completion of the reorganization he removed his headquarters to Shunteh. Since the only source for the payment of his troops was the income which he received through the railway, the rolling-stock held by him was rented to merchants for transportation of goods. A large amount of this income has been remitted to Tientsin for purchase of military supplies, and the pay of his troops is still in arrears. Each man receives only one or two dollars a month for maintenance. The Government on several occasions ordered Shih to return the rolling-stock held by him. He did not obey the order on the ground that he could not support his men without this rolling-stock; whereupon, the Government instructed Chang Hsueh-liang to deal with the matter, and the result was that Shih's command was reduced to three divisions and that an agreement to allot a sum of $600,000 a month for payment of his men ($400,000 from the Government and $200,000 from Mukden) on condition that he return all the rolling-stock. Shih agreed to this condition. For the first month the Government remitted the money to Mukden, which transferred it to Shih. But, after Shih received this money, he returned only a small portion of the cars. The Government was greatly dissatisfied with his conduct but he claimed that he required more money for the disbandment and reorganization. Therefore, the Government discontinued payment for the next month and sent a delegate to Mukden to settle the matter. Chang recalled Shih to Mukden and discussed the matter with him for a number of days without reaching a decision. Over 50 days elapsed, and at last they arrived at the conclusion to carry out the disbandment and reorganization according to the former

agreement. Shih's command will be reorganized into three A class divisions (3 regiments in 3 brigades each) and 4 independent regiments. Some 14,000 officers and men disbanded upon reorganization will be transferred to Heilungchiang and will be placed under Wan Fu-lin as supplementary forces and for cultivation of the soil. After this decision Shih telegraphed his command to return all the rolling-stock and to carry out the disbandment and reorganization in accordance with the former agreement. Upon arrival of one portion of the disbanded troops at Mukden, the Government remitted the first month's payment of $400,000 to Chang, which he received on the 23rd of last month. Simultaneously, Mukden also paid Shih the remaining $200,000. Shih Yu-san left Mukden on the 28th for Shunteh. Chang Hsieh-liang has appointed Chang Hsueh-cheng to inspect his troops and also made Kuan Yu-kuei, Chang Jung-fu and Hsi Tien-chueh paymasters - who all have come to Shunteh with Shih. They went to Changteh with Shih on the 3rd instant to inspect and pay the troops and returned to Shunteh on the 12th. To-day (14th) they are inspecting the 1st Division stationed outside the north gate of the city, when all the troops will be well armed for inspection. I am going to the reviewing ground and will submit a detailed report on this inspection tomorrow.

Regarding the $400,000 to be paid monthly by the Government, it will be allotted from the Peiping-Hankow Railway fund. The report that Shih's command will be transferred to Heilungchiang is taken to mean only the disbanded troops.

Despatch dated April 16, 1931.

Chang Hsueh-cheng, Kuan Yu-kuei and Chang Jung-fu, inspecting delegates, have completed inspection of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions under Shih Yu-san at Hantan and Changteh. After returning to Shunteh, they inspected the 1st Division and troops under direct control of the 13th Route Army at the reviewing ground outside the north gate of the city at noon on the 14th. The various brigades and regiments took a preliminary inspection in their own barracks before noon, and then proceeded to the reviewing ground. Shih and the inspecting delegates arrived at the reviewing ground at noon, when the review was begun and continued until 3:00 p.m. Shih and the inspecting delegates have made many speeches.

As this review constitutes an inspection, the whole number of officers and men appeared. The uniform of Shih's command is of grey color and soldiers wear the basin-fashioned French cap with a piece of red ribbon in the middle. The purpose of this change is to distinguish it clearly from other forces, so that the men of the 13th Route Army can be known by their appearance. All of the men are still wearing winter coats, which are in an old and torn condition. During the review a fierce wind was blowing and the spirit of the troops was none too good. On returning to their barracks they marched very slowly and they have lost the old Kuominchun discipline so that they are much the same as Mukden troops.

Training is strict on ordinary days. They get up at 5:00 a.m., when training begins, and go to bed at 8:30 p.m. without taking any rest during the day. The method of training is still the same as that of the old Kuominchun.

They are scattered all over the town - some are stationed in shops and public residences. The discipline is comparatively bad, some even smoking opium and playing mah jong. But the troops are not brutal and are living peacefully with the inhabitants. Business firms suffer slightly.

G-2 Report

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Shih Yu-san

6.5 mm rifles are in use by Shih's command, which were issued before by the Government and supplied by Shansi. They are comparatively new. Also, the 7.9 rifles manufactured at the Hanyang arsenal are used. Light and heavy trench mortars, the products of Kunghsien and Hanyang arsenals, which are not as good as those of Fengtien manufacture, are also employed. No munition cars are available, each horse carries 4 projectiles. Field and mountain guns are very old - the heavy guns are those received while Shih was then chairman of Anhwei Provincial Government. Shih has enough military supplies but is short of cavalry. He is using every effort to organize a cavalry force and has decided to purchase horses from Fengtien. He has made the proposal to Chang Hsueh-liang, who has approved it, but the date of its materialization is not yet known.

N E Margetts

Nelson E. Margetts
Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

Distribution:
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1 Tientsin
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M.I. INTEL. DIV.
JUN 12 1931
2657-J-27
337
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

2 Y-1

CHINA (Political)

Subject: Present Political Situation in Shansi.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 12 1931

Note: The following is by an agent who was formerly an officer in the Fengtien Army. It is believed that full credence may be given this report.

- - - -

Shang Chen has met with many difficulties in the execution of his duties since he took over control of Shansi last year. It is to be noted that members and department chiefs of the Shansi Provincial Government consist of personages belonging to the Fengtien clique, Central Government groups and some old minor Shansi officials. The Fengtien clique has taken charge of the rich mining and agricultural department and Central Government groups are active in Party affairs - but the old Shansi officials have but little power. The said Shansi officials have received funds from Yen Hsi-shan and have organized bodies in order to maintain their existence and, on the other hand, to watch the Provincial Government so that the latter may not entertain any bad feelings towards them. The newly organized bodies consist of the commission for the improvement of mining and agriculture and the reorganization union. The former has brought about strikes among the members of the Mining and Agricultural Department and ill feeling towards its chief, while the latter strongly opposes Shang Chen in his command of troops and is, at present, utilizing the people to make objections to the "grain collection" system. Further, this reorganization union has recently sent persons to the southern and northern districts of Shansi to organize branch offices with the object of persuading the people to refuse the acceptance of the depreciated bank notes.

Financial Conditions.

The most difficult problem laid before the Shansi Provincial Government is the redemption of bank notes which are about one-third their normal value. There are not enough funds available to put the redemption scheme into execution. No one knows the exact amount of notes issued, but the Provincial Government has, since February this year, redeemed $500,000 in notes each month, and these notes have been destroyed. Post offices, telegraph offices and railway stations accept silver only, but the government staffs are paid in the depreciated notes. The authorities have attempted to issue $10,000,000 treasury bonds, but the approval by the Central Government has not as yet been obtained. At present business is at a standstill and people are finding it difficult to obtain even subsistence in the province of Shansi.

Arsenal.

The arsenal has ceased operations; canned meat and biscuit manufactories have been abolished. The arsenal had some 13,000 workmen and one-third of this number has been dismissed. One portion of these workmen are retained for repairing of damaged rifles or guns, while the remaining portion is not at work and waiting for further orders. It is heard that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is planning to reorganize the said arsenal after settlement of demobilization and that the arsenal will require one million dollars a month for necessary supplies and maintenance. The reorganization of this arsenal as an industrial manufactory as reported is impossible because of the specialized machinery formerly in use.

From M/A, China Report No. 8010 May 8, 1931

CHINA (Political)

Subject: Present Political Situation in Shansi.

## Aviation

The aviation school is established at Kuang She Tsun, 20 li from the north gate of the city. It was built in the year 1926. The school has a workshop, protection corps, hospital, aviation field, and 31 student pilots who have been trained four or five years. With exception of a Russian subject, the remaining instructors are all Chinese. The workshop is capable of assembling new planes with supplies purchased from abroad and has some 200 workmen. The materials on hand are valued at $2,000,000. The school has 10 airplanes which consist of three kinds: pursuit, observation and training planes. The mail service between Tatung, Suiyuan and Yungcheng may be opened within a short period.

## Communists

Information obtained from the emergency headquarters states that communists from other provinces in the North are entering Shansi with a view to agitating among disbanded workmen of the arsenal and disbanded and retired soldiers from the army. Precautions have already been made against their activities but so far no arrests have been made.

## Military Discipline

Shansi troops maintain very bad discipline. They practice extortion, illegally examine travelers and transport opium and a kind of cocaine called "white powder". Commands under Sung Che-yuan and Pang Ping-hsun have been completely reorganized. These troops have good morale; are kind to everyone; and all roads in their areas have been repaired and are very clean.

## Fenyang Uprising

There is stationed one division of troops under Yang Cheng-yuan at Chiehhsiu and Pingyang, and the remaining districts in southern Shansi are occupied by Kuominchun forces, who occupy nearly half of the province. It is noted that the inhabitants of Shansi are supplying troops with all necessities, but they are unable to continue the support of such a large army as is now stationed in the province. Therefore, Shansi militarists were contemplating forcing the Kuominchun from the province by the transfer of one division under Yang Hsiao-ou to Fenyang after the trouble at Luan, which created the uprising as reported in the press. The trouble was finally settled through mediation by Wang Hu, Feng's teacher. Feng has left Fenyang with a body of guards for Kiangchow, thence to Chuwu. It is also noted that the Shansi militarists have requested Chang Hsueh-liang to order the Kuominchun troops out of Shansi.

## Disbandment and Reorganization

The disbandment and reorganization of Shansi forces is very complicated, and the disbandment plan drawn up at the Tientsin Conference has not been carried out. No troops were disbanded except a large number of officers and two additional armies have been organized.

With exception of the 7th Army under Fu Tso-yi, the remaining forces now commanded by Hsu Yung-chang, Yang Ai-yuan and others are not those forces formerly under their commands. Shang Chen has tried to discharge few brigade and regimental commanders of the divisions under Feng Peng-chu and Yang Hsiao-ou in his 4th Army by appointing his own men, but

failed. Feng once tendered his resignation to Shang Chen, which was not accepted and, unfortunately, two regiments under Yang created disturbances at Luan, which city was completely looted by them, as reported in the press. Later, it led an uprising at Fenyang, as stated above.

## Military Expenditure

Shansi troops have not been paid for six months and the various forces are procuring foodstuffs from the inhabitants. Although the commanders have on several occasions approached Chang Hsueh-liang for assistance, the latter gave no promises on the ground that his orders for disbandment were not obeyed and that if the disbandment plan is carried out according to the Tientsin Conference the required military expenses will be disbursed from the headquarters of deputy commander-in-chief of the National Army, Navy and Aeronautical Forces. He further pointed out that his own troops were unpaid the past two months and said he would transmit Shansi's requests to the Central Government.

With reference to livelihood, in April soldiers were granted some rations, and the so-called maintenance fee according to the order of rank is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Division commanders | $100.00 in silver |
| Brigade " | 70.00 " " |
| Regimental " | 50.00 " " |
| Battalion " | 20.00 " " |
| Company " | 10.00 " " |
| Privates " | 1.00 " " |
| Non-commissioned officers | nothing |

Since February the Kuominchun have been supplied with all foodstuffs from Liaoning, therefore, they have been better off than the Shansi troops. Commencing from May, the Northeast agrees to support the Kuominchun financially according to its army pay schedule as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Officers | 70% of usual pay |
| Non-commissioned officers | 60% " " " |
| Privates | $5.70 |

The Northeast also agrees to issue 50,000 sets of uniforms to be distributed among the men in the Kuominchun divisions. As to any support for the Shansi army, nothing has as yet been received.

## Kao Kuei-tze and Sun Tien-ying

Kao Kuei-tze's troops, numbering about 7,000, have been reorganized into 3 regiments which are placed under the railway protection army of Sun Chu at Pingting. This force is very weak and is used for maintenance of peace and order only.

In addition to his 2nd Division, Sun Tien-ying still possesses 2 independent regiments, in all 25,000 men, who are stationed at Tsechow, Kaoping, Chinshui, Yangcheng and Linchuan. They are also supported by Liaoning as is the Kuominchun. Recently Sun built an army repair depot at Tsechow where some 100 workmen are employed to repair gun carriages and damaged rifles. He is cooperating with the Kuominchun.

CHINA (Political)

Subject: Present Political Situation in Shansi.

## Conditions on Lung-Hai Line

On the west of Chengchow along the Lung-Hai line there are stationed Chiang's own troops. At Loyang there is established Chiang's temporary headquarters. Ku Chu-tung is chief of the said headquarters and commands 3 divisions - the 2nd, 3rd and 9th. The 2nd Division is stationed at Tungkwan, the 3rd under Chen Chi-cheng at Hwaying in Shensi, and the 9th under Chiang Ting-wen at Loyang. The number of men in each the 2nd Division and the 3rd Division is estimated at 30,000, and the 9th Division at 20,000. In western regions of Honan on the south of the railway, bandits are very active. The division under Chang Fang has been transferred to those regions for suppression. These forces keep very good military discipline and are diligently trained. They receive support from the Central Government but, when rations are issued, they are given no pay or, when wages are paid to them, no rations are issued. The 2nd Division and the 3rd Division require $280,000 each a month for payment of troops and $140,000 for rations, but only 80% of their pay is given them.

It was reported that the 2nd and 3rd Divisions will be transferred into Kansu, but this movement cannot be undertaken within a short period due to difficulties in transportation. Between Lingpao and Tungkwan a road-bed has been built and the railway tracks will be laid within 6 months, as decided. The Ministry of Railways will allot some funds for construction expenses, while troops will perform all the labor. There is a light railroad running from Lingpao to Hwaying in Shensi, manned by laborers. In the mountains it is dangerous. No bandits are found in vicinities of Loyang, but the income is insufficient to cover the expenses of the troops, who are dealing in opium. Taxes are levied on opium, so that now the inhabitants are free to smoke it.

In short, from Taiyuan to Tungkwan and Chengchow inhabitants are suffering hardships. In the south of Shansi conditions point to the probability of poor crops this year and to the probability of famine in certain areas. On the 20th of last month it rained in the Wenhsi district only. To the west of Tungkwan and along the Lung-Hai line wheat crops are very good. At present prices for grain in southern Shansi are very high.

## Kunghsien Arsenal

The arsenal is situated on a small hill outside of the west gate of the city. A branch of the Lung-Hai railroad reaches to the arsenal. The arsenal is now under control of the Ministry of Military Affairs and requires some $200,000 expenses a month. Huang Pi, a graduate from a Japanese industrial university, is the director and controls three departments: labor, examination, and general affairs. The arsenal consists of 4 factories as follows:

(1) The rifle factory has 1,000 workmen and produces 45 7.9 mm rifles daily.

(2) The projectile factory is divided into two sections: (a) The fuse section makes fuses only, and (b) the labor section produces about 60 projectiles for 75 field and 57 mountain guns. This factory has some 900 workmen.

(3) The machine factory is divided into two sections: (a) The heavy trench mortar section manufactures about 200 projectiles a day, and (b) the repair section repairs rifles and guns, and manufactures pistols, grenades, etc. This factory has some 800 workmen.

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CHINA (Political)

Subject: Present Political Situation in Shansi.

(4) The power factory contains the electric power of 4000 horse power, but only one-fourth of its power is used at present. This factory has about 200 workmen.

Mechanics are Chinese only. Powders are purchased from Japan, and the arsenal is planning the establishment of a powder factory.

Yang Hu-cheng has established an arsenal at Hwaying in Shensi. The Central Government appointed Chia Hsiao-hou as its director. In this arsenal there are some 1,000 workmen, who manufacture rifle cartridges, projectiles, sub-machine guns and bombs. This arsenal has no equipment for rifle manufacture and does repair work only. A branch division has been established at Tungkwan and makes some arms and ammunition.

Old Kuominchun

It was originally decided to place the divisions under Feng Chih-an and Chang Tze-chung, and the Independent Division under Pang Ping-hsun under control of the 3rd Army of Sung Che-yuan. Since there are a very large number of men in each of these units, Chang Hsueh-liang agreed to reorganize four more regiments. In all there are about 56,000 men stationed at Fenyang, Yungcheng and Chinchow and other districts, but within 6 months they will undergo further disbandment and reorganization into 3 divisions. They have enough rifles and other arms, and have very good morale. Their training is much the same as before. Military schools have been established at Fenyang and Yungcheng to educate disbanded officers. It seems that the Kuominchun in southern Shansi are watching an opportunity to restore their former influence, and that Shansi generals suspect them. Therefore, there were rumors that Shang Chen has been ordered by Chiang to destroy a certain force of the Kuominchun and that Chang Hsueh-liang entertains bad feelings towards various members. This is the reason why Sun Tien-ying refused to come to Peiping in response to the call of Chang. Feng Yu-hsiang has severed no connection with the Kuominchun and still controls a large battalion of body-guards. Feng makes no visits to Kuominchun stations but, while in Fenyang, he frequently visited the Kuominchun military school to deliver speeches.

Nelson E. Margetts
Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

Y-1 Enc 1

# DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS IN SHANSI

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M.I. INTEL. DIV.

2657-J-276

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WAR DEPARTMENT

PAOTOW

7TH ARMY
FU TSO-YI

10TH DIV.
FU TSO-YI

KWEISUIHUA

7TH DIV.
WANG CHING-KWO

9TH DIV.
LI SHENG-TA

FENGCHEN

KALGAN

TATUNG

EMERGENCY ARMY
JUNG HONG-LU

HUNYUAN

XWOHSIEN

5TH DIV.
LI FU-YING

14TH DIV.
FENG PENG-CHU

14TH ARMY
SHUNG CHEN

6TH ARMY
YANG AI-YUAN

TAIYUAN

SHOUYANG

SHIHKIACHWANG

5TH ARMY
HSU YUNG-CHANG

FANG TANG

11TH DIV.
XIAO KWEI-TEH

YUTZE

SHANSI PROTECTION
ARMY SUN CHU

FENCHOW
IND. REGT.

8TH DIV. YANG YUEH-FANG

PINGYAO

CHEN-YUAN

YANG

6TH DIV.

CHUNGCHOW
1ST IND. DIV.

PANG PING-HSIANG

3RD DIV.
YANG HSIAO-OU

LUAN

PINGYANG

2ND IND. DIV.
TSECHOW

SUN TIEN-YING

KIANGCHOW
2ND DIV.

1ST DIV.
YUNGCHENG

3RD ARMY
SUNG CHE-YUAN

SIANSIANG

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6180

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

4-1

JUN 24 2657-J-27 1931

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WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 23 1931

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces

(a) NATIONALIST FORCES - Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief,
- Chang Hsueh-liang, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

Central Government Troops

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Chang Fan | Hingan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 1st | " | Chen Ming-shu | Canton | | |
| 2nd | " | Lu Hsing-pang | Shunchang | Fukien | 8,000 |
| 4th | " | Chang Yi-fen | Hsuchow | | |
| 4th | " | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 5th | " | Wan Tien-tsun | Yushih | Honan | 12,000 |
| 6th | " | Li Chi-hsiang | Suining | Szechwan | 8,000 |
| 6th | " | Chow Ch'i-to | Sinsiang | Honan | 8,000 |
| 9th | " | Chang Ju-kuang | Changchow | Fukien | 8,000 |
| 10th | " | Li Yi-hsuan | Shihnan | Hupeh | 6,000 |
| 10th | " | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | " | 10,000 |
| 11th | " | Chang Ying | Hengchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 12th | " | Yuan Ying | Yochow | " | 12,000 |
| 13th | " | Lu Hsiao-ch'en | Loan | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Tung-yuan | Hengchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Han-ming | Chumatien | Honan | 8,000 |
| 16th | " | Peng Wei-jen | Taohsien | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 17th | " | Sun Yu-ju | Hanchung | Shensi | 12,000 |
| 18th | " | Lu Ti-ping | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 19th | " | Li Chueh | Changsha | Hunan | 12,000 |
| 20th | " | Sun Tung-hsuan | Chowtsun | Shantung | 20,000 |
| 21st | " | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | " | 30,000 |
| 22nd | " | Ku Liang-ming | Tsinan | " | 10,000 |
| 23rd | " | Li Yun-chieh | Sinyang | Honan | 8,000 |
| 24th | " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Shihcheng | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 25th | " | Tai Ming-chuan | Losham | Honan | 12,000 |
| 26th | " | Kuo Ju-tung | Hingkwo | Hupeh | 20,000 |
| 26th | " | Chen Yueh-han | Ichow | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 28th | " | Kung Pin-fan | Kian | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 29th | " | Tsao Fu-lin | Tsinan | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 31st | " | T'ao Kuang | Hengchow | Hunan | 8,000 |
| 32nd | " | Chen Kuang-chung | Pingsiang | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 33rd | " | Ke Yun-lung | Hwangan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chen Chu-chen | Hofeng | " | 8,000 |
| 34th | " | Ho Cheng-fan | Sientaochen | " | 14,000 |
| 41st | " | Chang Chen-han | Hengchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 43rd | " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Kian | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 44th | " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Hwangan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 45th | " | Wei Li-huang | Pengpu | Anhwei | 12,000 |
| 46th | " | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Yingchow | " | 14,000 |
| 47th | " | Tang Ching-shan | Kishui | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 48th | " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Shasi | Hupeh | 17,000 |
| 49th | " | Chang Chen | Yungting | Fukien | 9,500 |
| | | | | Carried Forward | 466,500 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (continued) | | | Brought Forward | | 466,500 |
| 50th | Division | Tan Tao-yuan | Ningchow | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 51st | " | Fan Shih-sheng | Kingmen | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 52nd | " | Han Te-ch'in | Changshu | Kiangsi | 13,000 |
| 53rd | " | Li Yun-heng | Tungku | " | 12,000 |
| 54th | " | Hao Meng-lin | Wuning | " | 16,000 |
| 55th | " | Juan Chao-chang | Kingtehchen | " | 12,000 |
| 56th | " | Liu Ho-ting | Lichwan | " | 11,000 |
| 57th | " | Liang Hung-en | Anking | Anhwei | 10,000 |
| 58th | " | Ma Ching-yuan | Sanyuan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 60th | " | Tsai Ting-kai | Hingkwo | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 61st | " | Tai Chi | Kanchow | " | 12,000 |
| 64th | " | Ma Teng-chiao | Tsining | Shantung | 14,000 |
| 65th | " | Liu Cheng-hua | Sinsiang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 66th | " | Liu Mao-en | " | " | 12,000 |
| 68th | " | Chang Fang | Kiahsien | " | 12,000 |
| 71st | " | Feng Ch'in-tsai | Pucheng | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 72nd | " | Ma Chuan-liang | Tsining | Shantung | 8,000 |
| 74th | " | Ch'iao Li-chih | Lincheng | " | 8,000 |
| 75th | " | Sung Tien-tsai | Siangyang | Hupeh | 8,000 |
| 76th | " | Li Mao-lin | Paofeng | Honan | 10,000 |
| 77th | " | Lo Lin | Kian | Kiangsi | 9,000 |
| Metro.Gar. | Div. | Feng Yi-pei | Nanking | Kiangsu | 20,000 |
| 2nd Cav. | " | Chang Li-sheng | Pengpu | Anhwei | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | " | Chang Chan-kwei | Suining | Kiangsu | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. | Brig. | Jung Chin-fang | Mienyang | Hupeh | 7,000 |
| 1st " | " | Li Po-hua | Shanchow | | |
| 1st " | " | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | Shensi | 5,000 |
| 1st " | " | Wu Chun-ping | Ichang | Hupeh | 6,000 |
| 1st " | " | Shih Chung-chang | Pengpu | Anhwei | 4,000 |
| 1st " | " | Kuo Feng-ming | Hweian | Fukien | 2,500 |
| 2nd " | " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | " | 2,500 |
| 2nd " | " | Liang Hung-en | Tsaochow | Shantung | 5,000 |
| 2nd " | " | Chen Hsiao-sze | Mengcheng | | |
| 2nd " | " | Chang Chi-hsiang | Changteh | Hunan | 4,000 |
| 2nd " | " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 3rd " | " | Yuan Chia-sheng | Chinkiang | Kiangsu | 5,000 |
| 4th " | " | Wang Ti-wen | Itu | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 5th " | " | Pan Shan-chai | Kishui | " | 4,000 |
| 7th " | " | Tai Hui-yuan | Shihmen | Hunan | 6,000 |
| 8th " | " | Li Mu-ming | Anlu | Hupeh | 3,000 |
| 12th " | " | Hsu Sheng-yu | Kweiteh | Honan | 6,000 |
| 13th " | " | Hsu Chia-yu | Lanfeng | " | 5,000 |
| 15th " | " | Tang Sze-tung | Hsuchang | " | 4,000 |
| 16th " | " | Wang Yun-shan | Sincheng | " | 5,000 |
| 18th " | " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | Fukien | 4,000 |
| Pistol | " | Lei Tai-ping | Kufow | Shantung | 6,000 |
| 1st Cav. | " | An Chun-tsai | Kaifeng | Honan | 6,000 |
| " | " | Ma Ming-shan | Kaotang | Shantung | 5,000 |
| | | | Carried Forward | | 840,500 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (continued) Brought Forward | | | | 840,500 | |
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Futing | Fukien | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Kutien | " | 4,000 | CONSTB.) |
| Gendarmerie | Wu Sze-yu | Nanking | Kiangsu | 3,600 | |
| 1st Art.Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | Honan | 2,500 | |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | " | 2,500 | |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Kaifeng | " | 2,500 | |
| Training " | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | Fukien | 2,500 | |
| Six Regiment Provincial Defense Force ) | | | | | |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn. ) | | | Chekiang | 10,000 | |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla ) | | | | | |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 872,100 |

Chen Ming-shu, Commander of the 1st Division, has been forced from Canton by Chen Chi-tang. Troops of this division are said to have been disarmed or reorganized into other units of Kwangtung forces.

The 4th Division under Chang Yi-fen is reported to have been reorganized into the 53rd Division under Li Yun-heng.

The 4th and 41st Divisions under Ching Yueh-hsiu and Chang Chen-han, respectively, are newly organized units.

The 1st Independent Brigade under Li Po-hua no longer exists, since it has been absorbed by the 2nd and 3rd Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions.

The 2nd Independent Brigade under Chen Hsiao-sze is reported to have been routed by communist-bandits in Anhwei and the commander is also said to have been killed in action.

The 60th and 61st Divisions under Tsai Ting-kai and Tai Chi, respectively, are old Kwangtung forces, whose allegiance to the Central Government is doubtful.

Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Kaifeng | Honan | 12,000 | |
| 2nd " | Shangkuan Yun-hsiang | Tungkwan | Shensi | 17,000 | |
| 3rd " | Chen Chi-cheng | Hwaying | " | 16,000 | |
| 4th " | Hsu Ting-yao | Yushan | Kiangsi | 10,000 | * |
| 5th " | Hu Tsu-yu | Kiukiang | " | 12,000 | |
| 6th " | Chao Kuan-tao | Sinyang | Honan | 12,000 | |
| 7th " | Wang Chun | Hsuchow | Kiangsu | 12,000 | |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Sincheng | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 9th " | Chiang Ting-wen | Loyang | Honan | 12,000 | |
| 11th " | Lo Cho-ying | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 12th " | Tseng Wan-chung | Haichow | Kiangsu | 12,000 | |
| 13th " | Hsia Tou-yin | Macheng | Hupeh | 12,000 | |
| 14th " | Chen Cheng | Hankow | " | 10,000 | * |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 161,000 |

* Cadets from the Military School at Nanking as distinguished from Chiang Kai-shek's old divisions.

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Lei Chung-tien | Lanchow | Kansu | 8,000 |
| 7th | " | Ma Hung-pin | " | " | 12,000 |
| 25th | " | Sun Lien-chung | Lotien | Kiangsi | 18,000 |
| 27th | " | Kao Shu-hsun | " | " | 18,000 |
| 30th | " | Chi Hung-chang | Kwangchow | Honan | 12,000 |
| 31st | " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Kwangshui | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 32nd | " | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwaian | Kiangsu | 12,000 |
| 1st | Cav.Div. | Ma Lin | Lanchow | Kansu | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Liu Feng-chi | Kweiteh | Honan | 4,000 |
| 1st | " Brig. | Chu Ch'ang-te | Suining | Kiangsu | 5,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | " | 5,000 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 111,000 |

The above units are old Kuominchun divisions which surrendered to the Government.

Total Central Government Troops, Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions and former Kuominchun forces who surrendered . . . . . 1,144,100

(b) TROOPS IN PRESENT REVOLT
(Chen Chi-tang)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16th | Division | Yang Ting-chun | Canton | Kwangtung | 10,000 |
| 59th | " | Yu Han-mou | Shiuchow | " | 10,000 |
| 62nd | " | Hsiang Han-ping | Chaochow | " | 10,000 |
| 63rd | " | Li Yang-ching | Namyung | " | 10,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Chang Jui-kui | Swatow | " | 6,000 |
| Training | " | Huang Jen-huan | Canton | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | | 52,000 |

It is reported that Chen Chi-tang is organizing four new divisions in addition to the above forces.

Former First Group of Armies
(Pai Chung-hsi)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th | Army Corps | Chang Fa-ku'ei | Chwanchow | Kwangsi | 20,000 |
| 7th | " " | Yang T'eng-hui | Kweihsien | " | 15,000 |
| 8th | " " | Chow Lan | Kweilin | " | 15,000 |
| 15th | " " | Huang Shao-hsiung | Nanning | " | 15,000 |
| 16th | Division | Pai Chung-hsi | Wuchow | " | 12,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Hsu Ch'i-ming | Liuchow | " | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Meng Chih | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | | 85,000 |

The above forces are reported to have affiliated with Kwangtung in recent movement against Chiang Kai-shek; and the Kwangtung forces which have been engaged in military operations against Kwangsi in the past have now been withdrawn to their native province.

Total Troops in Present Revolt - 137,000

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## Miscellaneous Units
(Nominally under National Government's Control)

Yunnan - Lung Yun, Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | Yunnan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | " | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Yunnanfu | " | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Kwangan | " | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-shun | Yunnanfu | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | Chaotung | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | " | 456 |
| | | | Total | . . . . 22,836 |

Kweichow - Mao Kuang-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Mao Kuang-hsiang | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | Total | . . . . 20,000 |

Sinkiang

Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army . . . . . 10,000

Szechwan

20th Army under Yang Sen

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Chuhsien | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | " | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

21st Army under Liu Hsiang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | T'ang Shih-tsung | Ichang | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Patung | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Fang-chow | Chungking | Szechwan | 15,000 |
| Border Def. Trps. | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| Training Div. | Chang Tsai | Chungking | Szechwan | 5,000 |
| Ind. Division | Wang Chao-kw'ei | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | 54,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Szechwan (continued)

24th Army under Liu Wen-hui

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Liu Wen-hui | Chengtu | Szechwan | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | Hsiang Chuan-i | " | " | 12,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsia Show-hai | " | " | 12,000 |
| Border Def. Trps. | Lan Ying-tung | Szechwan-Hsikang | | 14,000 |
| | | | | 50,000 |

28th Army under Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Ch'en Shu-nung | Anyohsien | " | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 40,000 |

29th Army under T'ien Sung-yao

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Route | Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | Szechwan | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " | " | T'ang Heng | " | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd | " | " | Tsang Hsien-tung | " | " | 6,000 |
| 4th | " | " | Lo Nai-ch'ang | " | " | 6,000 |
| 5th | " | " | Wang Ming-chang | " | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | | | 30,000 |

Border Defense Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liu Tsung-hou | Suiting | Szechwan | 10,000 |

Total Szechwan Forces . . . . 214,000

The military situation in Szechwan remains unchanged. No report has yet been received as to the arrival at a peaceful settlement of existing differences.

Total Miscellaneous Units - 266,836

CHINA (Military) -

Subject: Situation Report

(c) NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER DEFENSE FORCES -

Commander-in-Chief - Chang Hsueh-liang
Deputy Commanders - Chang Tso-hsiang
- Wan Fu-lin

The Northeastern Frontier Defense Forces are undergoing reorganization by order of the Central Government. Liaoning and Kirin provinces have completed the reorganization as follows:-

Liaoning

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Ind. Brig. | Wang Yi-che | Shenyang | Liaoning | 11,000 | (old 1st Brig.) | |
| 9th | " " | Ho Chu-kuo | Shanhaikwan | Hopei | 10,000 | " 3rd " | |
| 12th | " " | Chang T'ing-shu | Kowpangtze | Liaoning | 10,000 | " 12th " | |
| 16th | " " | Miao Chen-lin | Sinminfu | " | 10,000 | " 16th " | |
| 17th | " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Changtu | " | 10,000 | " 24th " | |
| 19th | " " | Sun Te-chuan | Lwanchow | Hopei | 11,000 | " 19th " | |
| 20th | " " | Ch'ang Ching-wu | Taonan | Liaoning | 11,000 | " 20th " | |
| 3rd | Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Yungping | Hopei | 6,000 | "3rd Cav. " | |
| 4th | " " " | Kuo Hsi-peng | Chienou | " | 6,000 | | |
| 5th | " " " | Li Fu-ho | Heishan | Liaoning | 6,000 | | |
| 6th | Ind. Art. Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | Shenyang | Liaoning | 10,000 | | |
| 7th | " " " | Ch'iao Fang | Peichen | " | 10,000 | | |
| 8th | " " " | Liu Han-tung | Chaoyang | Jehol | 10,000 | | |
| 4 | Engr. Batt's. | Po Kuei-ling | Shenyang | Liaoning | 3,200 | | |
| 1 | Com. Detach. | | " | " | 800 | | |
| | | | | | 125,000 | | |

The 4th and 5th Independent Cavalry Brigades under Kuo Hsi-peng and Li Fu-ho, respectively, are old forces. Information of their existence is just received.

The 6th, 7th and 8th Independent Artillery Brigades under Wang Ho-hua, Ch'iao Fang and Liu Han-tung, respectively, have been re-organized from the Field Artillery formerly under Tsou Tso-hua.

First Army - Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th | Ind. Brig. | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | Chahar | 10,000 | (old 4th Brig.) |
| 11th | " " | Tung Ying-pin | Hsuanhwa | " | 10,000 | " 5th " |
| 13th | " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Shihkiachwang | Hopei | 11,000 | " 6th " |
| 14th | " " | Ch'en Kwang-chun | Peiping | " | 10,000 | " 23rd " |
| 18th | " " | Tu Chi | Paoting | " | 10,000 | " 27th " |
| 1st | Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Dolonor | Chahar | 4,000 | " 2nd Div. |
| 6th | " Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Kaoyi | Hopei | 8,000 | |
| 1st | Art. Regt. | | Peiping | Hopei | 6,000 | |
| 1st | Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 | |
| | | | | | 69,800 | |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Liaoning (continued)

Second Army - Wang Shu-chang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind.Brig. | Liu Kwei-t'ang | Puyang | Hopei | 10,000 | (old 1st Brig.) |
| 8th " " | Ting Hsi-ch'un | Machang | " | 10,000 | " 2nd " |
| 15th " " | Yao Tung-fan | Tientsin | " | 10,000 | " 25th " |
| 1st Cav.Brig. | Sun Hsu-chang | Taming | " | 6,000 | |
| 2nd Art.Regt. | | Tientsin | " | 6,000 | |
| 2nd Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 | |
| | | | | 42,800 | |

Total Liaoning Forces . . . 237,600

Third Army - Sung Ché-yuan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Feng Chih-an | Yungcheng | Shansi | 18,000 |
| 2nd " | Chang Tze-chung | Kiangchow | " | 18,000 |
| 1st Ind. Div. | Pang Ping-hsun | Chinchow | " | 20,000 |
| 2nd " " | Sun Tien-ying | Tsechow | " | 26,000 |
| | | | | 82,000 |

Fourth Army - Shang Chen

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Luanfu | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 4th " | Feng Peng-chu | Showyang | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |

Fifth Army - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Li Fu-ying | Kwohsien | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 6th " | Yang Cheng-yuan | Pingyang | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |

Sixth Army - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | Saratsi | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| 8th " | Yang Yueh-fang | Taiku | Shansi | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |

Seventh Army - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Li Sheng-ta | Tatung | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 10th " | Fu Tso-yi | Fengchen | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Railway Protection Army - Sun Chu

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11th Division | Kao Kwei-tze | Pinting | Shansi | 7,500 |
| 12th " | Sun Chu | Yutzehsien | " | 6,500 |
| | | | | 14,000 |

Emergency Army - Jung Hung-lu — Taiyuan & Tatung — 12,000

Cavalry Forces - Chao Cheng-show

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | Suiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Kho Feng-shan | Wuyuan | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 12,000 |

Ten Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai

Stationed at Suiyuan, Tatung, Taiyuan & Yutzehsien. 8,000

Thirteenth Route Army - Shih Yu-san

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Sun Kuang-chien | Shunteh | Hopei | 18,000 |
| 2nd " | Mi Wen-ho | Changteh | Honan | 18,000 |
| 3rd " | Shih Yu-san | Hantan | Hopei | 18,000 |
| | | | | 54,000 |

Total former Kuominchun, Shansi-Suiyuan and Miscellaneous Troops, and the Thirteenth Route Army . . . . . 262,000

Kirin - Chang Tso-hsiang

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind.Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | Suifen | Kirin | 10,000 | (old 21st Brig.) |
| 22nd " " | Su Te-ch'en | Changchun | " | 8,000 | " 7th " |
| 23rd " " | Li Kuei-lin | Kwangchengtze | " | 8,000 | " 8th " |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | Hulin | " | 8,000 | " 9th " |
| 25th " " | Chang Tso-chow | Kirin | " | 8,000 | " 10th " |
| 26th " " | Hsing Chan-ch'ing | Harbin | " | 8,000 | " 26th " |
| 27th " " | Ki Hsing | Yenki | " | 8,000 | " 13th " |
| 28th " " | Ting Chao | Harbin | " | 8,000 | " 18th " |
| 7th Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Yao-chen | Mishan | " | 10,000 | (old 16th and 18th Cav.Brigs.) |
| | | | Total . . . . | 76,000 | |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Heilungkiang - Wan Fu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Brigade | Shih Mei-feng | Pokotu | Heilungkiang | 7,000 |
| 2nd | " | Wang Nan-p'ing | Payenchow | " | 7,000 |
| 14th | " | Hsu Yung-ho | Angangki | " | 10,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Yung-cheng | Manchowli | " | 10,000 |
| 17th | " | Yu Chao-lin | Tsitsihar | " | 7,000 |
| 1st | Cav.Brig. | Chang Wei-chan | Pokotu | " | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chen Chih-yuan | " | " | 4,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Su Ping-wen | Heiho | " | 4,000 |
| 12th | " " | Ma Chen-shan | Hulan | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | Total . . . . | 57,000 |

Jehol - Tang Yu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Brigade | Chang Sheng-yun | Jehol | Jehol | 6,000 |
| 22nd | " | Fu Ch'un | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| 38th | " | Tung Fu-ting | Chaoyang | " | 7,000 |
| 51st | " | Liu Hsiang-chin | Fengning | " | 7,000 |
| 1st | Cav.Brig. | Liu Shang-sheng | Pingchuan | " | 4,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Chia Kuo-cheng | Linhsi | " | 4,500 |
| 3rd | " " | Chao Kuo-tseng | Chefeng | " | 4,500 |
| 17th | " " | Tsen Hsin-wu | Jehol | " | 4,500 |
| 19th | " " | Shih Wen-hua | Lwanping | " | 4,500 |
| | | | | Total . . . . | 48,500 |

Total Troops under Chang Hsueh-liang - 681,100

* * * *

TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, not including irregulars - 2,229,036

Morris
2657-I-

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 23 1931

2. The Situation in the South.

It is too early to state definitely that Canton's break will result in hostilities. So far the coup d'etat has manifested itself only in political maneuver and movements of troops for defensive purposes only. If the government, which is willing to give the substance but not the name of autonomy to Canton, can succeed in its efforts for peace, war will be averted. The Kwangsi-Kwangtung clique, on their side, are heralding the advent of their government with every press issue, but are making no haste in the actual formation of one, since such an action would inevitably result in a punitive expedition from the north.

Nanking has gone so far as to announce that if force was necessary an expedition of 20,000 could put down the uprising. This can be regarded as propaganda pure and simple, for the astute Chiang is surely aware of the difficulties of his position.

In the first place, Nanking's best troops are along the Lunghai and are immobilized by Feng. Chiang of all men does not trust the Christian General and Chang Hsueh-liang also is suspicious of him.

When it is noted (see accompanying map) that the old grey generals, Han Fu-chu, Liu Chen-nien, Shih Yu-san and Sun Tien-ying, occupy areas of more or less strategic importance vis-a-vis Nanking, and that with Feng's troops they comprise a total of some 212,000 men, it is readily seen that while Chiang's spear point threatens the South he must forever be mindful of the North.

Nanking no longer controls the sea. With Canton's break, Admiral Chen Chat,of the Cantonese Navy, resigned and Chen Chi-tang has given command to his subordinate, Shu Tsung-chien. The harbor at Swatow has been mined, and with the naval forces at Chiang's command it is not thought likely that he will try to force Canton, or would be able to, from the sea.

In the air, General Chang Hui-chang, the "Chinese Lindbergh", has deserted the government forces and coming to some disagreement with the Canton leaders is at present in Hongkong. A majority of Nanking's best flyers in the past were Cantonese and while it is not known how many of them turned over with their leader it is known that Canton has ten planes, two of which are Wacos and two of which are Ryans. In addition, the 60th Division is reported to have five planes. The reports from Japanese sources to the effect that the deserting fliers took their planes with them and injured the remaining bombing planes before their departure is false. On the 25th it was reported in the press that Chang Hsueh-liang would loan twenty bombing planes to Nanking. But twenty first-class planes represent about one-half of Mukden's air force and as we have never noted such patriotism in the past, we are skeptical about this gift. Difficulty will be experienced by the government in operating planes over the mountainous country in southern Kiangsi and in southern Hunan, as well as maintaining bases in bandit infested districts.

To make the campaign we are contemplating more dangerous for Nanking, its forces which must take the offensive will be obliged to base on either or both Changsha and Nanchang with lines of communication running

from these places south through hostile territory. Both southern Hunan and southern Kiangsi, containing the Red-bandit armies, may be said to be enemy country for Nanking. Wang Ching-wei's name added to the rebel list is certain to mean that at the commencement of hostilities at least the communist element will favor Canton. With an active and bitter enemy on either flank of his tremendously long lines of communications, Chiang Kai-shek puts himself in a dangerous position as soon as a punitive expedition gets under way. This fact of course must be recognized in Nanking and definite action against Canton may be postponed until the Red-bandits are finally pacified. It is believed that such action will be resorted to in case Canton does not force the issue.

An attempt has been made to show that Chiang Kai-shek is not facing a campaign which is to be considered in the light of a maneuver. However, with the tremendous preponderance of strength on his side, and always presupposing that the Young Marshal remains loyal and is able to keep the sands from shifting in the North, the Generalissimo should be able to put down the rebellion.

On Canton's side also there are heavy disadvantages. Comparatively speaking Canton is poor. A 12,000,000 dollar bond issue is contemplated there, while Nanking is planning to issue 80,000,000. It is believed that these figures represent the practical financial strength ratio of the two opponents. Canton can put but 120,000 to 150,000 troops in the field.

But the gravest danger to the South lies not in money or troops but in the heterogeneous collection of personalities who are leading the rebellion. Between the extreme lefts, Chang Fa-kwei and Wang Ching-wei, and the extreme rights, Li Tsung-jen and Ku Yin-fen, there can never be lasting harmony. Bickering, suspicion, enmity, is certain to be manifest in the rebel camp. No common ground of action is available, - no slogan which rings true in all ears, - no plan which satisfies more than one-half the malcontents.

3. Troop Movements.

The government, since the first of May, has moved the 11th, 15th, 31st and 41st Divisions to Hengchow in south-central Hunan, while the 48th Division and the 1st Brigade have been ordered to Changsha. The 11th Division has arrived at Nanchang. Tao Kuang, commanding the 31st Division, has reported that his division is unreliable.

While from the accompanying map it would appear that Nanking's main concentration is in Kiangsi, in truth it is from Changsha to Hengchow in Hunan. Chiang has not been using his best troops against the Reds, and with the exception of the 60th and 61st Cantonese Divisions (at present doubtful) and the 25th and 27th Divisions under Sun Lien-chung, who have always been considered grey, and the 11th Division which is no farther South than Nanchang, Nanking's troops in Kiangsi are mediocre and are not to be considered of much shock value.

The Kwangtung 59th and 63th Divisions have been moved to the Kwangtung-Kiangsi border while the 4th and 7th Kwangsi Army Corps have been moved to the Kwangsi-Hunan border. These movements are defensive at present.

G-2 Report 6180

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

The strategic positions held by the 60th, 61st, 25th and 27th Divisions are apparent at a glance. In case these units should decide that their bread was buttered on the Canton side, the initial phase of the war would find the South in a decidedly favorable position, and the first encounters at least would go badly for Nanking. The government professes to put great faith in Sun Lien-chung. This office is unable to do so until he is put to the test. Canton in turn expects that Ho Chien's troops in Hunan will turn over, and it will be remembered that Ho Chien and his troops were regarded with suspicion during the Yen-Feng revolt.

From present indications the government will establish a defensive line running east and west through Hengchow, and the latest reports state that Kwangsi is preparing to put troops into southern Hunan via Chwan-chow. Further reports are to the effect that the government 28th and 54th Divisions have recently been badly defeated by the Red 2nd and 3rd Armies. Further later information is that martial law has been proclaimed in Foochow.

Nelson E. Margetts
PGT Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

Distribution:
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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUN 2657-9-276 1931
338
WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1

May 1, 1931

Subject: Trip to Shantung.

To: Military Attache, American Legation, Peiping, China.

According to your instructions, I left Peiping Sunday, April 19, and visited Tsinanfu, Tsingtao and Chefoo.

While in Tsinanfu, with the American Consul, Mr. Vincent, I called on General Han Fu-chu. Han, in keeping with his old role first portrayed when he received the diplomatic body of Peking in his undershirt, made an appointment for 6:00 p.m. and then upon our arrival said he was out. Mr. Vincent, in a manner reminiscent of the "good old days in China", quite appropriately demanded that if he was out he be sent for, stating that this was no way to treat representatives of the United States and declining to be put off with an interview with the Chief of Staff. In about two minutes Han came in, red of face, evidently from a hearty banquet. Han made the following statements:

(1) That he was not anxious to attend the People's Convention on May 5, although he might go if Chang Hsueh-liang went.

(2) That in five or six days he expected to gain complete success in bandit suppression in south Shantung. That for bandit suppression he was supplying one brigade, Ma Hung-kwei one brigade, and Wang Chun one brigade. That the bandits numbered about 3,000 men, and that 1,000 had already been killed.

(3) That Liu Chen-nien was getting ammunition from Japan, and inferentially he was not.

He gave me to understand that he was not very friendly with Liu.

Mr. Vincent asked him if there was any truth in the report that the Tsinan arsenal was to be turned into a fertilizer factory, and Han replied that he didn't know anything about it.

Han wears the common soldier's coolie-cloth uniform and has no more personality than the common soldier. He is of course of peasant extraction, but so is Feng. To Feng, however, has been given the gift of leadership——of winning the love of his men. Han has not that gift. He has been thrown up to his present position by the kaleidoscopic movement of forces breaking open the heart of China——forces over which he has no control, does not try to interpret, and could not if he would; by another surge of the same forces he will be submerged. He is not a big figure.

Since first arriving in the province I endeavored to find out Shantung's estimate of Han. Did the people love - did they hate him - or were they apathetic? I questioned business men both large and small, officials, coolies, peasants and foreigners. Big business seems to favor him. He is not overly avaricious, is ridding the province of bandits and is crushing the Tang Pus. Foreigners for the same reason seem to like him. The bulk of the population fear him. There have been many more executions than have been made public. Perhaps Han has taken Machiavelli's counsel in "The Prince" to heart. At any rate, a little wholesome fear can do Shantung no harm at this time.

From what I gathered I do not think that Han Fu-ch'u and the Young Marshal have any understanding as to Shantung. Han, while far from a loyal servant of Nanking, is making a virtue of expediency and can be expected to render Nanking homage when to his advantage. He is too small to anger the giant, and too much the politician to enter a conflict unless the dice are heavily loaded in his favor.

Conditions in Tsinanfu are normal in every respect. The arsenal is operating on a limited schedule, supplying ammunition for the bandit drive in the south. Big business seems confident, and no disorders are imminent because of the fear in which Han is held by the man-in-the-street.

Kiao Tsi Railroad and Tsingtao. From the Tsinan station of the Kiao Tsi Railroad to the other end of the line in Tsingtao, and throughout the Special Municipality of Tsingtao itself, is evidenced the fact that in this area the Chinese are trying to measure up to foreign standards and to avoid foreign censure. At the time the railway and Tsingtao were given back there were many mutual recriminations. The foreigners said, "Wait until Tsingtao and the railroad have been turned back for awhile——then you'll see a mess". And the Chinese replied, "Give it back and watch the results". While many of my foreign prompters in Tsingtao would be shocked to hear me say it, I do say that the Chinese are making good on the railroad and in Tsingtao itself. The railroad is second only to the Cheng-Tai. Trains are frequent, on time, and clean. The road-bed is being kept up and new bridges (bought in Germany) are replacing those Han blew up. The railroad police are the neatest and best disciplined in China.

In Tsingtao I was told that while outward appearances are being kept up, new grass being planted and the place being beautified and kept clean, that in places where the eye could not penetrate rot was setting in. I was told that the harbor was silting up and that a ship had gone aground several months ago on a bar of mud. That this has not happened again is not commented upon. Perhaps the harbor has scoured itself. At any rate, as far as I could see the Chinese are doing well in Tsingtao. They have to combat a general "Shanghai Mind" which seems to be more deadly than in Shanghai itself.

The colony of Kiaochow was leased to Germany on the 6th of March, 1898, for 99 years, and Article V. of the agreement reads, "Should Germany later on desire to return the Kiaochow Bay to China, before the end of the lease, China is held to indemnify Germany for all the expenditures made for the good of Kiaochow, and to grant Germany a place which is better suited".

Germany, through no wish of her own, desired to return Kiaochow Bay and did so——but to the temporary middleman, Japan, on the 7th of November, 1914. It would seem that the final provision "to grant Germany a place which is better suited" is now being fulfilled, for as before mentioned, German steel is rebuilding the bridges, and not only in Shantung but throughout China a peculiar "place" is being given German trade.

Lately the Special Municipality of Tsingtao published a set of regulations governing the actions of foreign navies while in port. The most objectionable clause is one which provides for the trial of miscreant seamen by the Chinese police court. The contents of these regulations have been forwarded by Consul Dorsey to Admiral McVey, and it is considered likely that the fleet will base this summer at Chefoo rather than Tsingtao. Last year the United States Asiatic Fleet spent about

$4,000,000 Mex. in Tsingtao and this year, due to the exchange, more would be spent but for these regulations. The bars and cafés have all been newly painted, four or five hundred Russian girls have arrived from Shanghai, but the Navy may not put in port.

Leaving Tsingtao I returned by rail to Weihsien and from that point traveled over the Weihsien-Chefoo motor road to the latter city. While advertised as 200 miles long, the speedometer on my car, as well as on cars of other foreigners I questioned, registered 171 miles. This road is obviously the best in China. It was laid out on a railway embankment practically the whole way, was constructed from Red Cross funds, and is well kept up. At intervals of four to five miles throughout its length groups of men were working on it, and it is in such good shape that an average of 35 miles an hour can be maintained with a light car such as a Ford or Chevrolet from Weihsien to Chefoo. The unusual upkeep is due to the fact that the government has rented the road to a Chinese bus company which runs 40 or 50 buses over it. This company does not allow bicycles, rickshaws or carts to use it, and finds it cheaper to keep the road in repair than to continually service their cars.

Except during and immediately after a very heavy rainfall, this road would be suitable for military traffic. It is dirt all the way, but well graded. Bridges can take a five-ton tractor and load. Its strategic value is obvious since it allows troops at or landing at Chefoo to cut off Tsingtao from Tsinan at Weihsien, and to reach Tsingtao from the rear, or to approach Tsinan from its most vulnerable side, the east. From a point about two-thirds of the distance from Weihsien to Chefoo, this road parallels the coast to Chefoo, and at the point indicated a sandy beach would aid a landing party which might quickly seize Weihsien and Chefoo. The road for about five miles in this locality should be easily visible from the sea.

In Chefoo I saw quite a little of Liu Chen-nien who for the time being is friendly towards foreigners. He is a young man of 32 years, clever, unscrupulous, an opportunist and cruel. His interest in military affairs is large. He is a student of Napoleon's campaigns and is learning English. He has kept order in the Chefoo district by the simple expedient of cutting the heads off all those who oppose him or break the peace. While he was not particularly frank in our conversation, I can say definitely that he dislikes Han Fu-chu keenly. He said that his recent visit to Nanking had resulted in his independence from Han, and that only in minor civil matters was Han his superior. While there is no definite confirmation, it seems that Chiang Kai-shek will use Liu in Shantung as a foil to Han Fu-chu. It is not thought that Han is greatly trusted in Nanking——and Liu in Chefoo occupies a strategic position vis-a-vis Han. Liu has in all some 30,000 troops, which do not compare favorably with Han's. He is recruiting more and is receiving munitions from Japan. As far as could be ascertained, he has no artillery.

Throughout the area visited crops were good, the people seemed contented, and the officials seemed to be giving something in return for the taxes collected.

I returned to Peiping on April 29.

Parker G. Tenney
Captain, Field Artillery
Assistant Military Attache

4-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

Peiping, June 3, 1931

JUL 6 1931

2657-I-276

340

WAR DEPARTMENT

Subject: Report of Observations in connection with the Kwangtung Situation.

To: The Military Attache, American Legation, Peiping, China.

1. In compliance with your verbal instructions I left Peiping at 2:00 p.m., Saturday, May 23rd, with the following mission:

a. To proceed to Hankow (Hupeh) and make such observations as were felt might tend to enable me to conclude the degree of seriousness which the Central Government considers the situation then existing in Kwangtung to be;

b. To stop off at Shuntefu (Hopei) and investigate the activities of Shih Yu-san and draw conclusions as to his probable action in case open hostilities should eventuate between Nanking and Canton; and

c. To stop off at Chengchow (Honan) and inquire into the activities of the Kuominchun and "grey" troops in Shansi as well as the Shansi armies, and estimate their probable action in event of force being resorted to as a solution of the present difficulty in the South.

2. Before departing upon this mission an estimate of the Canton affair was prepared as it was felt that with a definite picture of it before me my instructions could be more intelligently carried out. The estimate is considered pertinent to this report and is therefore set forth here as a preface to it:

The present anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement in South China must be viewed in the perspective of several years. It has its genesis in the incident of March 20, 1926, when Chiang, without consulting any of the heads of the Party organs, ordered the arrest of Li Chih-lung (a communist), one of the Department Heads under the Military Council. This overt act of wilful employment of military force without the sanction of Party authority marks the beginning of his military dictatorship.

Up until that time, what political cohesion did exist in the Kuomintang owed itself to the influence of Dr. Sun's personality which yet survived the grave. Now however personal ambitions and clique intrigues began to reveal themselves.

Political students in following Chinese affairs have attempted to establish the existence of different pronounced factional tenets. Thus we have come to accept such terms as Right Wing, Left Wing, and Reorganization Party, etc., as being separate and distinct schools of political thought. But the frequency with which prominent individuals have changed their political garments indicates that such appellations as Rightists, Leftists, and so on, are absurd misnomers of non-existent political doctrines——in China it appears that oppositions seek to establish themselves not because of sincere beliefs that their principles of government might be best for the people but simply because of personal aspirations for "face" and aggrandizement.

The Canton coup of April 28-29, 1931, is then not to eliminate a personal military dictatorship (Chiang Kai-shek) and restore Party (Kuomintang) government to China, but rather to eliminate a group (Chekiang) from a remunerative position of power and replace it by another (the Kwangtung group).

As said before, the incident of March 20, 1926 marked the beginning of Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship. It also marked the beginning of organized opposition against him which culminated in the recent coup. Chiang has proved that he is as astute a politician as he is a soldier. The same can hardly be said for any one individual in the Kwangtung camp. It may seem that Chiang is weakened by the loss of Hu Han-min, Sun Fo, Wang Chung-hui, and others of less prominence, but nevertheless he has matched wits with them before and won out. His military strength now is greater than then.

It is true that most of the prominent figures of recent years are centering around Canton. Yet probably nowhere else in the world could be found such apparently incompatible personalities as are seeking coalescence in the political cauldron of Ch'en Chi-t'ang. However, in China the unexpected is to be expected and Ch'en may be able to brew a potion of sufficient power to overcome Chiang.

The Generalissimo has evidenced his desire to settle the difficulty by peaceful means. This will necessitate concessions and heavy expenditures. In case the opposition spurns his offers fighting is inevitable. Should arms be employed to settle the issue it appears that the military advantage is all with Chiang. He enjoys this advantage, however, only as long as the present status quo obtains in the North.

Based on the foregoing the Canton situation might be expressed in facts as follows:

(a) Opposition towards Chiang Kai-shek rose in open revolt, under the leadership of Ch'en Chi-t'ang, at Canton on April 28, 1931.

(b) Prominent Party officials deserted Chiang and joined the opposition movement.

(c) The military advantage appears to rest with Chiang.

(d) This advantage would be seriously affected by any developments in the North.

3. Upon arrival at Shuntefu at 3:00 a.m., May 24, I had some difficulty in finding a place to stay. The city was full of Shih Yu-san's troops. Soldiers everywhere and in every shop. Naturally no one cared to discuss military matters, so seeing no possibility of learning anything from the local inhabitants I went to Shih's headquarters and tried to see him. His Adjutant General received me and said that Shih was "sick". Expressing the customary regrets I asked if it could not be arranged for me to see the General anyway. The "buck was passed" to the Chief of Staff but there was no way of getting any further. I was assured by both of these officers that Shih is loyal to Nanking, but one of them qualified his statement by saying they were under Chang Hsueh-liang.

The Adjutant General said they have 60,000 men but when going into organization with him that number began to be exceeded. He then stated that he was not certain of the strength of the smaller units as he had only recently taken over the office. Shih's command consists of three (3) divisions of 20,000 men each. In addition, he has one cavalry regiment and one artillery regiment with each division. Divisions have three brigades of three regiments and the regiments are of three battalions with four companies each.

In attempting to touch on the Shansi situation I was assured that there was no unrest among the troops in that province. It was very evident that the discussions were far from frank and that all answers were stereotype so I drank my tea and was excused.

In talking to the bodyguards around the headquarters it was rather interesting to learn that they are mostly Kirin men. The Adjutant General also is a native of that province. The Chief of Staff hails from Shantung.

After leaving Shih's place I then looked up the mission people. I found that the one foreign male then on duty was an American doctor. I called on him and found him to be a young man with a lot of energy and interested in Chinese affairs. He proved a most valuable source and more than repaid for the Shuntefu visit. He showed me a suite of three rooms which Shih maintains for himself at the mission hospital. Local papers carry almost daily accounts of Shih's illness and the foreign doctors insisting that he rest and see no one. The doctor stated that Shih has never spent one day at the hospital. He had been around once or twice "for treatment" but is absolutely a sound man.

The mission people said that Shih's troops are the finest they have ever seen in China and are by far the best behaved. They are worked (drilled) from daylight till dark and enjoy excellent health. I must say that those seen around Shuntefu are as a rule physically the largest men I have observed in China.

The mission doctors told me that Shih recently "fined" two of the wealthy men of Shuntefu $20,000 each for being opium addicts.

All the mission people state that Shih has out gangs impressing men into his military service. Villagers have stopped coming to the city for weekly marketing because of the activities of these gangs. The Chinese doctors with the hospital estimate Shih's strength as 100,000.

The mission doctor also told me that Chang Hsueh-ch'eng, a brother of the Young Marshal, is personally in Shuntefu and recruiting a force to be 10,000 strong. The men applying and being accepted are said to be commonly known as the bandits of those regions.

Through the foreign doctor I met a Russian fur buyer who has been in Shuntefu for the past four years. This man told me that Shih takes orders only from Chang Hsueh-liang. He stated that about the 14th of May, Shih was on the point of denouncing Chiang Kai-shek and calling on the Kuominchun and Shansi troops to support him. Chang Hsueh-liang is said to have informed Shih that if he took such action that he (Chang) would not remain neutral but would attack him (Shih). This positive attitude on the part of Mukden, so the Russian said, convinced all the Chinese thereabouts that the prospects are bright for continued peace in the North.

Railway officials at Shuntefu informed me that Shih has "released" all of the locomotives, and with a small exception, most of the cars which he had.

Crops along the way give promise of great returns. The District Magistrate at Shuntefu says that they are unusually good all over Hopei, Honan, and Shansi.

Impressions gained from the Shuntefu observations are:

(a) Shih Yu-san has a larger force now than he has ever had.

(b) He but bides his time awaiting a favorable opportunity to denounce Nanking.

(c) Chang Hsueh-liang appears sincere in supporting Chiang Kai-shek.

From these impressions it is concluded that in case open hostilities should eventuate between Nanking and Canton, Shih's actions would be limited to a nominal support of the Central Government. It is believed he is sympathetic towards the Canton movement but would not support it openly as long as Mukden continued to indicate loyalty to Nanking.

Shih will have to be closely observed.

4. I left Shuntefu the night of May 24th for Chengchow and arrived there the following evening. For all the good that was said about Shih's troops at Shuntefu, the same can not be said of them south of there. The further down the Kin-Han you go, the more pronounced becomes the youth in his service. At Changte they were observed moving out to morning drill. Never have I seen such little boys carrying arms. Liu Ch'ih's men take over the railway at Changte. Those observed were a most unimpressive lot.

The improvements in Chengchow since last November are most noticeable and demonstrate how quickly China can overcome unfavorable economic conditions.

Very few soldiers were to be seen around the Chengchow station or on the streets of the city.

The first person interviewed was the Socony manager. He informed me that there were hardly any soldiers stationed in Chengchow——that there was not a single large military headquarters in the town. Regarding rumors which we heard in Peiping about Nanking having recently sent additional troops and airplanes to Chengchow, he stated that such rumors were untrue. This man had just returned (on or about May 20) from a trip out to the west on the Lunghai and everything was quiet there. He stated that the Kuominchun are not giving any trouble in south Shansi. Crops are going to be good in that part of the province as well as in west Honan.

The next interview was with one of the foreign officials of the Lunghai staff. He said that along about May 8th the government troops repaired their trenches along the river where they face the Kuominchun positions over in Shansi. About that time several government units were exchanged but not a single additional unit has been moved into the Chengchow area and no planes sent either to Chengchow or Kaifeng. This individual stated that Liu Ch'ih is making an excellent governor. Since taking over Honan he has pretty well scattered all the men (50,000) of the Kuominchun units that turned over to Nanking in the late days of the recent Yen-Feng rebellion. He maintains strict discipline and keeps his troops contented by regular pay. This is accomplished by a poppy tax. This tax is collected all over Honan and used for military expenses in that province. This Lunghai official said that the Kuominchun are trying to get well enough organized to break out of Shansi and push south in conjunction with a northern advance of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi rebels. Feng Yu-hsiang, so this man stated, is in touch with the Kwangsi generals. Communications are via

far western routes. My informant stated that Honan is now very anti-Chiang but that as long as Liu Ch'ih is kept in the province there is no likelihood of any serious trouble developing.

I next went to see one of the older foreign missionaires. He confirmed what is set forth above but adds that about May 10th he was out west on the Lunghai and noticed heavy troop movements to the east. He questioned them as to what they were doing and was told that they were "retreating". He said that they admitted they had not been fighting but were retreating nevertheless. Soon equally heavy troop movements began going west. It all amounted to an exchange of men from one position to another. This source also saw the government trench systems being repaired and said that at that time the Kuominchun had seized all the boats they could lay their hands on and were holding them on the north bank of the river. A bit of firing was indulged in here and there but no fighting of a general nature took place. He told me that the Chinese were positive that hostilities would have broken out if the Young Marshal had not gone to Nanking. As soon as he was reported at the capital the tension around Chengchow eased up and now promises to remain quiet. This man is sure that no new troops have moved into the Chengchow area nor have any planes been sent there or to Kaifeng. About the time of the troop movements he spoke of, he said that work was started on a landing field at Kaifeng but abandoned when about one-third complete. He stated that not for some time has Chengchow been so quiet and had such a small garrison. Not a single division headquarters is in the town. In the past they could always anticipate the degree of trouble by the number of military headquarters established in the city. He felt that since such a small force was being maintained at Chengchow that the government was not worried about that area.

I then paid a visit to the Chief of Police. He practically confirmed all of the foregoing. I questioned him specifically about Shih Yu-san and the Kuominchun activities. He said that it was only a rumor about their wanting to revolt but that the government felt that precautionary measures had to be taken so they moved some of the men around and repaired their defense lines. He was certain that there is no need for concern about the present situation.

I then called at the Japanese Consulate. The Consul, Mr. Tanaka, was away on a trip to Hankow. His assistant was sure that all is quiet in the area and does not anticipate any trouble in Shansi. Language difficulty made it impossible to enter into as lengthy a discussion as I would have liked.

There was one brigade headquarters in Chengchow but to visit it would have necessitated my remaining over two days in Chengchow awaiting a train to the south. This was not felt to be warranted so I left for Hankow on the May 26th express.

As a result of my visits to Shuntefu and Chengchow I am convinced of the following:

(a) The present Kwangtung trouble was part of a general uprising against Chiang Kai-shek.

(b) Shih Yu-san and the Kuominchun were to have been part of this movement.

(c) This could hardly have been unknown to Chang Hsueh-liang.

(d) His going to Nanking was for the purpose of showing his determination to support Chiang Kai-shek and the Central Government.

(e) Nanking feels secure of peace in the North.

These convictions lead me to the conclusion that in event of force being resorted to as a solution of the present difficulty in the South, the Kuominchun in Shansi would take the field against Nanking if a favorable opportunity in the nature of Southern successes presented itself; the "grey" troops would probably do likewise but the Kuominchun would have to lead the way; and some of the Shansi forces would also be likely to attach themselves to the movement.

Nanking is aware of this and has already taken precautionary measures along the Yellow River. Operations against Canton would necessitate a concentration of troops at Chengchow. This has not been done so it would appear that for the present the Central Government is not greatly concerned with the Kwangtung threat.

5. I arrived at Hankow on the afternoon of May 27. The trip between Chengchow and Hankow reveals the deplorable state of the Kin-Han line and equipment. In crossing over the mountains on the Honan-Hupeh border it was all that two locomotives could do to bump and jerk the train along. The ties are badly decayed and unless soon replaced will force slower travel to prevent accidents. Equipment is highly unserviceable. On the express which took me from Chengchow to Hankow there was not much difference between first and third class except the arrangement of the cars and the price of the ticket. Opium was smoked so much in my car that I had to spend most of the time in the open. In the yards of Hankow are standing idle and deteriorating hundreds of cars of every description.

After leaving Chengchow poppies are seen growing (not extensively) on either side of the road, but none were seen outside of Honan province.

My first call in Hankow was upon our Consul General. He was of the opinion that war in the South is not far off. Troops from the Wuhan area had been moved into Kiangsi and Hunan but there were no indications of their having been replaced. The Hupeh provincial government was being reorganized and if the present incumbent (Chiang Kai-shek's Ho Cheng-chun) was replaced it would be most significant of Nanking's concern in the Wuhan area. There was considerable doubt as to Ho Cheng-chun being re-appointed and there might be some question as to his loyalty.

Our Consul General informed me that none of the important militarists had yet returned to Hankow from Nanking, where they had gone to attend the People's Conference. I nevertheless requested that he arrange for me to call on whoever was in charge at Chiang's headquarters during the absence of Ho Cheng-chun. This was done and the following afternoon (May 28) I met his Chief of Staff, General Chü Ch'uan-ching. General Chü said that the Central Government was very anxious to settle the Kwangtung affair without the application of force. He could not discuss troop movements in the area. The Red-bandit suppression campaign was progressing favorably. In Kiangsi they have succeeded in getting troops to surround the Reds and are gradually closing in on them. At present the line is so long that it is thin in spots. On or about May 17, the Reds broke through at one point but government reinforcements drove them back. This news had not been released until just now. I inquired if General Ho Chien was in Changsha

and if travel by boat and rail in that area was safe. General Chü informed me that General Ho was in Changsha and that it was safe for me to go there either by boat or by train. I requested that he telegraph General Ho and advise him of my intention to visit Changsha and that I would like to call on him there. This General Chü agreed to do and the interview was thereupon concluded.

I left Hankow by boat for Changsha on the evening of May 28. Passage was taken on a small Japanese vessel which makes the trip rather quickly. The following night (May 29) at 10:30 p.m. when within sight of the lights of Changsha a rifle shot was fired at our boat from the west bank of the stream and struck very close to the navigating deck. With commendable despatch armor plate covers were lowered into place at vital parts. Some apprehension was felt about conditions at Changsha so the boat went in prepared for the worse. (Changsha is on the east bank of the stream.) The city was quiet so the boat docked and her passengers disembarked. The number of Japanese boats in that port was a revelation of the extent of the commercial interests Nippon has in the Yangtse Valley. Future Sino-Japanese discussions will be of added interest to me now.

My first call was at General Ho Chien's headquarters. I was received by his liaison officer, General F. Y. Sheng. He is a graduate of the French Military Academy which he attended for the full five-year course. General Sheng informed me that they had received the wire from Hankow relative to my visit and that General Ho would be pleased to see me. At the time of my arrival Ho Chien was busy but would receive me that morning if I would wait. Naturally I waited. General Sheng stated there were five divisions now in Hunan. Most of them had been moved into defensive positions in the south. The Reds were still in the area around Liuyang and Pingkiang (see attached map), but were not active. He did not expect any immediate fighting as Nanking was trying to settle the difficulty peacefully, but it was his opinion that the Canton group would not be satisfied with Chiang Kai-shek's concessions and that eventually fighting would result. General Ho now was ready to receive me.

Ho Chien made a most favorable impression on me. His personality reminds one of Shang Chen of Shansi. General Ho confirmed General Sheng's statements. He felt that whether the Canton situation is settled with or without force the settlement would be to Nanking's advantage. All of his troops were either in positions in the south of the province or moving there. Changte was being guarded by volunteers; Changsha by two regiments of his troops. He felt that there would be no fighting as long as there was peace in the North. He was sure Mukden was supporting the Central Government.

My next call was on the Commissioner of Customs. This gentleman feels that fighting is soon to break out. He is rather pessimistic as to the ability of the Hunan and other troops in the province to hold Hunan against the Southern armies. He stated that Chang Fa-kuei has a fine and well equipped force. He did not expect that there would be any cooperation between the Southerners and the Kiangsi and Hunan Red-bandits. Government troops are not doing any serious fighting in the bandit-suppression work. Their plan seems to be simply to occupy the larger cities and let time take its course.

I called at the Japanese Consulate but the Consul was away.

My next visit was to the British Consulate. The Consul was in and received me most cordially. He served during the war as an officer of infantry. The following are the troop dispositions in Hunan and border provinces as of May 30. The Consul in giving me this information said that he felt it was reliable.

(a) Hunanese troops will not be assigned front line positions. They will be on the reserve line.

(b) The front line (location at present unknown) will be held by the 10th Army and the 14th Division. The 10th Army (under Shu Yuan-chuan) was moving via water from Shashi (Hopei) to Hengchow (Hunan), and were expected to begin arriving at Changsha on May 30. The Shashi district would be garrisoned by Szechwan troops under General Kuo Hsun. The 14th Division arrived at Hengchow on May 29.

(c) The reserve line would run through Hengchow. It was to be held by the 19th and 31st Divisions. The 31st Division was already at that place and the 19th Division (under Ho Chien's son-in-law ) was moving May 30th from Changsha thereto.

(d) The 32nd Division is at present along the Hunan-Kiangsi border.

(e) The 15th and 16th Divisions are garrisoning the Liuyang and Pingkiang areas. (These two divisions with the 19th Division, constitute the 28th Army, commanding by Liu Chien-shu.)

(f) Five divisions of Kwangsi troops are concentrating at Chuanchow.

(g) Kwangtung troops are concentrating at Shuichow.

This gentleman feels that the difficulty will be settled peacefully. The self-evident military superiority of the Central Government should preclude the use of arms by the Southerners.

I next met a German business man who had just (May 28) returned from the Hengchow area. He stated that the people thereabouts did not anticipate any serious trouble. There were troops in that area but he did not know their designations.

I left Changsha by train on May 31st and arrived in Hankow the following morning, June 1st. The trip was uneventful but impressed me with the ease with which the approaches to Hankow can be guarded. The country is devoted mostly to rice growing, and would make an organized advance over it difficult. Low hills dot the countryside and could be held by very small forces against heavy odds.

The train running between Changsha and Hankow is the best I have ever ridden on in China.

Immediately upon my return to Hankow I called upon our Consul General to inquire if there had been any important developments during my absence and to inform him of my observations at Changsha. He had nothing to report. I left the same morning for Peiping and arrived here on June 3.

As a result of my visit to Hankow and Changsha, I am of the opinion that:

(a) Nanking feels no immediate concern as to the possibility of an advance by the Southern forces.

(b) Sufficient troops are stationed in Hunan to hold that province against attack from Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

(c) Nanking will exhaust every means to bring about a peaceful settlement of the affair; if fighting eventuates, it will be initiated by the Southerners.

From these opinions I conclude that the Central Government does not consider the Kwangtung situation to be of such a degree of seriousness as to offer an immediate menace to Nanking's stability. Of course it has a discreditable reflection on their prestige but my impression from the observations of this trip is that their optimism regarding the effecting of a peaceful settlement is justified.

COMMENTS

If fighting should develop I feel that the advantage lies all with Nanking. To begin with the Central Government forces enjoy a marked numerical superiority and unlimited sources of supply (as compared to their opponents).

Any advance by the Southerners will have to be made through Hunan and along limited avenues of approach. Former anti-North operations through this province were directed against a control and authority hundreds of miles away---Peking. Operations in Hunan with its many streams would be largely dependent upon water communications. In the present instance the Southerners would be operating against a relative close control and authority, and one with an over-abundance of water transportation available.

Of course the present Canton uprising claims not to be anti-Central Government---only anti-Chiang Kai-shek. But Chiang Kai-shek is the Central Government and has at his disposal all of its armed forces and resources. This naturally must be understood by Ch'en Chi-t'ang et al, so it would appear that they would defer hostilities as long as possible,- in the meantime effecting the organization of their government and attempting to secure support from other sources.

The Canton government of course will have to be eliminated by Nanking. A peaceful settlement would be cheapest and probably give both sides an opportunity to "save face". If Canton forces Chiang to fight it appears certain that he will be victorious. Another victory over armed rebellion would probably greatly enhance the stability of his dictatorship.

The knock of the Canton opposition may prove to be a Chiang Kai-shek boost.

Morris B. DePass, Jr.

Morris B. DePass, Jr.,
Captain, Infantry (DOL)

# Troop dispositions in Hunan, as of 30 May '31.

Ichang

Hankow

Wuchang

Hanyang

Shasi
(10th Army enroute to Hengchow)

Yochow

Changte

Pingkiang
15th & 16th Divs.

"Red" units hereabout.

Liuyang

Changsha
(19th Div. enroute to Hengchow)

32nd Div.

HUNAN

Reserve line to be through here and held by 19th & 31st Divs.)

Hengchow
(14th Div.
31st Div.)

Front line-location unknown to be held by 10th Army & 14th Div).

Chuan-chow
(Five Divs. of Kwansi troops concentrating here).

Shiuchow
(Kwangtung troops concentrating here)

KWANGSI

KWANGTUNG

CANTON

50 0 50 100
MILES

G-2 Report

6180

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M.I.D. DIV.

JUL 22 1931

2657-9-276

341

WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 22 1931

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces

(a) NATIONALIST FORCES - Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief,
- Chang Hsueh-liang, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

Central Government Troops

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Chang Fan | Hingan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 2nd | " | Lu Hsing-pang | Shunchang | Fukien | 8,000 |
| 4th | " | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 5th | " | Wan Tien-tsun | Yushih | Honan | 12,000 |
| 6th | " | Li Chi-hsiang | Suining | Szechwan | 8,000 |
| 6th | " | Chow Ch'i-to | | | |
| 9th | " | Chang Ju-kuang | | | |
| 10th | " | Li Yi-hsuan | | | |
| 10th | " | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 11th | " | Chang Ying | Hengchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 12th | " | Yuan Ying | Yochow | " | 12,000 |
| 13th | " | Lu Hsiao-ch'en | Nanfeng | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Tung-yuan | Pingkiang | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Han-ming | Chumatien | Honan | 8,000 |
| 16th | " | Peng Wei-jen | Paoking | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 17th | " | Sun Yu-ju | Tungkwan | Shensi | 12,000 |
| 18th | " | Lu Ti-ping | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 19th | " | Li Chueh | Paoking | Hunan | 12,000 |
| 20th | " | Sun Tung-hsuan | Chowtsun | Shantung | 20,000 |
| 21st | " | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | " | 30,000 |
| 22nd | " | Ku Liang-ming | Tsinan | " | 10,000 |
| 23rd | " | Li Yun-chieh | Hankow | Hupeh | 8,000 |
| 24th | " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Ningtu | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 25th | " | Tai Ming-chuan | Loshan | Honan | 12,000 |
| 26th | " | Kuo Ju-tung | Hingkwo | Hupeh | 20,000 |
| 26th | " | Chen Yueh-han | Ichow | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 28th | " | Kung Pin-fan | Kian | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 29th | " | Tsao Fu-lin | Tsinan | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 31st | " | T'ao Kuang | Hengchow | Hunan | 8,000 |
| 32nd | " | Chen Kuang-chung | Liuyang | " | 10,000 |
| 33rd | " | Ke Yun-lung | Hwangan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chen Chu-chen | Hofeng | " | 8,000 |
| 34th | " | Ho Cheng-fan | Sientaochen | " | 14,000 |
| 36th | " | Lo Tse-chow | Shunking | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 41st | " | Chang Chen-han | Hengchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 42nd | " | Feng Chin-tsai | Pucheng | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 43rd | " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Kian | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 44th | " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Hwangan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 45th | " | Wei Li-huang | Kaifeng | Honan | 12,000 |
| 46th | " | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Yingchow | Anhwei | 14,000 |
| 47th | " | Tang Ching-shan | Kian | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 48th | " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Hengchow | Hunan | 17,000 |
| 49th | " | Chang Chen | Yungting | Fukien | 12,000 |
| 50th | " | Tan Tao-yuan | Iningchow | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| | | | | Carried Forward | 479,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Central Government Troops** (continued) | | | | Brought Forward | 479,000 |
| 51st | Division | Fan Shih-sheng | Kingmen | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 52nd | " | Han Te-ch'in | Changshu | Kiangsi | 13,000 |
| 53rd | " | Li Yun-heng | Tungku | " | 12,000 |
| 54th | " | Hao Meng-lin | Wuning | " | 16,000 |
| 55th | " | Juan Chao-chang | Kingtehchen | " | 12,000 |
| 56th | " | Liu Ho-ting | Yenping | Fukien | 11,000 |
| 57th | " | Liang Hung-en | Anking | Anhwei | 10,000 |
| 58th | " | Ma Ching-yuan | Sanyuan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 60th | " | Tsai Ting-kai | Kian | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 61st | " | Tai Chi | " | " | 12,000 |
| 64th | " | Ma Teng-chiao | Tsining | Shantung | 14,000 |
| 65th | " | Liu Cheng-hua | Loyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 66th | " | Liu Mao-en | " | " | 12,000 |
| 68th | " | Chang Fang | Kiahsien | " | 12,000 |
| 72nd | " | Ma Chuan-liang | Tsining | Shantung | 8,000 |
| 74th | " | Ch'iao Li-chih | Lincheng | " | 8,000 |
| 75th | " | Sung Tien-tsai | Chengchow | Honan | 10,000 |
| 76th | " | Li Mao-lin | Paofeng | " | 10,000 |
| 77th | " | Lo Lin | Kian | Kiangsi | 9,000 |
| **Metro.Gar.Army** - Feng Yi-pei | | | | | |
| 1st | Division | Feng Yi-pei | Nanking | Kiangsu | 14,000 |
| 2nd | " | Yu Chi-shih | " | " | 14,000 |
| 2nd | Cav. Div. | Chang Li-sheng | Kweiteh | Honan | 10,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Chang Chan-kwei | Suining | Kiangsu | 6,000 |
| 4th | " " | Kuan Shu-jen | Changshu | Kiangsi | 6,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Jung Chin-fang | Mienyang | Hupeh | 7,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | Shensi | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wu Chun-ping | Ichang | Hupeh | 6,000 |
| 1st | " " | Shih Chung-cheng | Pengpu | Anhwei | 4,000 |
| 1st | " " | Kuo Feng-ming | Hweian | Fukien | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | " | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Liang Hung-en | | | |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Chi-hsiang | Changteh | Hunan | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Yuan Chia-sheng | Chinkiang | Kiangsu | 5,000 |
| 4th | " " | Wang Ti-wen | Itu | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 5th | " " | Pan Shan-chai | Kishui | " | 4,000 |
| 7th | " " | Tai Hui-yuan | | | |
| 8th | " " | Li Ma-ming | Anlu | Hupeh | 3,000 |
| 12th | " " | Hsu Sheng-yu | Kweiteh | Honan | 6,000 |
| 13th | " " | Hsu Chia-yu | Lanfeng | " | 5,000 |
| 15th | " " | Tang Sze-tung | Sinsiang | " | 4,000 |
| 16th | " " | Wang Yun-shan | Sincheng | " | 5,000 |
| 18th | " " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | Fukien | 4,000 |
| Pistol | | " Lei Tai-ping | Kufow | Shantung | 6,000 |
| 1st | Cav. | " An Chun-tsai | Kaifeng | Honan | 6,000 |
| | " | " Ma Ming-shan | Kaotang | Shantung | 5,000 |
| | | | | Carried Forward | 836,000 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (continued) | | | Brought Forward | 836,000 | |
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Futing | Fukien | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Kutien | " | 4,000 | CONSTB.) |
| Gendarmerie | Wu Sze-yu | Nanking | Kiangsu | 3,600 | |
| 1st Art.Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | Honan | 2,500 | |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | " | 2,500 | |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Kaifeng | " | 2,500 | |
| Training " | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | Fukien | 2,500 | |
| Six Regiment Provincial Defense Force ) | | | | | |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.) | | | Chekiang | 10,000 | |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla ) | | | | | |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 867,600 |

The 6th Division under Chow Chi-to and the 2nd Independent Brigade under Liang Hung-en are reported to have been absorbed by other units.

The 9th Division under Chang Ju-kuang has been reorganized into the 49th Division under Chang Chen.

The 10th Division under Li Yi-hsuan is said to have been routed by communist-bandits at Shihnan, Hupeh.

The 36th Division under Lo Tse-chow has been newly organized from Szechwanese troops and is under direct control of the Central Government.

The 42nd Division under Feng Chin-tsai is the former 71st Division.

The Metropolitan Garrison Army has been recently reorganized from the Metropolitan Garrison Division under Feng Yi-pei, and now consists of the 1st and 2nd Divisions under Feng Yi-pei and Yu Chi-shih, respectively.

The 4th Cavalry Division under Kuan Shu-jen is a newly organized unit.

The 7th Independent Brigade under Tai Hui-yuan is said to have revolted and joined the communist-bandits in Hupeh.

The 60th and 61st Divisions under Tsai Ting-kai and Tai Chi, respectively, (reported doubtful in the last Report) are being massed northward at Kian by order of the Central Government.

Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Kaifeng | Honan | 12,000 | |
| 2nd " | Shangkuan Yun-hsiang | Sinsiang | " | 17,000 | |
| 3rd " | Chen Chi-cheng | Hankow | Hupeh | 16,000 | |
| 4th " | Hsu Ting-yao | Hengtien | " | 10,000 | * |
| 5th " | Chow Kuang-yuan | Kiukiang | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 6th " | Chao Kuan-tao | Nanchang | " | 12,000 | |
| | | | Carried Forward | 79,000 | |



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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions (cont'd) | | | Brought Forward | | 79,000 |
| 7th | Division | Wang Chun | Hsuchow | Kiangsu | 12,000 |
| 8th | " | Mao Ping-wen | Nanfeng | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 9th | " | Chiang Ting-wen | Chengchow | Honan | 12,000 |
| 11th | " | Lo Cho-ying | Hengchow | Hunan | 12,000 |
| 12th | " | Tseng Wan-chung | Haichow | Kiangsu | 12,000 |
| 13th | " | Hsia Tou-yin | Macheng | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 14th | " | Chen Cheng | Fuchow | Kiangsi | 10,000 * |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 161,000 |

* Cadets from the Military School at Nanking as distinguished from Chiang Kai-shek's old divisions.

Hu Tsu-yu, former commander of the 5th Division and now replaced by Chow Kuang-yuan, is reported to have been wounded in action against red bandits at Kwangcheng and later to have died in the hospital at Nanchang, Kiangsi.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Lei Chung-tien | Lanchow | Kansu | 8,000 |
| 7th | " | Ma Hung-pin | " | " | 12,000 |
| 25th | " | Sun Lien-chung | Yungfeng | Kiangsi | 18,000 |
| 27th | " | Kao Shu-hsun | Nanfeng | " | 18,000 |
| 30th | " | Chi Hung-chang | Kwangchow | Honan | 12,000 |
| 31st | " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Kwangshui | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 32nd | " | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwaian | Kiangsu | 12,000 |
| 1st | Cav. Div. | Ma Lin | Lanchow | Kansu | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Liu Feng-chi | Kweiteh | Honan | 4,000 |
| 1st | " Brig. | Chu Ch'ang-te | Suining | Kiangsu | 5,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | " | 5,000 |
| 5th | Ind. " | Cheng Ting-chen | " | " | 5,000 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 116,000 |

The above units are old Kuominchun divisions which surrendered to the Government.

The 5th Independent Brigade under Cheng Ting-chen is a newly organized unit and is placed under the control of Liang Kuan-ying, Commander of the 32nd Division.

Total Central Government Troops, Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions and former Kuominchun forces who surrendered . . . . . 1,144,600

(b) TROOPS IN PRESENT REVOLT
(Chen Chi-tang)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16th | Division | Yang Ting-chun | Canton | Kwangtung | 10,000 |
| 59th | " | Yu Han-mou | Shiuchow | " | 10,000 |
| 62nd | " | Hsiang Han-ping | Canton | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | Carried Forward | 30,000 |

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TROOPS IN PRESENT REVOLT (cont'd)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Brought Forward | | 30,000 |
| 63rd | Division | Li Yang-ching | Shiuchow | Kwangtung | 10,000 |
| | Gar. Brig. | Chen Kwang-han | Canton | " | 5,000 |
| 1st | Ind. " | Chang Jui-kui | Weichow | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Wu Chien-hsiung | Yingtak | " | 6,000 |
| 6th | " " | Huang Jen-huan | Canton | " | 6,000 |
| | | | Total | | 63,000 |

The Garrison Brigade and the 2nd Independent Brigade under Chen Kwang-han and Wu Chien-hsiung, respectively, are newly organized units.

Designation of the Training Brigade under Huang Jen-huan has been changed to the 6th Independent Brigade.

Former First Group of Armies
(Pai Chung-hsi)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th | Army Corps | Chang Fa-ku'ei | Chwanchow | Kwangsi | 20,000 |
| 7th | " " | Yang T'eng-hui | " | " | 15,000 |
| 8th | " " | Chow Lan | Kweilin | " | 15,000 |
| 15th | " " | Huang Shao-hsiung | Nanning | " | 15,000 |
| 16th | Division | Pai Chung-hsi | Wuchow | " | 12,000 |
| 1st | Ind. Brig. | Hsu Ch'i-ming | Liuchow | " | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Meng Chih | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | Total | | 85,000 |

Total Troops in Present Revolt - 148,000

According to press report, commanders of the present Kwangtung and Kwangsi forces are as follows, but no detailed information is available as to what extent the following units have been actually organized, and it is suspected that so far some of these units exist only on paper.

First Army - Commander-in-Chief, Chen Chi-tang.

1st Army Corps - Commander, Yu Han-mou
- 1st Division Li Cheng-chiu
- 2nd " Huang Hsi
- 3rd " unknown

2nd Army Corps - Commander, Hsiang Han-ping
- 4th Division Chang Mei-hsin
- 5th " Chang Ta
- 6th " unknown

3rd Army Corps - Commander, Li Yang-ching
- 7th Division Huang Ting-chen
- 8th " Huang Che-wen

1st Ind. Div. - Huang Jen-huan
2nd " " - Chang Jui-kui

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Fourth Army - Commander-in-Chief, Li Tsung-jen.

1st Army Corps - Commander, Chang Fa-kuei.
1st Division Hsueh Yueh
2nd " Wang Tse-min
3rd " Huang Cheng-chiu

2nd Army Corps - Commander, Yang Teng-hui.
4th Division Lu Lo
5th " Mo Mi-chieh
6th " Huang He-ling

3rd Army Corps - Commander, Li Pin-hsian.
7th Division Tang Sheng-ming
8th " Chow Lan
9th " unknown

Miscellaneous Units
(Nominally under National Government's Control.)

Yunnan - Lung Yun, Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | Yunnan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | " | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Yunnanfu | " | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Kwangan | " | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-shun | Yunnanfu | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | Chaotung | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | " | 456 |
| | | | Total | . . . . 22,836 |

Kweichow - Mao Kuang-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Mao Kuang-hsiang | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | Total | . . . . 20,000 |

Sinkiang

Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army . . . . . 10,000

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**Szechwan**

**20th Army under Yang Sen**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Chuhsien | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | " | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

**21st Army under Liu Hsiang**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | T'ang Shih-tsung | Ichang | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Shasi | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Fang-chow | Chungking | Szechwan | 15,000 |
| Border Def.Trps. | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| Training Div. | Chang Tsai | Chungking | Szechwan | 5,000 |
| Ind.Division | Wang Chao-kw'ei | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | 54,000 |

**24th Army under Liu Wen-hui**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Liu Wen-hui | Chengtu | Szechwan | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | Hsiang Chuan-i | " | " | 12,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsia Show-hai | " | " | 12,000 |
| Border Def.Trps. | Lan Ying-tung | Szechwan-Hsikang | | 14,000 |
| | | | | 50,000 |

**28th Army under Teng Hsi-hou**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Ch'en Shu-nung | Anyohsien | " | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 40,000 |

**29th Army under T'ien Sung-yao**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Route | Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | Szechwan | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " | " | T'ang Heng | " | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd | " | " | Tsang Hsien-tung | " | " | 6,000 |
| 4th | " | " | Lo Hai-ch'ang | " | " | 6,000 |
| 5th | " | " | Wang Ming-chang | " | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | | | 30,000 |

**Border Defense Troops**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liu Tsung-hou | Suiting | Szechwan | 10,000 |

Total Szechwan Forces . . . . 214,000

Total Miscellaneous Units - 266,836

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(c) NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER DEFENSE FORCES -

Commander-in-Chief - Chang Hsueh-liang
Deputy Commanders - Chang Tso-hsiang
- Wan Fu-lin

With the exception of Liaoning and Kirin provinces which have already undergone reorganization by order of the Central Government (mention of which was made in the last Report), other forces under this heading, such as the former Khominchun, Shansi-Suiyuan, Miscellaneous troops, Heilungkiang and Jehol provinces, have lately completed their reorganization, as stated below. It is noted that some of them were reorganized only by the change of designation.

Liaoning

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Ind. Brig. | Wang Yi-che | Shenyang | Liaoning | 11,000 |
| 9th " " | Ho Chu-kuo | Shanhaikwan | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 12th " " | Chang T'ing-shu | Kowpangtze | Liaoning | 10,000 |
| 16th " " | Miao Chen-lin | Peiping | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 17th " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Langfang | " | 10,000 |
| 19th " " | Sun Te-chuan | Lwanchow | " | 11,000 |
| 20th " " | Ch'ang Ching-wu | Tientsin | " | 11,000 |
| 3rd Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Yungping | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " " " | Kuo Hsi-peng | Chienou | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " " " | Li Fu-ho | Heishan | Liaoning | 6,000 |
| 6th Ind.Art.Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | Shenyang | " | 10,000 |
| 7th " " " | Ch'iao Fang | Peichen | " | 10,000 |
| 8th " " " | Liu Han-tung | Chaoyang | Jehol | 10,000 |
| 4 Engr.Batt's. | Po Kuei-ling | Shenyang | Liaoning | 3,200 |
| 1 Com. Detach. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | 125,000 |

It is noted that the 16th, 17th and 20th Independent Brigades under Miao Chen-lin, Huang Shih-yueh and Ch'ang Ching-wu have been recently transfered inside the Great Wall.

First Army - Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Ind. Brig. | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | Chahar | 10,000 |
| 11th " " | Tung Ying-pin | Hsuanhwa | " | 10,000 |
| 13th " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Shihkiachwang | Hopei | 11,000 |
| 14th " " | Ch'en Kwang-chun | Peiping | " | 10,000 |
| 18th " " | Tu Chi | Paoting | " | 10,000 |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Dolonor | Chahar | 4,000 |
| 6th Ind.Cav.Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Kaoyi | Hopei | 8,000 |
| 1st Art. Regt. | | Peiping | " | 6,000 |
| 1st Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | 69,800 |

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Liaoning (continued)

Second Army - Wang Shu-chang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind.Brig. | Liu Kwei-t'ang | Puyang | Hopei | 10,000 | |
| 8th " " | Ting Hsi-ch'un | Machang | " | 10,000 | |
| 15th " " | Yao Tung-fan | Tientsin | " | 10,000 | |
| 1st Cav. " | Sun Hsu-chang | | | | |
| 2nd Art.Regt. | | Tientsin | Hopei | 6,000 | |
| 2nd Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 | |
| | | | | 36,800 | |

The 1st Cavalry Brigade under Sun Hsu-chang no longer exists, having been reorganized into other units as reported.

Total Liaoning Forces . . . 231,600

Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan (old Third Army).

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37th Division | Feng Chih-an | Yungcheng | Shansi | 18,000 | (old 1st Div.) |
| 38th " | Chang Tze-chung | Kiangchow | " | 18,000 | " 2nd " |
| 39th Ind. Div. | Pang Ping-hsun | Chinchow | " | 20,000 | " 1st Ind.Div) |
| 40th " " | Sun Tien-ying | Tsechow | " | 26,000 | " 2nd " " |
| | | | | 82,000 | |

Thirty-second Army - Shang Chen (old Fourth Army)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Luanfu | Shansi | 10,000 | (old 3rd Div.) |
| 67th " | Feng Peng-chu | Showyang | " | 10,000 | " 4th " |
| | | | | 20,000 | |

Thirty-third Army - Hsu Yung-chang (old Fifth Army)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | Kwohsien | Shansi | 10,000 | (old 5th Div.) |
| 69th " | Yang Cheng-yuan | Pingyang | " | 10,000 | " 6th " |
| | | | | 20,000 | |

Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan (old Sixth Army)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | Saratsi | Suiyuan | 10,000 | (old 7th Div.) |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-fang | Taiku | Shansi | 10,000 | " 8th " |
| | | | | 20,000 | |

Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi (old Seventh Army)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | Tatung | Shansi | 10,000 | (old 9th Div.) |
| 73rd " | Fu Tso-yi | Fengchen | Suiyuan | 10,000 | " 10th " |
| | | | | 20,000 | |

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Railway Protection Army - Sun Chu.

The 11th and 12th Divisions as listed in the last Report have been reorganized as the 1st Division, as follows, which consists of 7 regiments, numbering from the 1st to the 7th.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Kao Kwei-tse | Pinting | Shansi | 14,000 |

Emergency Army - Jung Hung-lu Taiyuan & Tatung 12,000

Cavalry Forces - Chao Cheng-show

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | Suiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 12,000 |

Ten Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai
(21st to 30th)

Stationed at Suiyuan, Tatung, Taiyuan & Yutzehsien. 8,000

Thirteenth Route Army - Shih Yu-san

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Sun Kuang-chien | Shunteh | Hopei | 18,000 |
| 2nd " | Mi Wen-ho | Changteh | Honan | 18,000 |
| 3rd " | Shih Yu-san | Hantan | Hopei | 18,000 |
| | | | | 54,000 |

Total former Kuominchun, Shansi-Suiyuan and Miscellaneous troops, and the Thirteenth Route Army . . . . . 262,000

Kirin - Chang Tso-hsiang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind.Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | Suifen | Kirin | 10,000 | |
| 22nd " " | Su Te-ch'en | Changchun | " | 8,000 | |
| 23rd " " | Li Kuei-lin | Kwangchengtze | " | 8,000 | |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | Hulin | " | 8,000 | |
| 25th " " | Chang Tso-chow | Kirin | " | 8,000 | |
| 26th " " | Hsing Chan-ch'ing | Harbin | " | 8,000 | |
| 27th " " | Ki Hsing | Yenki | " | 8,000 | |
| 28th " " | Ting Chao | Harbin | " | 8,000 | |
| 7th Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Yao-chen | Mishan | " | 10,000 | |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 76,000 |

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Heilungkiang - Wan Fu-lin

It will be noted that organizations of the units under this heading as listed in the last Report have been greatly changed as follows:-

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29th | Ind. Brig. | Wang Yung-sheng | Manchowli | Heilungkiang | 11,000 |
| 30th | " " | Yu Chao-lin | Tsitsihar | " | 11,000 |
| 8th | " Cav." | Cheng Chih-yuan | Pokotu | " | 6,000 |
| 55th | " " Regt. | Wu Sung-ling | Angangki | " | 2,000 |
| 20th | " Art." | Pu Ping-shan | Tsitsihar | " | 3,500 |
| 2nd | " Trans. Bn. | Tien Kuei-sheng | " | " | 600 |
| 12th | " Engr. " | Liu Jung-chuan | " | " | 600 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 34,700 |

Jehol - Tang Yu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36th | Division | Tang Yu-lin | Jehol | Jehol | 24,000 |
| 31st | Ind. Brig. | Fu Chun | Lwanping | " | 6,000 (old 22nd Brig.) |
| 9th | " Cav." | Tsui Hsin-wu | Jehol | " | 6,000 " 17th Cav." |
| 10th | " " " | Shih Wen-hua | Lwanping | " | 6,000 " 19th " " |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 42,000 |

The 36th Division under Tang Yu-lin has been reorganized from old 7th, 38th and 51st Brigades, and also controls the 36th Cavalry Regiment, 36th Artillery Regiment, 36th Engineer Battalion and 36th Transportation Battalion under Tang Yu-shu, Tang Yu-min, Tang Pao-fu and Hsi Ting-kuei, respectively.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Cavalry Brigades as listed in the last Report have been reorganized into the above 9th and 10th Independent Cavalry Brigades.

Total Troops under Chang Hsueh-liang - 646,300

* * *

TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, not including irregulars - 2,205,736

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2. In the North.

It was believed at the time the last report was submitted that the government's position was extremely critical. Government first-class troops were immobilized along the Lung-Hai by fear of Feng, Shih, et al, and the situation in Kiangsi was going from bad to worse. It seemed as though Canton if left alone long enough would eventually gain enough strength to become a formidable enemy.

Then the situation became worse. The Young Marshal, on whose shoulders all the responsibilities north of the Yellow River rest, became seriously ill. His subordinate and dependent generals would not obey orders from anyone else. Shih Yu-san and Sun Tien-ying gave the impression that they were about to seize the Tientsin-Peiping area. The government 5th, 8th, 27th, 28th, 43rd, 47th, 50th, 56th and 77th Divisions were defeated by the Red-bandits in Kiangsi.

A council of five Fengtien leaders, Yu Hsueh-chung, Chang Hsueh-ming, Wan Fu-lin, Tang Yu-lin and Chang Ching-hui, fearing Shih Yu-san and Sun Tien-ying, ordered the 16th, 17th and 20th Fengtien Brigades into the Peiping-Tientsin area and actually started the 14th, which has been stationed in Peiping, south along the Peking-Hankow. Chang Hsueh-liang was not consulted regarding this move as it was felt his physical condition was too critical.

At the same time the government 2nd Division and 15th Brigade, under Ku Chu-tung, crossed the Yellow River at Chengchow. It seemed as though Shih and Sun would be caught between these two forces.

In connection with this show of force, Shao Li-tze, Nanking emissary, arrived at Tsinanfu and promised Shih Yu-san an increase in monthly allotments for his troops.

What other factors have entered the situation are not known. Apparently Shih and Sun have ceased, temporarily at least, to disturb the government. Fengtien forces still remain in Hopei and the Lung-Hai still stations government forces, but all talk of a Shih-Sun invasion of the North has ceased.

In this connection it is interesting to record a rumor which is prevalent among the Chinese. It in effect is that Yen Hsi-shan, now at Dairen, offered Shih $5,000,000 if he would attack this area; that Shih agreed and nearly began to move troops when Yen changed the 5,000,000 dollar offer to a 2,000,000 one. Whether or not this is true, it is clearly in keeping not only with Chinese strategy but with Yen's record, which of late years has been one of vacillation entirely.

3. The South.

250,000 government troops are now in Kiangsi (see accompanying map). This number of course includes some thousands who have been badly beaten by the bandits, but also includes some of Chiang Kai-shek's personal divisions as the 3rd (en route), the 6th and the 14th.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Chiang Kai-shek himself landed at Nanchang on June 23, and will head in person the campaign, which is advertised to be purely anti-Red-bandit. Chinese troops have always fought well under his eye, and while it is true that the government soldiers have no further stomach for the arduous campaigning in Kiangsi, they will fight better for Chiang than for anyone else.

As remarked previously, punitive expeditions into Kwangtung or Kwangsi can not start until safety is assured the lines of communications by removal of the Red-bandit menace. As a matter of fact, if Chiang is able to put down the Red-bandits, Canton will undoubtedly capitulate.

The 60th and 61st Divisions appear at the present time to be taking Nanking's orders.

Lack of unity in the Canton camp is evident.

4. Conclusions:

1. The situation in the North has clarified to such an extent that Chiang Kai-shek can concentrate in Kiangsi.

2. The government army in Kiangsi is in such force for the double purpose of defeating the Red-bandits and Canton.

3. Main bodies of Red-bandit troops will not meet Chiang but will retreat before him, and while certain areas may be cleared temporarily, the communists may be expected to return when the pressure against them has been removed.

4. Canton will not fight if Chiang Kai-shek clears up Kiangsi.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

Parker G. Tenney
Captain, Field Artillery
Assistant Military Attache

Distribution:
4 MID
1 Legation
1 Tientsin
1 Manila
1 Tokyo
1 File

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS ANSWERS TO THIS RADIO AS FOLLOWS:
ADVISE WITHIN 12 HOURS
If answer is unnecessary.
If answer is NOT SENT WITHIN 7 DAYS REASON MUST BE STATED.
C. H. BRIDGES,
*Major General,*
*The Adjutant General.*

Copies furnished as noted:

**RADIOGRAM**

Received at the War Department. JJ

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

JUL 20 1931

2657-J-276 (2) M.
342

June 5, 1931.

*From* WAR DEPARTMENT 11 A.

*To* M.A. Peiping

The Adjutant General.

1071 NPG

CONFIDENTIAL

Number 264.

Chang Hsueh-liang who is in Peking Union Medical College reported at present in serious condition from typhoid. In event of his death it is believed that the situation in Nanking will become serious and the gray northern generals who are refraining from attacking Nanking only because of his generosity and their fear will likely revolt.

Margetts.

G-2 X
TAG V

O 635-2-A.G.O.
Y 15, 1922.

X INDICATES RADIO ROUTED FOR ACTION; / FOR INFORMATION

E SECRETARY OF WAR
ECTS ANSWERS TO THIS
DIO AS FOLLOWS:
ADV... WITHIN 12 HOURS
If answer is unnecessary.
If answer is NOT SENT
WITHIN 7 DAYS REASON
MUST BE STATED.
C. H. BRIDGES,
*Major General,*
*The Adjutant General.*

Copies furnished as noted:

**RADIOGRAM**

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUL 25 1931
2617-D-27

BFS
Code-
Received at the War Department.

124 WVY June 16, 1931. 343 M.
WAR DEPARTMENT

*From* .....
9:35 A.

*To* .....
Peiping, China.

The Adjutant General.

# CONFIDENTIAL

Number 267. June 15th.

Chang Hsueh Liang being still too weak to discuss military matters council of leading Mukden Generals ordered three brigades to Peking-Tientsin area to guard against possible northern move of Shihyusan. This transfer nearly completed. 12th Mukden Brigade now moving south down Kin-Han Railway.

Five first class government divisions assembled at Chengchow now crossing Yellow River. While indications are that government will attack Shihyusan at Mukden move to date is precautionary.

Margetts.

X INDICATES RADIO ROUTED FOR ACTION; ✓ FOR INFORMATION

WAR DEPT. GEN. STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

4-1 AUG 4 2627-J-27 1931
347
WAR DEPARTMENT

Peiping - July 8, 1931

Subject: Visit to Canton.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2, War Department, Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 3 1931

In the absence of reliable information concerning the situation in South China, I left Peiping on June 11th (accompanied by Lieut. Wyman, fourth-year language student) for Canton. I arrived in Nanking on June 13th and remained there several days interviewing prominent officials both Chinese and foreign, with the idea of familiarizing myself with the situation in Nanking before proceeding to Canton.

The general feeling among foreigners was that Chiang Kai-shek is very unpopular with government officials in Nanking; that they considered he was taking chances in his determination to go to Kiangsi to command in person the operations against the Red-bandits because of the many enemies he is leaving in his rear who may attempt to double cross him.

It is reported that much of the feeling directed against Chiang is due to arrogance and high-handed methods of some of his immediate friends toward the older members of the Party. Much of the discontent of the older members is also due to the continued arrest of Hu Han-min. Although he is nominally at liberty and free to receive callers he does not make use of this privilege for all visitors must register and state the purpose of their visit.

The representative of the German Legation, Dr. Bracklo, appears to be well informed on matters military in Nanking. His source of information of course is located in the German military advisers with Chiang Kai-shek. Although he definitely stated his instructions from the Legation were to have no dealings with members of this mission, there is no doubt that he is kept informed of all contemplated military activities by the chief, General Wetzel. Dr. Bracklo stated that early in June, Chiang and his followers were considerably worried by the wholesale desertion to Canton of old members of the Kuomintang, not knowing what reaction this move would have on public opinion and how it would affect the warlords whose loyalty to Nanking was questionable. Chiang's first impulse was to crush the Canton revolt by force but he modified this policy to that of making a maximum effort toward the suppression of communist and bandit activities, while paying large sums of money through the Young Marshal to insure peace in the North, hoping that the Canton movement would burn itself out through internal disagreement.

Dr. Bracklo does not think there is anything to fear in Nanking with Chiang in the field. He said he was informed that the 19th Route Army (60th and 61st Divisions) would remain loyal to Nanking under the command of Chen Ming-shu, who had joined his command.

Dr. Bracklo stated that at present the Nanking officials did not view the Canton movement with alarm and were hopeful of a successful campaign against Red-bandits.

Upon my return to Nanking from the South, Dr. Bracklo informed me that General Wetzel, with a small number of German advisers, had accompanied General Chiang Kai-shek to Kiangsi.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was interviewed. He stated that the rumors to the effect that General Ho Ying-chin had been wounded were false; that no danger to the government was anticipated from the Canton defection; that the big problem confronting China was the Red

menace; that they had every confidence that Chiang would be successful in his campaign against them. He said necessary steps had been taken to keep the grey generals in the North quiet and that the Young Marshal would remain loyal to Nanking.

Dr. Wang said the results of the 5th Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees, which ended on June 15, were entirely satisfactory; that Chiang was re-elected to his offices and given an unanimous vote of confidence by the members present; that Hu Han-min had been retained as a member of the State Council and Wang Chung-hui as Chairman of the Judicial Yuan. He said it was decided to hold a Congress of the Party on October 10, 1931.

General Chen Yi, Acting Minister of War, was interviewed. He appeared very nervous; said that the situation was satisfactory although serious fighting was expected before the 25 divisions now in Kiangsi would wipe up the Red hordes. He did not consider the Canton revolt a menace to the government.

A visit to the aviation field disclosed great activity. Great progress in aviation activities was noted in the additional buildings and the number of planes on the field since my last visit in May 1930. General Hwang Ping-heng, Acting Director of the Bureau of Aviation (since appointed Director) was interviewed. He stated that he had just returned from America and had hopes of augmenting his strength by the addition of many American planes. The morale of the corps, he said, was rather low at present because of the desertion of most of the qualified pilots to Canton, but he was carrying on intensive instruction in charge of expert German pilots and hoped soon to improve the condition of his corps. He did not expect any air fighting with Canton forces but was preparing to utilize all available planes in assisting in the suppression of Reds.

Before leaving Nanking the impression I gained from government officials was that the Canton situation did not constitute a serious problem; that so long as the North was quiet and time allowed to solve the Red problem the Canton movement would burn itself out.

We left Nanking on June 15, arriving in Shanghai on June 16. This city is one place where reliable information of what is taking place throughout China is not obtainable. This port, being the great business center of China, appears to have no time to bother with the political or military problems of the country.

We left Shanghai on June 17th and arrived at Hongkong on June 20. We were received by Major General Sandiland, commanding the British forces in China, who was very frank in expressing his opinion that Nanking had nothing to fear from the Canton revolt. He said they had little money and practically no supplies of guns and equipment; that a large quantity of arms and ammunition had accumulated in Hongkong but because of British recognition of the government at Nanking they would not release the supplies to Canton. It was the general opinion of the General, his Intelligence Officer and our Consul General that the situation resulting from the Canton movement was not serious, and that even if Chiang did not send a punitive expedition the diverse elements in Canton would disintegrate by reason of internal disagreement. They stated that refugees were beginning to drift into Hongkong.

We left Hongkong on June 22, arriving in Canton the same day. Mr. Ballantine, our Consul General, gave me a brief resume of the existing situation. He said that the feeling in Canton was that Chiang planned to drive the Red armies into Kwangtung and follow up with an offensive against

Canton; that the Kwangsi and Kwangtung armies were being concentrated on the Kiangsi and Hunan border to meet the threat and that there was a feeling of optimism among important officials regarding the success of the Canton revolt which has for its primary mission the elimination of Chiang Kai-shek.

The question of money necessary for expenses incident to the movement against Nanking is a serious matter. Some arms and ammunition are being received and the Canton arsenal is in full operation during a 24-hour day. The officials admit that Chen Ming-shu, commanding the 19th Route Army (60th and 61st Division), will not join the Canton cause and there is much uneasiness in the belief that when reinforced he will move on Canton.

Arrangements were made to call informally on the following leaders of the movement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Eugene Chen | Foreign Minister |
| Mr. Sun Fo | Member of new government |
| Mr. Lin Yun-koy | Chairman of Kwangtung Province |
| General Chen Chi-tang | Commanding Kwangtung troops |
| Mr. T. K. Ching | Mayor of Canton |
| General Chang Hui-chang | Chief of Aviation Bureau |
| General Li Tsung-jen | Commanding Kwangsi troops |
| Mr. Tang Shao-yi | Member of new government |
| The British, German, French and Japanese Consuls General | |
| Rev. R. L. Bausum | Missionary just back from Kweilin |
| Mr. Bert Hall | Formerly with Nanking Government |

Following is a resume of conversation with Eugene Chen:

The Cantonese Government is an anti-Chiang Kai-shek idea. He must resign. It is not a question of reorganizing the government. Chiang Kai-shek was compared with Mussolini as a dictator. The difference between the two was brought out by the fact that Mussolini was not criticized for his personal selfishness; Chiang, on the other hand, was utterly selfish. He does not govern China for the nation but governs it as though it were his own property and that of his family. He is utterly unscrupulous and not particularly capable. He should be regarded as an individual capable only of setting up a small dynasty a few hundred years ago but not today when the government must be for the people.

Mr. Chen believes that Chiang's strategy is to force the communists to retire into Kwangtung where they will be met by the Canton forces. Chiang will thus have the war partially fought for him. He would not dare to order his own divisions against the South for they would never obey him—public sentiment is too strong in favor of Canton. Chiang will not be able to clear up the Red menace because of the terrain over which he must operate, and because of the nature of the Red organization, which permits the communist units on being vigorously attacked to abandon the implements of war for those of agriculture. If Chiang were able to clear up the Reds it would still be insufficient cause for him to be forgiven by Mr. Chen. Mr. Chen, however, did not venture to say what the Canton Government's views might be in such a case.

Chen Ming-shu was believed to be in sufficient sympathy with Canton so that in any case he would not launch an offensive against the South. He might be passive but certainly not active - his troops would not stand for it.

A telegram had just come from Nanking stating that one hundred more partisans of the South would soon leave Nanking to join the new cause in Canton.

Canton would not launch an offensive against the North; however, they were willing to use military force provided Chiang took the first step in that direction. Canton is glad of the opportunity to wait——time is a big factor in its preparations. Mr. Chen believed that his cause would succeed through moral rather than military force. He was quite satisfied with the progress of the new government to date.

Chiang had been running his government on paper. Hu Han-min was arrested because he demanded a budget. Neither Chiang nor T. V. Soong would have it. Twenty-five million dollars was needed monthly in Nanking for government expenses; only six million was received by the government as income. The deficiency was met by floating bonds. Six months ago eighty per cent. of the reserves of Shanghai banks was in the shape of these floated bonds.

When the new constitution was promulgated the C.E.C. was not given an opportunity to discuss it in meeting. It was just pushed through by Chiang. If an envoy was selected to represent China abroad but was disapproved of by T. V. Soong, the latter refused to give him his expenses and pay.

The conference last year in the North did not succeed because of Party differences over the validity of previous conferences called by Chiang. This year the Party is unified and of one mind. All the groups——left, right, Western Hills, and independent thinkers such as he (Chen) and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen——had agreed to recognize the third congress that Chiang had called but regard it as a closed incident. The new congress at Canton to be called in October will merely be regarded as the next in order.

Impression Gained of Mr. Chen:

Small of stature, forceful and clever, he has a remarkable command of the English language. He enjoys a bitter hatred of Chiang Kai-shek and would stop at no means to effect his elimination from power. He attempts to clear himself of any stain of communism by directly charging others, especially Chiang and his immediate subordinates, with encouraging communism to further their ambitions. Mr. Chen has nothing to lose and everything to gain by success or failure of this movement.

It was arranged that we would be received by Mr. Sun Fo, Mr. Lin Yun-koy, Provincial Chairman of Kwangtung, and General Chen Chi-tang at government headquarters at 11:00 a.m., June 24. These gentlemen were awaiting us when we arrived.

General Chen Chi-tang created a very poor impression. He appeared ignorant, lazy and incapable. This impression was probably the result of his going to sleep while I was talking to him. Later at dinner I found he could be thoughtful and showed some intelligence, but I still don't give him much as a soldier and wonder how he reached his present position.

Mr. Sun Fo, pudgy, short and very self-important, did not leave a definite impression of personality; his stock in trade is the fact that he is the son of his father.

Mr. Lin Yun-koy seemed to be a man of considerable character, his face strong, forceful and intelligent. It was quite pleasing after looking at the faces of the rest of the group.

All were very willing to discuss the political situation and tell why they had broken with Nanking. The story was much the same as we had heard from others. A personal animosity against Chiang Kai-shek was expressed by all, a hatred for his dictatorial and autocratic rule. Sun Fo showed real excitement when he said that in Nanking one must approach Chiang "as the slave approaches the master". Chiang's arbitrary pushing through of the new laws without discussing them with the Council was mentioned with disgust. The extravagant expenditures of funds by the government was brought up. (The question of money seemed to be a favorite subject for discussion of these officials whom Chiang had probably driven away from the money bags.) The income covered only a third of the expenditures. To meet this deficiency money was borrowed at tremendous interest, sometimes with as much as 40% loss to the government coffers.

The question was asked if they contemplated an offensive against Nanking, to which all agreed that the South would not be obliged to attack the North although they were prepared to defend themselves against an advance by Chiang's troops. No fear was felt from the direction of the 19th Route Army, though it was known that Chen Ming-shu was not on the side of Canton; his troops would not obey his orders if directed to attack Canton.

They were all agreed that there could be no compromise until Chiang had been eliminated.

In reply to a question as to the strength of his forces, Chen Chi-tang stated that his 4th Route Army consisted of three corps of two divisions each, the approximate strength being 90,000 men with 60,000 rifles. These troops are largely concentrated in the vicinity of Shiuchow in the North River area and Waichow in the East River area. Chen stated that he had been in communication with the commanders of the 60th and 61st Divisions and that they had by a ballot of 17 to 3 decided to throw in their lot with Canton, but upon the arrival of Chen Ming-shu they decided to follow their old leader provided they would not be required to operate against the Canton forces. Chen Chi-tang stated that the Kwangsi forces totalled 30,000 effectives and were concentrated in the Kweilin-Chuanchow area; at present both the Kwangsi and Kwangtung troops were preparing defensive positions to resist the advance of the Reds or Nanking troops. They had no intention of beginning an offensive movement.

When asked if it would be possible to visit the Canton arsenal General Chen evaded the issue by stating that the arsenal and its equipment were in poor condition and would not be of interest to us.

On June 24, we called on the Mayor of Canton, Mr. T. K. Ching. He is a large, jovial person, very fearless in his statements - bordering on the indiscreet, but pleasant to talk to. He said the issue involved over the present difficulty was the fact that the Party wanted a lawful government which was not possible with Chiang Kai-shek at the head; he was emphatic in stating that the cause of the break with Nanking was due entirely to the arrest of Hu Han-min. Just at the time when the government was progressing on the extrality question this act of Chiang occurred which showed the powers what sort of laws China had. Any further negotiations were stopped - "how could the lives and property of foreigners be protected if the government and party could not protect the freedom of one of its foremost citizens?" He felt sure that if Chiang would restore Hu Han-min to his former powers the present government in Canton would dissolve. He was very definite in his belief that there was plenty of room for compromise and did not think there would be any open hostilities engaged in.

He said their method of breaking down Chiang's strength would be confined to political and moral persuasion with a view to gaining the sympathy of the people to their cause, and by overwhelming public opinion. Chiang would be forced to retire from the government.

It was apparent that the Mayor was expressing his own personal views and not those of other government officials interviewed.

Leaving the Mayor's office we proceeded to the headquarters of General Chang Hui-chang, Chief of the Bureau of Aviation, and formerly Director of the Bureau of Aviation in Nanking He stated that when the break with Canton occurred he and all the Cantonese pilots were placed under strict surveillance by order of Chiang Kai-shek. This action enraged them and at each opportunity they all deserted Nanking and joined the Canton movement. General Chang is a young, attractive individual, full of energy and enthusiasm. He received his training in America and because of long and successful flights in China is called "the Lindbergh of China". He has organized a very efficient flying corps. He has 122 qualified pilots and 20 serviceable planes, and stated that he has a big order of bombers coming from England. He feels bitter toward America because she will not let him purchase planes with armament. He said that he was prepared to assemble his own planes and could construct most of the spare parts. He politely but firmly refused to let us visit the aviation field.

I learned that Bert Hall, an adventurer who was adviser to the Bureau of Aviation in Nanking last year, was in Canton, and called at his hotel. After the war ended last year Hall's connection with the government was severed and he opened a garage in Nanking. When the present trouble started, Hall immediately went to Canton and attempted to join Chang Hui-chang. His services were apparently not desired and he is now agent of some French company trying to sell arms and equipment to the Canton Government.

On June 24, the Rev. Robert L. Bausum, a missionary, called on me at the Consulate. He had been in Kweilin as late as June 11th and stated that at this time there was only a small garrison in the town, but while moving down the North River on June 12th he met large bodies of troops marching north. These troops were the "Ironsides" Division en route to Kweilin and Chuanchow to organize defensive positions. He said this area had been free from Red and bandit activities and that the military as well as the civil authorities had been very considerate of missionaries; that the mission property had not been occupied or molested in any other manner. At the time he left (June 11) there was some anxiety in Kweilin as to whether or not Ho Chien, Chairman of Hunan, would remain loyal to Nanking or join the South. He said Ho enjoyed a bad reputation among the people in south Hunan and north Kwangsi. I was surprised to learn that most of the missionaries located in Kweilin had gone to Yungchowfu in south Hunan for summer vacations. Dr. Bausum stated that this area had not been troubled by Red activities or military operations. He said that both Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi were natives of Kweilin and were always very cordial to foreigners.

On the night of June 24, the American Consul General gave a dinner to which a large number of Chinese officials were invited. General Li Tsung-jen was the only member of the Kwangsi Party who attended it. It is generally known that the Kwangsi and Kwangtung military leaders do not attend the same social functions. We had an opportunity to talk at length with General Li, who made a most favorable impression in contrast to General Chen Chi-tang. General Li is a fire-eater, full of energy and gives the impression of being a good soldier. He is fond of his liquor and says he issues it to his men when available before sending them to battle. He and General Pai Chung-hsi are very close friends and he is inclined to give credit to General Pai for most of his successes. He said he has 60,000 men on his rolls but only 40,000 rifles. His troops are organized into the 4th, 5th, 7th and 15th Corps. He commands this group with General Pai second in command. He said his Corps consisted of two to three divisions,

each division of three infantry brigades, each brigade of three regiments, each regiment of three battalions and each battalion of four companies. His artillery consists of battalions of three batteries equipped with 75 m/m guns; one battalion assigned to a corps. He said he had radio communication down to the division and from division forward he had telegraph and telephone. He said he had large quantities of machine guns, automatics and trench mortars of Japanese make.

General Li appeared to have a general knowledge of organization, but as there was no means of verifying his statements I am inclined to think the information given was greatly exaggerated and should not be taken seriously.

In order to get the views of prominent foreigners regarding the new movement, arrangements were made to call on the British, German, Japanese and French Consuls General. The general opinion was that the movement was not a strong one; that with the diverse elements engaged in organizing the new government jealousy and suspicion would ultimately result in a break up and the feeling was that the movement was now beginning to weaken. The Japanese Consul General stated that the great danger existing was the lack of confidence of Generals Li Tsung-jen and Chen Chi-tang in each other, - each viewed the other's movements with suspicion. He said reliable information had reached him that Nanking agents were working on the Kwangsi clique with a view to their attacking Chen and occupying Canton for the government. The opinion was general that even though the present bond of union was a general hatred of Chiang, this would not be sufficient to hold them together very long.

The Cantonese have no military organization that can compete with Nanking and they are hoping that Chiang will be eliminated——in what manner they do not know.

I was very anxious to meet and talk with Mr. Tang Shao-yi but learned he was recovering from an illness at his country home near Chungshan, about 30 miles from Macao. We returned to Hongkong on June 25, via the Canton-Kowloon Railroad. This line is about 80 miles long and in very good state of repair. It is jointly owned by the British and Chinese; that part belonging to the British is located within the leased area of Kowloon.

We left Hongkong for Macao at 8:00 a.m., June 26, arrived in Macao at noon; took an automobile and proceeded at once to Chungshan to see Tang Shao-yi. The road from Macao to Chungshan is an excellent dirt road. We were cordially received by Mr. Tang, who appeared physically very weak and feeble. He is said to be over seventy years old and looks it. He said he was very glad to see us and would gladly tell us all we wanted to know regarding the Canton movement.

Asked what had brought about the break with Nanking, Mr. Tang replied "the arrest of Hu Han-min", which, he stated, was just the same as though the President of the United States had ordered the arrest of the Vice President. He then told in detail how Chiang had invited the heads of the government to dinner at his home; as the guests arrived they were escorted into a large reception room with the exception of Mr. Hu, who upon arrival was shown to a small room while his bodyguard was disarmed. When the guests were all assembled Chiang came into the room bearing an envelope in his hand. He directed that Mr. Hu be brought in. When the latter entered the room Chiang handed him the letter which Hu read (it was learned later that this letter contained the resignation of Hu from all his official positions). As the letter was handed to Hu, Chiang said, "You will sign and send this to me". As Hu read the letter he stopped and said, "But you aren't a dictator". Chiang replied, "Suppose I am". After a few words Chiang said, "This is no place for you", and indicated that he be taken to

Tongshan. Mr. Tang said the other members of the party stood dumbfounded, none of them making any protest regarding Chiang's action. The dinner broke up early and most of the party leaders adjourned to Sun Fo's home where the events of the evening were discussed until the early morning hours.

Mr. Tang was in Shanghai at the time and as soon as he heard the details he sent word to Sun Fo that if all who were present when Hu was arrested did not leave Nanking within six hours they were a lot of jelly fish. He told of the difficulty Sun Fo had in leaving Nanking and that efforts were made to prevent his leaving Shanghai for Canton.

He spoke of negotiations conducted with Mr. Chang Chi, who was sent by Nanking to Canton. He said Mr. Chang had been won over to the Canton side, which was proved as follows. When Mr. Chang returned to Nanking he was to tell Chiang Kai-shek that the only action on his part that would satisfy Canton was his resignation and withdrawal from the government. This done Canton would agree to turn over Chiang's duties to the four Elders of the Party. If Chiang refused to resign, Chang Chi was to leave Nanking. Shortly after Chang's return to Nanking he suddenly left and has joined his family in the Western Hills in the north. This is interpreted by Mr. Tang that Chang refuses further to serve the government.

Mr. Tang said no compromise with Chiang is possible - he must go. The Chinese Government cannot have a man at its head who takes all the power into his hands and abuses it. China must have a man at its head who rules for the sake of the people. China will not tolerate a dictator.

Mr. Tang dwelt at length on the fact that during the past two and one-half years Chiang had spent seven hundred million dollars obtained through the sale of bonds by Shanghai banks, and he volunteered the information that a lady near to Chiang had confided to him that Chiang was worth $30,000,000 and owned blocks of houses in Los Angeles.

Asked if there was a possibility that the Canton group might break up owing to differences of opinion, Mr. Tang said there was. There is one faction which wants party government, another wants all factions represented and a government which would result in a federation of provinces - Mr. Tang is of the latter group. He said that there must be representative government such as there is in America. The various factions must give and take, accepting defeat gracefully. Though he liked C. T. Wang personally he did not think he should be retained in the new government because he was too much of a politician.

Mr. Tang said that C. T. Wang,Wellington Koo, Wang Ching-wei and Alfred Sze were students who had been sponsored by him in their youth. He told us that the government had wired Wellington Koo to join the movement and come to Canton. He believed Koo would come to Canton, although Tang was not attempting to influence him because Koo's first wife was a daughter of his. Mr. Tang believed that Hu Han-min and Wang Ching-wei would become reconciled. He also believed in the good faith of Wang Ching-wei and Eugene Chen, who he knew had never been communists.

Mr. Tang does not believe that Chiang will dare attack Canton because of fear that the North will break with him.

Relative to the Chungshanfu port, Mr. Tang stated there is a difference of opinion as to whether the north or south bay would be more practicable. The contract for the survey of both areas by a Dutch Company has been drawn up and is awaiting signature. No actual work has been done on the project.

We returned to Hongkong on June 27, and left for Swator on June 28, arriving there on the morning of June 29. We called on the American Consul, Mr. Berger, who explained the situation existing in that area. He said the people as a rule were anti-Canton; they admire Chiang who was once stationed in Swatow as garrison commander. Canton troops have withdrawn from Swatow and are concentrating on the East River near Waichow. There is a separate brigade now at Chaochow at the end of the railroad out of Swatow. This brigade is the nearest Canton force to Swatow. Only the police and a small garrison remain in the town. There is fear that bandits or communists might take over control. Mr. Berger said the harbor was mined - how well and where he did not know We saw no evidence of mines and shipping goes on without interference. It would be an easy matter for a small, well organized body to take possession of Swatow which is a very prosperous and busy city.

We left Swatow at 4:00 p.m., June 29, arrived Shanghai, July 2, left Shanghai at 9:00 a.m., July 3, arrived Nanking 4:00 p.m., where we spent the 4th of July. There was no change noted in the situation over that existing when we passed through some three weeks previously, except that Chiang had gone to join his troops in the field and most of the important government leaders had gone to Shanghai to spend the week-end. We left Nanking at 7:00 p.m., July 4, arriving in Peiping at noon on July 6.

In summing up my observations the following conclusions are arrived at:

1. The Canton movement is the result of Chiang Kai-shek's assumption of dictatorial powers, his refusal to accept advice of the elder members of the party, and finally, the arrest of Hu Han-min.

2. The leaders of the Canton movement have a common bond of union in their bitter hatred of Chiang Kai-shek and their determination to effect his overthrow.

3. There is little possibility of the leaders of the Canton movement accomplishing their objective by force. The success of the movement will depend upon the elimination of Chiang by death, by a break with the Young Marshal which will release the grey generals now hostile to Chiang, or by failure in his present campaign against the Red-bandits.

4. Time may favor either Canton or Nanking. In the case of Canton if sufficient time is allowed, the leaders of the movement may effect a strong organization and by political and moral persuasion gain the sympathy of the people and win over to their cause much of the military strength now loyal to Chiang. On the other hand, time may cause jealousy and suspicion to develop among the leaders of the different factions and thus bring about disintegration.

5. At present the government at Nanking does not consider the Canton movement a menace. A maximum effort is being directed toward the successful suppression of the Red menace, which if accomplished will enhance the prestige of Nanking and make of Chiang a national hero.

6. The North will remain quiet so long as Chiang can keep up necessary payments to the warlords who do not love him.

Nelson E. Margetts
Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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1. Composition and Distribution of Forces

(a) NATIONALIST FORCES - Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief.
- Chang Hsueh-liang, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

Central Government Troops

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Chang Fan | Hingan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 2nd | " | Lu Hsing-pang | Liencheng | Fukien | 8,000 |
| 4th | " | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 6th | " | Li Chi-hsiang | Suining | Szechwan | 8,000 |
| 10th | " | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 10th | " | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 11th | " | Chang Ying | Hengchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 12th | " | Yuan Ying | Yochow | " | 12,000 |
| 13th | " | Lu Hsiao-ch'en | Nanfeng | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Tung-yuan | Pingkiang | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Han-ming | | | |
| 16th | " | Peng Wei-jen | Paoking | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 17th | " | Sun Yu-ju | Tungkwan | Shensi | 12,000 |
| 18th | " | Lu Ti-ping | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 19th | " | Li Chueh | Paoking | Hunan | 12,000 |
| 20th | " | Sun Tung-hsuan | Chowtsun | Shantung | 20,000 |
| 21st | " | Wan Tien-tsun | Loyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 21st | " | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | Shantung | 30,000 |
| 22nd | " | Ku Liang-ming | Tsinan | " | 10,000 |
| 23rd | " | Li Yun-chieh | Kiukiang | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 24th | " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Ningtu | " | 12,000 |
| 26th | " | Kuo Ju-tung | Hingkwo | Hupeh | 20,000 |
| 28th | " | Kung Pin-fan | Futien | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 28th | " | Li Mao-lin | Paofeng | Honan | 10,000 |
| 29th | " | Tsao Fu-lin | Tehchow | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 31st | " | T'ao Kwang | Hengchow | Hunan | 8,000 |
| 32nd | " | Chen Kuang-chung | Liuyang | " | 10,000 |
| 33rd | " | Ke Yun-lung | Hwangan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chen Chu-chen | Hofeng | " | 8,000 |
| 34th | " | Ho Cheng-fan | Sientaochen | " | 14,000 |
| 36th | " | Lo Tse-chow | Shunking | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 41st | " | Chang Chen-han | Hengchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 42nd | " | Feng Chin-tsai | Pucheng | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 43rd | " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Kian | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 44th | " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Hwangan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 45th | " | Tai Ming-chuan | Loshan | Honan | 12,000 |
| 45th | " | Wei Li-huang | Kaifeng | " | 12,000 |
| 46th | " | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Yingchow | Anhwei | 14,000 |
| 47th | " | Tang Ching-shan | Kian | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 48th | " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Hengchow | Hunan | 17,000 |
| 49th | " | Chang Chen | Changchow | Fukien | 12,000 |
| 50th | " | Yueh Shen | Iningchow | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| | | | Carried Forward | | 483,000 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (continued) | | | Brought Forward | | 483,000 |
| 51st | Division | Fan Shih-sheng | Kingmen | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 52nd | " | Han Te-ch'in | Changshu | Kiangsi | 13,000 |
| 53rd | " | Li Yun-heng | Sinyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 54th | " | Hao Meng-lin | Tungku | Kiangsi | 16,000 |
| 55th | " | Juan Chao-chang | Kingtehchen | " | 12,000 |
| 56th | " | Liu Ho-ting | Yenping | Fukien | 11,000 |
| 57th | " | Liang Hung-en | Anking | Anhwei | 10,000 |
| 58th | " | Chen Yueh-han | Ichow | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 58th | " | Ma Ching-yuan | Sanyuan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 60th | " | Shen Kuang-han | Kian | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 61st | " | Chien Wei-show | " | " | 12,000 |
| 64th | " | Ma Teng-chiao | Tsining | Shantung | 14,000 |
| 65th | " | Liu Cheng-hua | Tsinghwachen | Honan | 12,000 |
| 66th | " | Liu Mao-en | " | " | 12,000 |
| 68th | " | Chang Fang | Kiahsien | " | 12,000 |
| 72nd | " | Ma Chuan-liang | Tsining | Shantung | 8,000 |
| 74th | " | Ch'iao Li-chih | Tsinan | " | 8,000 |
| 75th | " | Sung Tien-tsai | Chengchow | Honan | 10,000 |
| 77th | " | Lo Lin | Kian | Kiangsi | 9,000 |
| 78th | " | Chu Show-nien | Nanchang | " | 12,000 |
| Metro.Gar.Army - Ku Chu-tung | | | | | |
| 1st | Division | Ku Chu-tung | Nanking | Kiangsu | 14,000 |
| 2nd | " | Yu Chi-shih | " | " | 14,000 |
| 2nd | Cav. Div. | Chang Li-sheng | Kweiteh | Honan | 10,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Chang Chan-kwei | Suining | Kiangsu | 6,000 |
| 4th | " " | Kuan Shu-jen | Changshu | Kiangsi | 6,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Jung Chin-fang | Mienyang | Hupeh | 7,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | Shensi | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wu Chun-ping | Ichang | Hupeh | 6,000 |
| 1st | " " | Shih Chung-cheng | Pengpu | Anhwei | 4,000 |
| 1st | " " | Ma Yu-kuang | Hweian | Fukien | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | " | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Chi-hsiang | Changteh | Hunan | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Yuan Chia-sheng | Chinkiang | Kiangsu | 5,000 |
| 4th | " " | Wang Ti-wen | Itu | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 5th | " " | Pan Shan-chai | Kishui | " | 4,000 |
| 8th | " " | Li Mu-ming | Anlu | " | 3,000 |
| 15th | " " | Tang Sze-tung | Sinsiang | Honan | 4,000 |
| 16th | " " | Wang Yun-shan | Sincheng | " | 5,000 |
| 18th | " " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | Fukien | 4,000 |
| Pistol | | " Lei Tai-ping | Kufow | Shantung | 6,000 |
| 1st | Cav. | " An Chun-tsai | Kaifeng | Honan | 6,000 |
| | " | " Ma Ming-shan | Kaotang | Shantung | 5,000 |
| | | | Carried Forward | | 841,000 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (continued) | | | Brought Forward | 841,000 | |
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Futing | Fukien | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Kutien | " | 4,000 | CONSTB.) |
| Gendarmerie | Wu Sze-yu | Nanking | Kiangsu | 3,600 | |
| 1st Art.Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | Honan | 2,500 | |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | " | 2,500 | |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Kaifeng | " | 2,500 | |
| Training " | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | Fukien | 2,500 | |
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force ) | | | | | |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn. ) | | | Chekiang | 10,000 | |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla ) | | | | | |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 872,600 |

The 1st Metropolitan Garrison Division under Ku Chu-tung is reported to have received order to leave the Capital and to cope with the Shih Yu-san military movement in southern Hopei.

The 10th and 78th Divisions under Pai Chao-tsung and Chu Show-nien are newly organized units.

The 15th Division and the 12th and 13th Independent Brigades under Wang Han-ming, Hsu Sheng-yu and Hsu Chia-yu, respectively, as listed in the last Report, are said to have been absorbed by other units.

The 21st, 28th, 45th and 58th Divisions under Wan Tien-tsun, Li Mao-lin, Tai Ming-chuan and Chen Yueh-han are the former 5th, 76th, 25th and 26th Divisions, respectively.

Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Wuchih | Honan | 12,000 | |
| 2nd " | Shangkuan Yun-hsiang | Sinsiang | " | 17,000 | |
| 3rd " | Chen Chi-cheng | Chumatien | " | 16,000 | |
| 4th " | Hsu Ting-yao | Hengtien | Hupeh | 10,000 | * |
| 5th " | Chow Kuang-yuan | Ningtu | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 6th " | Chao Kuan-tao | Nanchang | " | 12,000 | |
| 7th " | Wang Chun | Hsuchow | Kiangsu | 12,000 | |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Ningtu | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 9th " | Chiang Ting-wen | Kiukiang | " | 12,000 | |
| 11th " | Lo Cho-ying | Hengchow | Hunan | 12,000 | |
| 12th " | Tseng Wan-chung | Haichow | Kiangsu | 12,000 | |
| 13th " | Hsia Tou-yin | Macheng | Hupeh | 12,000 | |
| 14th " | Chen Cheng | Fuchow | Kiangsi | 10,000 | * |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 161,000 |

* Cadets from the Military School at Nanking as distinguished from Chiang Kai-shek's old divisions.

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The following units are old Kuominchun divisions which surrendered to the Government.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Lei Chung-tien | Lanchow | Kansu | 8,000 |
| 7th | " | Ma Hung-pin | " | " | 12,000 |
| 25th | " | Sun Lien-chung | Yungfeng | Kiangsi | 18,000 |
| 27th | " | Kao Shu-hsun | Nanfeng | " | 18,000 |
| 30th | " | Chi Hung-chang | Kwangchow | Honan | 12,000 |
| 31st | " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Kwangshui | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 32nd | " | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwaian | Kiangsu | 12,000 |
| 1st | Cav. Div. | Ma Lin | Lanchow | Kansu | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Liu Feng-chi | Kweiteh | Honan | 4,000 |
| 1st | " Brig. | Chu Ch'ang-te | Suining | Kiangsu | 5,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | " | 5,000 |
| 5th | Ind. " | Cheng Ting-chen | Kaoyu | " | 5,000 |
| | | | | Total | .... 116,000 |

Total Central Government Troops, Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions and former Kuominchun forces who surrendered . . . . . 1,149,600

(b) TROOPS IN PRESENT REVOLT
(Chen Chi-tang)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16th | Division | Yang Ting-chun | Canton | Kwangtung | 10,000 |
| 59th | " | Yu Han-mou | Shiuchow | " | 10,000 |
| 62nd | " | Hsiang Han-ping | Canton | " | 10,000 |
| 63rd | " | Li Yang-ching | Shiuchow | " | 10,000 |
| | Gar. Brig. | Chen Kwang-han | Canton | " | 5,000 |
| 1st | Ind. " | Chang Jui-kui | Weichow | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Wu Chien-hsiung | Yingtak | " | 6,000 |
| 6th | " " | Huang Jen-huan | Canton | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | Total | 63,000 |

According to our Consular's report dated June 19, 1931, from Canton, some of the Kwangtung forces which have been reorganized from the above units are stationed at points as given below. However, this report did not give the strength of each of these units.

1st Army Corps - Commander, Yu Han-mou.

1st Division at Hsin Kai and Chun T'ien, not shown on map. (North River District)
2nd " at Chung Fa, not shown on map. (North River District)

2nd Army Corps - Commander, Hsiang Han-ping. Headquarters at Canton.

(Between Tsengshing and Sheklung on East River District)

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3rd Army Corps - Commander, Li Yang-ching. Headquarters at Shiuhing.

(Between Shiuchow and Namyung on North River District)

1st Independent Division

(Between Waichow and Poklo on East River District)

2nd Independent Division

(Between Kaying and Chaochow in Northeastern regions)

Former First Group of Armies

Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief.
Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Army Corps | Chang Fa-ku'ei | Chuanchow | Kwangsi | 20,000 |
| 7th " " | Yang T'eng-hui | " | " | 15,000 |
| 8th " " | Chow Lan | Kweilin | " | 15,000 |
| 15th " " | Huang Shao-hsiung | Nanning | " | 15,000 |
| 16th Division | Pai Chung-hsi | Wuchow | " | 12,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Hsu Chi-ming | Liuchow | " | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Meng Chih | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | Total | 85,000 |

Total Troops in Present Revolt - 148,000

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## Miscellaneous Units
(Nominally under National Government's Control)

Yunnan - Lung Yun, Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | Yunnan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | " | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Yunnanfu | " | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Kwangan | " | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-shun | Yunnanfu | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | Chaotung | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | " | 456 |
| | | | Total | . . . . 22,836 |

Kweichow - Mao Kuang-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Mao Kuang-hsiang | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | Total | . . . . 20,000 |

Sinkiang

Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army . . . . . 10,000

Szechwan

20th Army under Yang Sen

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Chuhsien | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | " | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

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Szechwan (continued)

21st Army under Liu Hsiang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | T'ang Shih-tsung | Ichang | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Shasi | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Fang-chow | Chungking | Szechwan | 15,000 |
| Border Def.Trps. | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| Training Div. | Chang Tsai | Chungking | Szechwan | 5,000 |
| Ind.Division | Wang Chao-kw'ei | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | 54,000 |

24th Army under Liu Wen-hui

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Liu Wen-hui | Chengtu | Szechwan | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | Hsiang Chuan-i | " | " | 12,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsia Show-hai | " | " | 12,000 |
| Border Def.Trps. | Lan Ying-tung | Szechwan-Hsikang | | 14,000 |
| | | | | 50,000 |

28th Army under Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Ch'en Shu-nung | Anyohsien | " | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 40,000 |

29th Army under T'ien Sung-yao

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | Szechwan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Heng | " | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tsang Hsien-tung | " | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Hai-ch'ang | " | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | " | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

Border Defense Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liu Tsung-hou | Suiting | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| | Total Szechwan Forces | | . . . . 214,000 |

Total Miscellaneous Units - 266,836

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(c) NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER DEFENSE FORCES -

Commander-in-Chief - Chang Hsueh-liang
Deputy Commanders - Chang Tso-hsiang
- Wan Fu-lin

Liaoning

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Ind. Brig. | Wang Yi-che | Shenyang | Liaoning | 11,000 |
| 12th | " " | Chang T'ing-shu | Kowpangtze | " | 10,000 |
| 19th | " " | Sun Te-chuan | Lwanchow | Hopei | 11,000 |
| 3rd | Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Yungping | Hopei | 6,000 |
| 5th | " " " | Li Fu-ho | Heishan | Liaoning | 6,000 |
| 8th | Ind. Art. Brig. | Liu Han-tung | Chaoyang | Jehol | 10,000 |
| 4 | Engr. Batt's. | Po Kuei-ling | Shenyang | Liaoning | 3,200 |
| 1 | Com. Detach. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | 58,000 |

First Army - Yu Hsueh-chung (Peiping-Hankow & Peiping-Suiyuan Lines)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th | Ind. Brig. | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | Chahar | 10,000 |
| 11th | " " | Tung Ying-pin | Paoting | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 13th | " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Shihkiachwang | " | 11,000 |
| 14th | " " | Chen Kwang-chun | Chengting | " | 10,000 |
| 16th | " " | Miao Chen-lin | Kaoyi | " | 10,000 |
| 17th | " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Jaoyang | " | 10,000 |
| 18th | " " | Tu Chi-wu | Shihkiachwang | " | 10,000 |
| 27th | " " | Ki Hsing | Kaoyi | " | 8,000 |
| 30th | " " | Yu Chao-lin | Peiping | " | 11,000 |
| 1st | Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Dolonor | Chahar | 4,000 |
| 4th | Ind. Cav. Brig. | Kuo Hsi-peng | Jaoyang | Hopei | 6,000 |
| 6th | " " " | Pai Feng-hsiang | Kaoyi | " | 8,000 |
| 7th | " Art. " | Ch'iao Fang | Shihkiachwang | " | 10,000 |
| 1st | Art. Regt. | | " | " | 6,000 |
| 1st | Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | 124,800 |

Second Army - Wang Shu-chang (Tientsin-Pukow Line)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd | Ind. Brig. | Liu Kwei-t'ang | Puyang | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 8th | " " | Ting Hsi-ch'un | Machang | " | 10,000 |
| 9th | " " | Ho Chu-kuo | Tientsin | " | 10,000 |
| 15th | " " | Yao Tung-fan | Machang | " | 10,000 |
| 20th | " " | Chang Ching-wu | " | " | 11,000 |
| 6th | Ind. Art. Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | " | " | 10,000 |
| 2nd | Art. Regt. | | " | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd | Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | 67,800 |
| | | | | Total . . . . | 250,600 |

The 27th Independent Brigade under Ki Hsing is transfered from Kirn, and the 30th Independent Brigade under Yu Chao-lin from Heilung-kiang.

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Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37th Division | Feng Chih-an | Yungcheng | Shansi | 18,000 |
| 38th " | Chang Tze-chung | Kiangchow | " | 18,000 |
| 39th Ind. Div. | Pang Ping-hsun | Chinchow | " | 20,000 |
| 40th " " | Sun Tien-ying | Tsechow | " | 26,000 |
| | | | | 82,000 |

Thirty-second Army - Shang Chen

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Luanfu | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 67th " | Feng Peng-chu | Showyang | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |

Thirty-third Army - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | Kwohsien | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 69th " | Yang Cheng-yuan | Pingyang | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |

Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | Saratsi | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-fang | Taiku | Shansi | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |

Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | Tatung | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 73rd " | Fu Tso-yi | Fengchen | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |

Railway Protection Army - Sun Chu

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Kao Kwei-tze | Pinting | Shansi | 13,000 |

One regiment of the above division, numbering about 1,000 men, is reported to have been agitated by communists and to have revolted on July 6, 1931, at Pinting.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Emergency Army - | Jung Fung-lu | Taiyuan & Tatung | 12,000 |

Cavalry Forces - Chao Cheng-show

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | Suiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 12,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Ten Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai
(21st to 30th)

Stationed at Suiyuan, Tatung, Taiyuan & Yutzehsien. 8,000

Thirteenth Route Army - Shih Yu-san (Recently revolted, now called 5th Route Army.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Sun Kuang-chien | Kaoyi | Hopei | |
| 2nd " | Mi Wen-ho | " | " | |
| 3rd " | Shih Yu-san | Hantan | " | |
| | | | | 90,000 |

The strength of this Route Army is reported to have been greatly strengthened during the past few weeks, including 1 cavalry brigade and 6 independent regiments. In all, it is estimated at 90,000 as above.

Total former Kuominchun, Shansi-Suiyuan and Miscellaneous troops,

and the Thirteenth Route Army . . . . . 297,000

Kirin - Chang Tso-hsiang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind. Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | Suifen | Kirin | 10,000 | |
| 22nd " " | Su Te-ch'en | Changchun | " | 8,000 | |
| 23rd " " | Li Kuei-lin | Kwangchengtze | " | 8,000 | |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | Hulin | " | 8,000 | |
| 25th " " | Chang Tso-chow | Kirin | " | 8,000 | |
| 26th " " | Hsing Chan-ch'ing | Harbin | " | 8,000 | |
| 28th " " | Ting Chao | Harbin | " | 8,000 | |
| 7th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Yao-chen | Mishan | " | 10,000 | |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 68,000 |

The 27th Independent Brigade under Ki Hsing as listed under this heading in the last Report has been moved inside the Great Wall, (see Page 8 of this Report).

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Heilungkiang - Wan Fu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29th | Ind. Brig. | Wang Yung-sheng | Manchowli | Heilungkiang | 11,000 |
| 8th | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Cheng Chih-yuan | Pokotu | " | 6,000 |
| 55th | " " Regt. | Wu Sung-ling | Angangki | " | 2,000 |
| 20th | Ind.Art.Regt. | Pu Ping-shan | Tsitsihar | " | 3,500 |
| 2nd | " Trans.Bn. | Tien Khei-sheng | " | " | 600 |
| 12th | " Engr. " | Liu Jung-chuan | " | " | 600 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 23,700 |

The 30th Independent Brigade under Yu Chao-lin as listed under this heading in the last Report has been moved inside the Great Wall, (see Page 8 of this Report).

Jehol - Tang Yu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36th | Division | Tang Yu-lin | Jehol | Jehol | 24,000 |
| 31st | Ind. Brig. | Fu Chun | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| 9th | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Tsui Hsin-wu | Jehol | " | 6,000 |
| 10th | " " " | Shih Wen-hua | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 42,000 |

Total Troops under Chang Hsueh-liang, including the revolting Thirteenth Route Army. . 681,300

* * * *

TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, not including irregulars - 2,245,736

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

2. Shih Yu-san in the North.

For the past several months General Shih Yu-san has been a figure of increasing importance in North China. In a region where comparatively little can be gleaned from the countryside in the way of taxes and supplies he has not only succeeded in subsisting his army but through intrigue and deceit has received quantities of arms and munitions from friendly neighbors with whom he has greatly strengthened himself. He has recruited his army which a year ago consisted of some 50,000 men until now his number approaches 90,000. He has grown to such an extent that he must find an outlet for his energies and a source from which he can properly care for his troops. He is not controlled by patriotic motives or nationalistic issues. He is merely a clever and capable but unscrupulous individual who will utilize any motive or issue that may be convenient for the benefit of his own well being.

Peace in the North is essential to the life of the present National Government in Nanking. Only within the last ten days has it seemed that the government policy of bribery and threats would fail. On the 13th of July Shih seized all the rolling stock that he could lay his hands on between the towns of Shuntehfu and Changte. On the 14th he commenced a general troop movement northward with his point of concentration at the village of Neikiu in preparation for an attack up the Ping-Han line on Shihkiachuang, his first objective.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has temporarily met the situation by moving troops to defend the line Shihkiachuang-Jaoyang-Machang. He recognizes Shihkiachuang as the most sensitive point for there he has concentrated the 14th, 16th, 18th and 27th Infantry Brigades, the 6th Cavalry Brigade and the 7th Artillery Brigade. His forward defense lines with trenches and barbed wire pass east and west through Kaoyi. This force amounts to approximately 60,000 men. The 17th Infantry Brigade with the 4th Cavalry Brigade at Jaoyang and the 15th and 20th Infantry Brigades at Machang are given the duty of preparing and holding his line between the Ping-Han and Tsin-Pu railroads. The extension of the Young Marshal's line so far to the east would indicate the doubt that exists in the minds of the northern military leaders as to the loyalty of Han Fu-chu and Ma Hung-kuei.

The present reserve forces of Mukden consist of the 11th and 13th Infantry Brigades at Paotingfu, the 30th Infantry Brigade and 8 airplanes in Peiping, with the 9th Infantry Brigade in Tientsin. The 10th Fengtien Infantry Brigade with headquarters at Kalgan holds the Ping-Sui railroad. It is doubted if this unit could be utilized as a reserve due to the threat which exists from the direction of Tatung in the shape of Shansi troops. It is reported that more troops are being concentrated in the Three Eastern Provinces in preparation for movement into Hopei (inside the Great Wall).

Central Government forces under Generals Ku Chu T'ung, Liu Chih, and Liu Chen-hua, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 21st, 65th and 66th Divisions, occupy a position along the Lunghai between Loyang and Kaifeng, their advance elements reaching as far north on the Ping-Han as Sinsiang. They have been ordered to move north on the heels of Shih; however, the 40th Division of the grey General Sun Tien-ying at Tsechow with Feng Yu-hsiang and doubtful Shansi troops in his rear will have some influence on this movement.

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The activity of Shih Yu-san, if he is serious, is peculiarly un-Chinese. In his immediate front at Shihkiachuang are some 50,000 Fengtien troops with 40,000 more within a day's journey. To his rear little more than one hundred miles away is another army of 60,000; to his flanks certainly not dependable allies. If he goes on with his present audacious movement he will be displaying a quality that the writer certainly never noted before. It is possible that he is being driven by necessity or positive knowledge that Feng, Sun and Han will render assistance provided he displays the colors of a fighter. With the assistance of these warriors the movement should go to a successful conclusion.

The Fengtien troops for the past several years have not displayed any particular desire or ability to fight. A good indication of their intention will be seen when it is known whether or not more troops will be moved inside the wall. Their present strength should not be sufficient to insure them immediate success. If Shih leaves his rear in the air at Changte and moves with his whole 90,000 on Shihkiachuang quickly and vigorously an initial success should be his and he could call on his Shansi and Shantung friends to declare themselves.

The Chinese characteristic, however, will control in the end and prediction is impossible. Whatever the outcome, another story will have been written giving added examples of faithlessness, unscrupulousness and avarice.

Note: Reliable information has just been received which indicates that Fengtien troops have been driven out of Shihkiachuang on July 20-21, and are endeavoring to hold a position across the Ping-Han at Chengting. A new defensive position is being prepared on the line Wangtu-Lihsien-Hokien-Machang.

An interesting side-light was obtained from a secretary on the staff of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. The Mukden leader's young brother, Chang Hsueh-ch'eng, is proving disloyal. He is at present commanding a cavalry brigade of Shih Yu-san.

3. The Red-Bandit Suppression Campaign.

Chiang Kai-shek has again reorganized his forces for the subjugation of the Reds in Kiangsi. He, as Commander-in-Chief, has appointed General Ho Ying-chin as Field Commander-in-Chief, who will also be in command of the left wing forces. He has appointed General Sun Lien-chung in command of the central route and Chen Ming-shu in command of the right wing forces. These units, cooperating with the Southern divisions of Fukien Province will surround the bandits and exterminate them.

Accurate information as to the disposition of units and the conduct of the campaign is impossible to obtain. Press censorship is rigid but the propaganda corps is releasing amazing stories of the successes of the government armies. Kwangchang has surrendered many times and Ningtu has been unable to resist the onslaughts of government troops for the last ten days. Only a dubious guess as to the position of Chiang's troops could be hazarded. This might result in placing his front lines about as follows in Kiangsi from Kanchow to Tungku (south of Kian) to a point close to but to the northeast of Kwangchang and down into Fukien Province, the Fukien troops

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closing the arch about the Red strongholds in the southwest of that province.

The fighting has unquestionably been severe. Hospital units have been sent to the area all the way from the Peking Union Medical College in Peiping on government order. A report from the American Consulate in Nanking (No. D-55 dated July 11, 1931) would indicate that the Reds are well organized and disciplined, their morale is high and they are giving the government troops a big party. On the other hand the Nanking forces, though well equipped and superior in numbers, do not show the ability or the bravery of the communists. This would also be indicated by the Joint Responsibility Law recently published by Chiang Kai-shek (see Report No. 8072).

The air forces, artillery and cavalry are found to be impracticable for use in Kiangsi due to the terrain and the sort of fighting the Reds insist on. It is proving to be an infantry task and they are having a hard time of it. Their successes have been confined to minor engagements. The main forces of the enemy are believed to be still intact.

4. Canton.

There is no new information from Kwangtung. The military units of the two southern provinces still seem content to sit in their defensive positions. With Shih Yu-san moving in the North and calling himself the 5th Route Army, which places him in the Canton alignment, some activity on their part might be expected. However, it is hoped that an attack on Chiang at this time, when he is so occupied with a task greatly beneficial to the country, would be a crime too heinous even for the Chinese stomach.

Nelson E. Margetts
Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

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G-2 Report

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY DIV.
4-i AUG 25 2657-9-276 1931
349
WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Report of Trip by Agent to Shih Yu-san's Area. 7

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 24 1931

The following report, submitted by a confidential agent who was sent to investigate the situation in the Shih Yu-san area a few days before he declared open revolt against the Young Marshal, is the most reliable information obtainable regarding existing conditions on the Kin-Han Railroad. The report is submitted substantially in the language of the observer.

- - - -

The following information as to the history, present condition and future plans of the Shih Yu-san outbreak was obtained from General Ch'eng Hsi-hsien, who was Shih Yu-san's recent representative at Tsinan in conferences with Han Fu-chu, and from various staff and line officers of Shih's army.

On the 22nd of May Shih Yu-san sent a telegram to Ch'en Chi-tang of the Canton faction stating that all the old Kuomintchun forces were anxious to join the movement for the overthrow of Chiang Kai-shek; that they were organized and ready waiting only for instructions from the south to advance into Honan, and urging the Kwang Provinces quickly to prepare themselves so that the North and the South could attack together.

Chiang Kai-shek heard of this telegram and ordered Chang Hsueh-liang to call a conference in Peiping of Shih Yu-san, Shang Chen, Sun Tien-ying, Sung Che-yuan and P'ang Ping-hsun, ostensibly to make arrangements for troop payments for the month of May. The real purpose of the conference was to eliminate the possibility of a northern outbreak. The Central Government also at this time ordered 60,000 men under Ku Chu-t'ung, Liu Chih and Liu Chen-hua to prepare a general line of defense from Loyang to Kaifeng.

Of the people invited to come to Peiping for their troop money Shang Chen was the only man who came. Consequently no payments were made at that time. Because of this Chiang Kai-shek sent a personal representative, Shao Li-tze, to Tsinanfu on June 12th to confer with Shih Yu-san. Shih would not go to the Shantung capital but sent his representative, General Ch'eng. It was Chiang Kai-shek's hope that by conference with Shih and possibly by giving him some advantages they could prevent a northern outbreak. Shih Yu-san made three demands: First, that instead of the 600,000 dollars he was receiving each month for his troops he should receive $800,000. Second, that now having 90,000 men he must have either Kansu or Shantung in which to support them. Third, that all Central Government troops north of the Yellow River must be ordered south of it and stop the military preparations against the North.

After such unreasonable demands Chiang recognized the undependability of Shih. He told him that he would give him the increase of $200,000 and would order him into Honan to put down the bandits for the Central Government. Shih demurred at this and his representative left Tsinan.

It was at this time that Shih Yu-san hoped to make an advance on Nanking. However, he met unforeseen obstacles. Yen Hsi-shan had promised him financial help but he received only a fraction of the $6,000,000 that had been guaranteed him. In addition to this the allies that he had expected in the shape of Shansi troops and some troops of Feng Yu-hsiang were not forthcoming due to a disagreement with Feng. Consequently this plan of a southern invasion did not develop.

From M/A, China Report No. 8068 July 21,1931

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Report of Trip by Agent to Shih Yu-san's Area.

Following this Shang Chen kept the wires hot to Peiping swearing loyalty of Shansi troops to the Young Marshal. After due investigation the Mukden authorities remitted the overdue May troop money to Shansi. Also, on the recommendation of Han Fu-chu, $600,000 was sent to Shih Yu-san.

Displeased that he did not receive the $800,000 asked for, Shih continued his preparations for a fight.

Chiang Kai-shek, aware of the danger, sent Chang Ch'un, Mayor of Shanghai, to Peiping as his representative with $2,000,000 asking the Young Marshal to eradicate Shih - the money to be used in an attempt to bribe Shansi troops and to defray expenses of the troops that would be ordered inside the wall. If the Mukden leader was successful he was to receive Shantung as a reward.

The Young Marshal agreed to the plan and ordered three infantry brigades and one artillery brigade inside the wall. He also sent a representative, Fu Chan-k'uei, to Shansi to get the support of troops there in the eradication of Shih, promising them much money. Shansi said that she was too weak in troop strength to join in any fighting but promised to remain neutral. The Mukden representative then went to Sun Tien-ying at Tsechow to get his assistance. Sun expressed his loyalty to Chang, on which $140,000 for June's expenses was submitted to him.

In spite of these events, on the 13th Shih Yu-san seized ten locomotives and 78 cars, and on the 14th ordered a general offensive against the North. It was on this date that he disarmed slightly less than a regiment of Fengtien cavalry at Nanhohsien. This unit was from the brigade commanded by Chang Hsueh-ch'eng, the younger brother of the Young Marshal. He also ordered the 2nd Division (General Mei Wen-ho) to move from Changtefu to Neikiu (Chiu) Hsien. The 1st Division (General San Kwang-chien) was ordered from Shuntehfu to Neikiuhsien, this latter place being the position from which he would launch his attack against the North; the 3rd Division (General Shih Yu-san) making up the reserve at Hantan, near Shuntehfu.

Shih's general purpose seems to be to secure a district in the North where he can properly support his troops, his primary purpose not being the elimination of Chiang Kai-shek. This latter object is merely a war cry by which he hopes to gain supporters. He is fighting for the life of his army and his own affluence rather than for any other more far reaching issue. The people in the district in which Shih has been subsisting feel that he is a very capable and intelligent man and that he would not start an actual fight unless he was sure of victory.

When Shih retired north from Changtefu he took with him a tax of $200,000. Every hsien in his district is now being required to supply him with 1000 men or $10 in place of a man that might not be forthcoming. He is seizing all arms of every description that are in the possession of the people. He is calling to his support the various bandit gangs of the countryside. On the walls of the city of Shuntehfu are printed signs welcoming Feng Yu-hsiang, Commander-in-Chief. However, Feng has not yet arrived.

The general plan of operations depends entirely on the success of Shih himself. When he takes Shihkiachuang he will get the support of others. The Shansi troops will join him with two small bodies and a main body. One small unit will join him at Shihkiachuang via Niangtzekuan, another will come through the pass at Lungchuankuan with the purpose of cutting the Ping-Han line near Paotingfu. The main force will advance into Hopei via Tatungfu and the Ping-Sui railroad.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Report of Trip by Agent to Shih Yu-san's Area

With the continued success of Shih Yu-san it is expected that the Kuominchun and the force under Sun Tien-ying will advance against government troops at Chengchow via Tsechow-Ch'inghuachen-Sinsiang. It is also hoped that Han Fu-chu with Ma Hung-kwei will move up the Tsin-Pu railroad as well as south to Hsuchow to cover the Lung-Hai railroad, provided Shih's successes are sufficiently great to make this a safe move on Han's part.

Generals Han and Shih have been quite close personally. Han has even supplied Shih with quantities of arms and munitions. Han has reason to better himself (in a Chinese sense) and not being able to do so through the Central Government, although he has not definitely said so, is expected to make the attempt through Shih Yu-san.

It is reported that secret radio stations have been established at Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow and Canton to keep the movement synchronized.

The control of armies will be in the hands of Feng Yu-hsiang as commander-in-chief. Yen Hsi-shan will be in nominal control of the Shansi troops but they will actually be commanded by Feng. On arrival in Peiping a government will be set up similar to that of last year. Yen will be the government head, Feng in charge of military affairs and party control will be in the hands of Tsou Lu and Hsieh Chih.

The following are personal observations made by agent during his trip to Shuntehfu:

Traveling from Peiping to Shihkiachuang on the 15th of July he saw the 14th, 15th and 17th Fengtien infantry brigades en route by train to Shihkiachuang. At Tingchow railway station he saw a great collection of supplies. It was his impression that a supply base was being prepared there. Supplies were in the form of flour, beans and hay. At Shihkiachuang on the 16th there was evidence of a great many troops; carts were being seized and impressed into service; troops were detraining at the station in large numbers. He also saw troop trains moving out for Kaoyihsien. His train was 5 hours late at Shihkiachuang.

On the 16th he continued from Shihkiachuang by rail to Kaoyi. At Kaoyi there were not many troops - only a brigade of infantry and one of cavalry. He noticed that the infantry was stationed in and close to the town. The cavalry brigade was well out of the city, evidently on outpost duty.

At Kaoyi, although the railroad had not been destroyed, trains were not allowed to pass. He took a donkey on the 17th and rode 20 miles to the village of Neikiu. When leaving Kaoyi he was carefully examined and questioned by the outposts but becoming a railroad official for the moment bound for Shuntehfu to look after stranded passengers he was allowed to go.

Between Kaoyi and Neikiu he saw no evidence of military preparations. However, people of the countryside told him that there were many of Shih Yu-san's plain-clothes troops tucked away in the villages. Arriving at Neikiu he found a half of one of Shih's divisions already arrived at that place and moving out to take up defensive positions. The railroad had been cut but in such a way that it can be easily repaired. This cut was being carefully guarded.

Agent having friends in Shih's army had no trouble in riding an empty troop train to Shuntehfu where he found martial law had been declared. Troops were living everywhere - in the station, in stores and in the homes of the people. He went to military headquarters where he was told that orders

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Report of Trip by Agent to Shih Yu-san's Area.

had already been issued on the 14th for a movement to Shihkiachuang. The trains commandeered by Shih were not in evidence. He was told that these trains were being used to move troops northward from Changtefu. Outside of Shuntefu he saw a regiment of artillery preparing to move north. This regiment was of 3 battalions and one battalion was being sent to each of Shih's 3 divisions. A battalion was made up of 3 batteries, these batteries being one of field guns (105's), one of Howitzers (15 cm) and one so called mountain battery of 75's.

Agent found the regimental C.O. to be a former acquaintance and got considerable information from him. He learned that all of Shih's student officers from the school at Changte, about 6,000 men, had been assigned to organizations for active service.

On the 18th, agent conferred with General Ch'eng at Shunteh. In the evening he entertained several staff and line officers at dinner. These all seemed confident of success in the coming operations. They were all anxious to fight, - they said if they didn't they would soon be out of cigarettes. They said there had been a Feng Yu-hsiang representative in town for a long time. A railroad bridge north of Changtefu was reported to have been blown up.

On the 19th agent started back for Peiping. At Neikiu and vicinity he noted that a complete division plus 3 regiments had already arrived, about 40,000 men. They were moving into position and digging strips of trenches.

At Kaoyi the plain-clothes units of Shih's had already gained contact with Fengtien troops resulting in minor skirmishes. Here the Fengtien troops had prepared front lines with trenches and barbed wire about six miles south of the village. Spasmodic rifle fire could be heard. South of Shihkiachuang, Mukden troops were also preparing a second line of defense. The 14th, 16th and 17th infantry brigades and the 7th Artillery Brigade had already arrived, which were in addition to the 18th and 27th infantry brigades with the 4th and 6th cavalry brigades which had previously been stationed there.

On inquiry at a brigade headquarters agent learned that the Fengtien troops regarded Shihkiachuang as a key position and that they were preparing to hold it at all costs.

The 17th Infantry Brigade had moved to Jaoyang. This brigade with the 4th Cavalry Brigade, which is stationed near Jaoyang, and the 2nd, 15th and 20th infantry brigades, stationed at Machang, are to be responsible for the defense of the line Machang-Jaoyang-Shihkiachuang for the time being.

At Chengting and Tingchow fields were being levelled off for use of the Mukden air force.

On the way to Peiping, two armored trains were seen en route to the front. These trains were loaded with munitions.

Nelson E. Margetts
Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

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1 Tientsin
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"Plain clothes" troops with recently enlisted Bandits 10,000 - 20,000.

G-2 Report

6180

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 16 1931
CONFIDENTIAL
2657-9-27/6
WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 15 1931

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces

(a) NATIONALIST FORCES - Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief,
Chang Hsueh-liang, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

Central Government Troops

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Chang Fan | Hingan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 2nd | " | Lu Hsing-pang | Liencheng | Fukien | 8,000 |
| 4th | " | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 6th | " | Li Chi-hsiang | Suining | Szechwan | 8,000 |
| 10th | " | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 10th | " | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 11th | " | Chang Ying | Hengchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 12th | " | Yuan Ying | Yochow | " | 12,000 |
| 13th | " | Lu Hsiao-ch'en | Nanfeng | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Tung-yuan | Pingkiang | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 16th | " | Peng Wei-jen | Paoking | " | 10,000 |
| 17th | " | Sun Yu-ju | Loyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 18th | " | Lu Ti-ping | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 19th | " | Li Chueh | Paoking | Hunan | 12,000 |
| 20th | " | Sun Tung-hsuan | Chowtsun | Shantung | 20,000 |
| 21st | " | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | " | 30,000 |
| 22nd | " | Ku Liang-ming | Tenghsien | " | 10,000 |
| 23rd | " | Li Yun-chieh | Kiukiang | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 24th | " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Ningtu | " | 12,000 |
| 26th | " | Kuo Ju-tung | Hingkwo | Hupeh | 20,000 |
| 28th | " | Kung Pin-fan | Futien | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 28th | " | Li Mao-lin | Paofeng | Honan | 10,000 |
| 29th | " | Tsao Fu-lin | Lincheng | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 31st | " | T'ao Kwang | Hengchow | Hunan | 8,000 |
| 32nd | " | Chen Kuang-chung | Liuyang | " | 10,000 |
| 33rd | " | Ke Yun-lung | Hwangan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chen Chu-chen | Hofeng | " | 8,000 |
| 34th | " | Chang Wan-hsin | Sientaochen | " | 14,000 |
| 36th | " | Lo Tse-chow | Shunking | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 41st | " | Chang Chen-han | Hankow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 42nd | " | Feng Chin-tsai | Pucheng | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 43rd | " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Kian | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 44th | " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Hwangan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 45th | " | Tai Ming-chuan | Loshan | Honan | 12,000 |
| 45th | " | Wei Li-huang | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 46th | " | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Yingchow | Anhwei | 14,000 |
| 47th | " | Tang Ching-shan | Kian | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 48th | " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Hankow | Hupeh | 17,000 |
| 49th | " | Chang Chen | Changchow | Fukien | 12,000 |
| 50th | " | Yueh Shen | Iningchow | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 51st | " | Fan Shih-sheng | Kingmen | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| | | | | Carried Forward | 483,000 |

CONFIDENTIAL

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (continued) | | | | Brought Forward | 483,000 |
| 52nd | Division | Han Te-ch'in | Changshu | Kiangsi | 13,000 |
| 53rd | " | Li Yun-heng | Sinyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 54th | " | Hao Meng-lin | Tungku | Kiangsi | 16,000 |
| 55th | " | Juan Chao-chang | Kingtehchen | " | 12,000 |
| 56th | " | Liu Ho-ting | Yenping | Fukien | 11,000 |
| 57th | " | Liang Hung-en | Anking | Anhwei | 10,000 |
| 58th | " | Chen Yueh-han | Tangshan | Kiangsu | 10,000 |
| 58th | " | Ma Ching-yuan | Sanyuan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 60th | " | Shen Kuang-han | Tungku | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 61st | " | Chien Wei-chow | " | " | 12,000 |
| 64th | " | Ma Hung-kuei | Taian | Shantung | 14,000 |
| 65th | " | Liu Cheng-hua | Sinsiang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 66th | " | Liu Mao-en | " | " | 12,000 |
| 68th | " | Chang Fang | Kiahsien | " | 12,000 |
| 69th | " | Chao Kuan-ying | Hwayuan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 72nd | " | Ma Chuan-liang | Tsining | Shantung | 8,000 |
| 74th | " | Ch'iao Li-chih | Tsinan | " | 8,000 |
| 75th | " | Sung Tien-tsai | Chengchow | Honan | 10,000 |
| 77th | " | Lo Lin | Kian | Kiangsi | 9,000 |
| 78th | " | Chu Show-nien | " | " | 12,000 |
| 80th | " | Wan Tien-tsun | Chowkiakow | Honan | 12,000 |
| Metro.Gar.Army - Ku Chu-tung | | | | | |
| 1st | Division | Ku Chu-tung | Nanking | Kiangsu | 14,000 |
| 2nd | " | Yu Chi-shih | " | " | 14,000 |
| 2nd | Cav. Div. | ChangLi-sheng | Taming | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Chang Chan-kwei | Suining | Kiangsu | 6,000 |
| 4th | " " | Kuan Shu-jen | Changshu | Kiangsi | 6,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Jung Chin-fang | Mienyang | Hupeh | 7,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | Shensi | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wu Chun-ping | Ichang | Hupeh | 6,000 |
| 1st | " " | Shih Chung-cheng | Pengpu | Anhwei | 4,000 |
| 1st | " " | Ma Yu-kuang | Hweian | Fukien | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | " | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Chi-hsiang | Changteh | Hunan | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Yuan Chia-sheng | Chinkiang | | |
| 4th | " " | Wang Ti-wen | Itu | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 5th | " " | Pan Shan-chai | Kishui | " | 4,000 |
| 8th | " " | Li Mu-ming | Anlu | " | 3,000 |
| 15th | " " | Tang Sze-tung | Sinsiang | Honan | 4,000 |
| 16th | " " | Wang Yun-shan | Sincheng | " | 5,000 |
| 18th | " " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | Fukien | 4,000 |
| Pistol | " | Lei Tai-ping | Kufow | Shantung | 6,000 |
| 1st | Cav. " | An Chun-tsai | Kaifeng | Honan | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Ma Teng-chiao | Yenchow | Shantung | 5,000 |
| | | | | Carried Forward | 846,000 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (continued) | | | Brought Forward | 846,000 | |
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Futing | Fukien | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Kutien | " | 4,000 | CONSTB.) |
| Gendarmerie | Wu Sze-yu | Nanking | Kiangsu | 3,600 | |
| 1st Art.Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | Honan | 2,500 | |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | " | 2,500 | |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Kaifeng | " | 2,500 | |
| Training " | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | Fukien | 2,500 | |
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force ) | | | | | |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn. ) | | | Chekiang | 10,000 | |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla ) | | | | | |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 877,600 |

The 69th Division under Chao Kuan-ying is a newly organized unit.

The 80th Division under Wan Tien-tsun is the former 21st Division.

The 3rd Independent Brigade under Yuan Chia-sheng is said to have been absorbed by other units.

Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Kaifeng | Honan | 12,000 | |
| 2nd " | Shangkuan Yun-hsiang | Chengchow | " | 17,000 | |
| 3rd " | Chen Chi-cheng | Sinsiang | " | 16,000 | |
| 4th " | Hsu Ting-yao | Hengtien | Hupeh | 10,000 | * |
| 5th " | Chow Kuang-yuan | Ningtu | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 6th " | Chao Kuan-tao | Hingkwo | " | 12,000 | |
| 7th " | Li Shih-ting | Hsuchow | Kiangsu | 12,000 | |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Kwangchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 9th " | Chiang Ting-wen | Hingkwo | " | 12,000 | |
| 11th " | Lo Cho-ying | Nanchang | " | 12,000 | |
| 12th " | Tseng Wan-chung | Kweiteh | Honan | 12,000 | |
| 13th " | Hsia Tou-yin | Macheng | Hupeh | 12,000 | |
| 14th " | Chen Cheng | Hingkwo | Kiangsi | 10,000 | * |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 161,000 |

* Cadets from the Military School at Nanking as distinguished from Chiang Kai-shek's old divisions.

The following units are old Kuominchun divisions which surrendered to the Government.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Lei Chung-tien | Lanchow | Kansu | 8,000 |
| 7th " | Ma Hung-pin | " | " | 12,000 |
| 25th " | Sun Lien-chung | Yungfeng | Kiangsi | 18,000 |
| | | | Carried Forward | 38,000 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brought Forward | | | 38,000 |
| 27th | Division | Kao Shu-hsun | Nanfeng | Kiangsi | 18,000 |
| 30th | " | Chi Hung-chang | Kwangchow | Honan | 12,000 |
| 31st | " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Sinyang | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 32nd | " | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwaian | Kiangsu | 12,000 |
| 1st | Cav. Div. | Ma Lin | Lanchow | Kansu | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Liu Feng-chi | Kweiteh | Honan | 4,000 |
| 1st | " Brig. | Chu Ch'ang-te | Suining | Kiangsu | 5,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | " | 5,000 |
| 5th | Ind. " | Chang Ting-chen | Kaoyu | " | 5,000 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 116,000 |

Total Central Government Troops, Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions and former Kuominchun forces who surrendered . . . . . 1,154,600

(b) TROOPS IN PRESENT REVOLT
(Chen Chi-tang)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16th | Division | Yang Ting-chun | Canton | Kwangtung | 10,000 |
| 59th | " | Yu Han-mou | Pingshek | " | 10,000 |
| 62nd | " | Hsiang Han-ping | Shiuchow | " | 10,000 |
| 63rd | " | Li Yang-ching | Pingshek | " | 10,000 |
| | Gar. Brig. | Chen Kwang-han | Canton | " | 5,000 |
| 1st | Ind. " | Chang Jui-kui | Weichow | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Wu Chien-hsiung | Yingtak | " | 6,000 |
| 6th | " " | Huang Jen-huan | Canton | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | Total | 63,000 |

Former First Group of Armies

Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief.
Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th | Army Corps | Chang Fa-ku'ei | Chuanchow | Kwangsi | 20,000 |
| 7th | " " | Yang T'eng-hui | " | " | 15,000 |
| 8th | " " | Chow Lan | Kweilin | " | 15,000 |
| 15th | " " | Huang Shao-hsiung | Nanning | " | 15,000 |
| 16th | Division | Pai Chung-hsi | Wuchow | " | 12,000 |
| 1st | Ind. Brig. | Hsu Chi-ming | Liuchow | " | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Meng Chih | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | Total | 85,000 |

It is reported, but not confirmed, that vanguards of the Kwangtung forces have advanced to Ichanghsien in southern Hunan from Pingshek and vanguards of the Kwangsi forces have occupied Yungchow.

Total Troops in Present Revolt - 148,000

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## Miscellaneous Units.
(Nominally under National Government's Control)

Yunnan - Lung Yun, Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | Yunnan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | " | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Yunnanfu | " | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Kwangan | " | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-shun | Yunnanfu | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | Chaotung | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | " | 456 |
| | | | Total | . . . . 22,836 |

Kweichow - Mao Kuang-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Mao Kuang-hsiang | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | Total | . . . . 20,000 |

Sinkiang

Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army . . . . . 10,000

Szechwan

20th Army under Yang Sen

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Chuhsien | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | " | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

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Szechwan (continued)

21st Army under Liu Hsiang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | T'ang Shih-tsung | Ichang | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Shasi | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Fang-chow | Chungking | Szechwan | 15,000 |
| Border Def.Trps. | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| Training Div. | Chang Tsai | Chungking | Szechwan | 5,000 |
| Ind. Division | Wang Chao-kw'ei | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | 54,000 |

24th Army under Liu Wen-hui

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Liu Wen-hui | Chengtu | Szechwan | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | Hsiang Chuan-i | " | " | 12,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsia Show-hai | " | " | 12,000 |
| Border Def.Trps. | Lan Ting-tung | Szechwan-Hsikang | | 14,000 |
| | | | | 50,000 |

28th Army under Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Ch'en Shu-mung | Anyohsien | " | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 40,000 |

29th Army under T'ien Sung-yao

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | Szechwan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Heng | " | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tsang Hsien-tung | " | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Hai-ch'ang | " | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | " | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

Border Defense Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liu Tsung-hou | Suiting | Szechwan | 10,000 |

Total Szechwan Forces . . . . 214,000

Total Miscellaneous Units - 266,836

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(c) NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER DEFENSE FORCES -

Commander-in-Chief - Chang Hsueh-liang
Deputy Commanders - Chang Tso-hsiang
- Wan Fu-lin

Liaoning

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Ind. Brig. | Wang Yi-che | Shenyang | Liaoning | 11,000 |
| 12th | " " | Chang T'ing-shu | Kowpangtze | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Yungping | Hopei | 6,000 |
| 8th | Ind.Art.Brig. | Liu Han-tung | Chaoyang | Jehol | 10,000 |
| 4 | Engr.Batt's. | Po Kuei-ling | Shenyang | Liaoning | 3,200 |
| 1 | Com. Detach. | | " | | 800 |
| | | | | | 41,000 |

First Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung (Peiping-Hankow & Peiping-Suiyuan Lines)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th | Ind. Brig. | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | Chahar | 10,000 |
| 11th | " " | Tung Ying-pin | Hsuanhwa | " | 10,000 |
| 13th | " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Wangtu | Hopei | 11,000 |
| 14th | " " | Chen Kwang-chun | Shihkiachuang | " | 10,000 |
| 16th | " " | Miao Chen-lin | Peiping | " | 10,000 |
| 18th | " " | Tu Chi-wu | Paoting | " | 10,000 |
| 19th | " " | Sun Te-chuan | Changtengchen | " | 11,000 |
| 27th | " " | Ki Hsing | Wangtu | " | 8,000 |
| 30th | " " | Yu Chao-lin | Yangliutsing | " | 11,000 |
| 1st | Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Dolonor | Chahar | 4,000 |
| 6th | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Shunteh | Hopei | 8,000 |
| 7th | Ind.Art.Brig. | Ch'iao Fang | Paoting | " | 10,000 |
| 1st | Art. Regt. | | " | " | 6,000 |
| 1st | Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| 1st | Ind. Div. | Shen Ke | Kuyang | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | | 129,800 |

Second Army Corps - Wang Shu-chang (Tientsin-Pukow Line)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd | Ind. Brig. | Liu Kwei-t'ang | | | |
| 8th | " " | Ting Hsi-ch'un | Yangliutsing | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 9th | " " | Ho Chu-kuo | Tientsin | " | 10,000 |
| 15th | " " | Yao Tung-fan | Machang | " | 10,000 |
| 17th | " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Shenhsien | " | 10,000 |
| 20th | " " | Chang Ching-wu | Lihsien | " | 11,000 |
| 4th | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Kuo Hsi-peng | Shulu | " | 6,000 |
| 5th | " " " | Li Fu-ho | " | " | 6,000 |
| 6th | Ind.Art.Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | Machang | " | 10,000 |
| 2nd | Art. Regt. | | " | | 6,000 |
| 2nd | Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | 79,800 |

Total . . . . 250,600

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The 2nd Independent Brigade under Liu Kwei-t'ang is reported to be about to be disarmed or disbanded by Central Government troops on August 14th at Taming, on account of having participated in the Shih Yu-san revolt.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan | | | | | |
| 37th Division | Feng Chih-an | Kaoyi | Hopei | 18,000 |
| 38th " | Chang Tze-chung | Neikiu | " | 18,000 |
| 39th Ind. Div. | Pang Ping-hsun | Shihkiachuang | " | 20,000 |
| 40th " " | Sun Tien-ying | Tsechow | Shansi | 26,000 |
| | | | | 82,000 |
| Thirty-second Army - Shang Chen (now called Third Army Corps) | | | | |
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Shunteh | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 67th " | Feng Peng-chu | " | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |
| Thirty-third Army - Hsu Yung-chang | | | | |
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | Niangtzekwan | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 69th " | Yang Cheng-yuan | Pingyang | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |
| Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan | | | | |
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | Saratsi | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-fang | Taiku | Shansi | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |
| Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi | | | | |
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | Yangchuan | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 73rd " | Fu Tso-yi | Fengchen | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |
| Railway Protection Army - Sun Chu | | Yutze | Shansi | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Div. | Kao Kwei-tze | Yuanshih | Hopei | 7,000 |
| Emergency Army - Jung Hung-lu | | Taiyuan & Tatung | Shansi | 12,000 |

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Cavalry Forces - Chao Cheng-show

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | Suiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 12,000 |

Ten Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai
(21st to 30th)

Stationed at Suiyuan, Tatung, Taiyuan & Yutzehsien. 8,000

Thirteenth Route Army - Shih Yu-san.

The above route army no longer exists, the revolt of Shih Yu-san having been suppressed. With exception of the 1st Independent Division under Shen Ke which has been taken over by the Northeast, as reported in a preceding page, some 10,000 troops of this army who retreated into Shantung will be incorporated into the command under Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the province, and a large number captured in southern Hopei have been transported to the South and are being reorganized by the Central Government. It is believed that no actual disbandment of this defeated army has taken place.

Total former Kuominchun, Shansi-Suiyuan and Miscellaneous troops. . 207,000

Kirin - Chang Tso-hsiang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind.Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | Suifen | Kirin | 10,000 |
| 22nd " " | Su Te-ch'en | Changchun | " | 8,000 |
| 23rd " " | Li Kuei-lin | Kwangchengtze | " | 8,000 |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | Hulin | " | 8,000 |
| 25th " " | Chang Tso-chow | Kirin | " | 8,000 |
| 26th " " | Hsing Chan-ch'ing | Harbin | " | 8,000 |
| 28th " " | Ting Chao | " | " | 8,000 |
| 7th Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Yao-chen | Mishan | " | 10,000 |
| | | | Total . . . . | 68,000 |

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Heilungkiang - Wan Fu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29th | Ind. Brig. | Wang Yung-sheng | Manchowli | Heilungkiang | 11,000 |
| 8th | Ind. Cav. Brig. | Cheng Chih-yuan | Pokotu | " | 6,000 |
| 55th | " " Regt. | Wu Sung-ling | Angangki | " | 2,000 |
| 20th | Ind. Art. Regt. | Pu Ping-shan | Tsitsihar | " | 3,500 |
| 2nd | " Trans. Bn. | Tien Kuei-sheng | " | " | 600 |
| 12th | " Engr. " | Liu Jung-chuan | " | " | 600 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 23,700 |

Jehol - Tang Yu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36th | Division | Tang Yu-lin | Jehol | Jehol | 24,000 |
| 31st | Ind. Brig. | Fu Chun | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| 9th | Ind. Cav. Brig. | Tsui Hsin-wu | Jehol | " | 6,000 |
| 10th | " " " | Shih Wen-hua | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 42,000 |

Total Troops under Chang Hsueh-liang - 591,300

* * * *

TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, not including irregulars - 2,160,736

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2. The North (August 6-18, 1931).

With the failure of Shih Yu-san's revolt enough strength has been added to the government and Chang Hsueh-liang to force the removal of most of the Kuominchun from south Shansi. These troops have been feared by the government and by Chang Hsueh-liang ever since they entered Shansi——feared not only because of their own worth but because there was always the possibility of their again effecting a union with the Shansi troops.

While the movement has not been completed and advance elements have so far but reached Shihkiachwang, all of Sun Che-yuan's command of from 35,000 to 38,000 men are moving to Hokienfu,and P'ang Ping-hsun's 20,000 to Kaoihsien. Both of these places are in south Hopei and are not separated by any great distance.

Feng Yu-hsiang, however, still has about 10,000 men left with him in Shansi, and it is thought that even though P'ang and Sung accept the hospitality of the Young Marshal, in the last analysis the Kuominchun is still Feng's.

Shang Chen, a Hopei man, has never been popular in Shansi and deemed it unwise to return there after his debouch at Shihkiachwang. Yen Hsi-shan's return has strengthened his resolve. Consequently he has been given a part of the lucrative area formerly controlled by Shih Yu-san and with his 26,000 to 30,000 men has made Shuntefu his headquarters.

Roughly, Shih Yu-san's army has been broken up as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mukden receives | 10,000 | men |
| Han Fu-chu | 12,000 | " |
| Nanking | 20,000 | " |
| Shang Chen | 2,000 | " |

6,000 or 7,000 troops are still in Shantung and have not as yet turned over and the balance, which after all can not be over 20,000 or 30,000, are casualties of one kind or another or have broken up into small bands which are subsisting on the country.

3. The Canton Situation.

In the last Situation Report, on evidence from the American and British consuls in Canton, it was reported that two columns were moving from Kwangtung and Kwangsi into Hunan. Probably the border was crossed but no further move was made north after the news of Shih Yu-san's defeat was received.

With the acquisition of 20 Douglas planes by Nanking, the government again has superiority in the air, although it is believed that Canton has by far the better pilots. Canton is attempting to get planes and in spite of embargoes will undoubtedly succeed.

4. Kiangsi.

The Communist-bandit suppression campaign is progressing satisfactorily. Government forces are pushing slowly but steadily ahead and during the period covered by this report have occupied Ningtu, Hsingkuo and Tungku, - all important strongholds. Probably two-thirds of the area

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formerly held by the communists is now in government hands and, from the Chinese point of view, this is a vast victory. However, there has been very little actual damage done to the communist armies. True, they have been obliged to scatter and to retreat but they have not been defeated.

The terrain favors irregular troops and it is thought that it will be a long time before the various bands are at last wiped out.

Nelson E. Margetts
Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

PGT

Distributions:
4 MID
1 Legation
1 Tientsin
1 Tokyo
1 Manila
1 File

STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE CONCERNING THE CELEBRATION OF THE VICTORY IN THE PUNITIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST REBEL SHIH.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
M.I. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 23 1951
WAR DEPARTMENT

1-1

Dear brethren!

Revolutionary masses!

Victory has been gained in the punitive campaign against the rebels. Rebel Shih (Te-sam) has been defeated and has fled. We believe that the foundations of the Party and the nation will hereafter be permanently consolidated and that the masses in North China will also hereafter enjoy peaceful lives forever. We can by no means forget the meritorious services rendered by the strong revolutionists of the Three Principles of the People who used every effort in battle and were courageous in killing the robbers. Their great merit achieved as a result of courage in fighting to eradicate evil from the country, in killing the robbers and in saving the people should be greatly appreciated by the public and never be forgotten.

Rebel Shih Te-sam was accustomed to create disturbances, and is an inconsistent military man. He was a ring-leader in destroying peaceful unification and endangering the lives of the people. He really could not be tolerated by the universe, and was hated by the people and gods. The statute could not be upheld and the Party principles could not be vindicated without the issuance of an explicit mandate to launch a punitive campaign. The evil could not be thoroughly eradicated

and

and the people could not be rescued unless the punitive campaign were conducted in accordance with the principle of basic suppression of evil. In view of this, the Central Government issued an urgent order for a punitive campaign. The several commanders who are ardent in saving the country complied with the order and went t[illegible]. They used every effort to kill the robbers. Rebel Shih was soon defeated and fled. His troops were disbanded, and deserted to different places. While this was achieved really by virtue of the courage and skill in arms of the armed comrades and the enthusiastic support rendered by the masses, their success in killing the enemy might not have been so rapidly achieved had there been no such Three Principles of the People to direct them, to strengthen their revolutionary effort, and to serve as their stimulant in fighting. It can be seen that the victory of this punitive campaign against rebels is very obviously the victory of the Principles of this Party. Only the victory of the principles of this Party is real and permanent victory.

Brethren! Rebel Shih Yu-san who offended the Revolution has suffered an overwhelming defeat. However, in the midst of the mass meeting in celebration of the victory with enthusiasm and courage, we should use more efforts under the direction of the Three Principles of the People to exterminate the remaining militarists who are surrounding and watching this Party and are attempting to plot. As soon as the remaining militarists have been exterminated, reconstruction for political tutelage can be actively carried out and the constitutional government accomplished immediately.

There

There will be no actual benefit at all if we merely hold a mass meeting to go through the form of celebrating the victory of the punitive campaign against rebels, paste several posters, and distribute several handbills to express enthusiasm. Accordingly, on the one hand we should take every precaution against the revival of the remaining militarists. Furthermore, we should prevent the rise of new militarists. This is indeed the positive responsibility of the armed comrades of this Party; however, the masses should also unanimously endeavor their utmost.

Finally we shall shout the following slogans:

The punitive campaign against Pebei Shih is to do away with the traitor against the Party and the nation.

The victory of the punitive campaign against Shih is the victory gained by the masses.

The punitive campaign against Pebei Shih is to consolidate peaceful unification in China.

The revolutionary spirit of the several commanders in the punitive campaign against Shih shall be continued to eradicate all the remaining militarists.

The revolutionary spirit of the several commanders in the punitive campaign against Shih shall be continued to erddicate all Red bandits.

Long live the Three Principles of the People.

Long live the Republic of China.

Issued by the Commission for Adjustment of Party Affairs of Peiping Special Municipality of the Kuomintang of China.

Printed by the Hua Mei Printing Company in Peiping.

August 18, 1931.

FJC:T

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 26 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT

# AMERICAN LEGATION

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
PEKING, CHINA.

2657-D-276
354

August 31, 1931

MEMORANDUM FOR FAR EASTERN SUB-SECTION, G-2:

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 30 1931

As an example of modern Chinese propaganda delivered in the modern manner, this translation of a handbill dropped from an airplane on August 19th is submitted.

Parker G. Tenney
Captain, Field Artillery
Assistant Military Attache

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NO OBJECTION TO PUBLICATION
IN SERVICE JOURNALS
WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 15 1931

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces

(a) NATIONALIST FORCES - Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief,
Chang Hsueh-liang, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

Central Government Troops

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Chang Fan | Hingan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 2nd | " | Lu Hsing-pang | Shanghang | Fukien | 8,000 |
| 4th | " | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 6th | " | Li Chi-hsiang | Suining | Szechwan | 8,000 |
| 9th | " | Ma Pu-fang | Sining | Chinghai | 5,000 |
| 10th | " | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 10th | " | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 11th | " | Chang Ying | Hengchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 12th | " | Yuan Ying | Yochow | " | 12,000 |
| 13th | " | Lu Hsiao-ch'en | Nanfeng | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Tung-yuan | Changsha | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 16th | " | Peng Wei-jen | " | " | 10,000 |
| 17th | " | Sun Yu-ju | Loyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 18th | " | Lu Ti-ping | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 19th | " | Li Chueh | Changsha | Hunan | 12,000 |
| 20th | " | Sun Tung-hsuan | Chowtsun | Shantung | 20,000 |
| 21st | " | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | " | 30,000 |
| 22nd | " | Ku Liang-ming | Tenghsien | " | 10,000 |
| 23rd | " | Li Yun-chieh | Ningtu | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 24th | " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Kwangchang | " | 12,000 |
| 26th | " | Kuo Ju-tung | Hingkwo | Hupeh | 20,000 |
| 28th | " | Kung Pin-fan | Futien | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 28th | " | Li Mao-lin | Paofeng | Honan | 10,000 |
| 29th | " | Tsao Fu-lin | Tsinan | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 31st | " | T'ao Kwang | Hengchow | Hunan | 8,000 |
| 32nd | " | Chen Kuang-chung | Chuchow | " | 10,000 |
| 33rd | " | Ke Yun-lung | Macheng | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chen Chu-chen | Shanchow | Hunan | 8,000 |
| 34th | " | Chang Wan-hsin | Sientaochen | Hupeh | 14,000 |
| 35th | " | Ts'ui Pang-chieh | Taming | Hopei | 8,000 |
| 36th | " | Lo Tse-chow | Shunking | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 41st | " | Chang Chen-han | Hankow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 42nd | " | Feng Chin-tsai | Pucheng | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 43rd | " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Kian | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 44th | " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Kishui | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 45th | " | Tai Ming-chuan | Loshan | Honan | 12,000 |
| 45th | " | Wei Li-huang | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 46th | " | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Yingchow | Anhwei | 14,000 |
| 47th | " | Tang Ching-shan | Yutu | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 48th | " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Hankow | Hupeh | 17,000 |
| 49th | " | Chang Chen | Changchow | Fukien | 12,000 |
| 50th | " | Yueh Shen | Iningchow | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 51st | " | Fan Shih-sheng | Kingmen | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| | | | Carried Forward | | 496,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Central Government Troops** (continued) | | | | Brought Forward | 496,000 |
| 52nd | Division | Han Te-ch'in | Changshu | Kiangsi | 13,000 |
| 53rd | " | Li Yun-heng | Sinyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 54th | " | Hao Meng-lin | Tungku | Kiangsi | 16,000 |
| 55th | " | Juan Chao-chang | Kingtehchen | " | 12,000 |
| 56th | " | Liu Ho-ting | Yenping | Fukien | 11,000 |
| 57th | " | Li Sung-shan | Anking | Anhwei | 10,000 |
| 58th | " | Chen Yueh-han | Tangshan | Kiangsu | 10,000 |
| 59th | " | Ma Ching-yuan | Sanyuan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 60th | " | Shen Kuang-han | Tungkiu | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 61st | " | Chien Wei-chow | Kian | " | 12,000 |
| 64th | " | Ma Hung-kuei | Taian | Shantung | 14,000 |
| 65th | " | Liu Chang-hua | Sinsiang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 66th | " | Liu Mao-en | " | " | 12,000 |
| 68th | " | Chang Fang | Kiahsien | " | 12,000 |
| 69th | " | Chao Kuan-ying | Hwayuan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 72nd | " | Ma Chuan-liang | Tsining | Shantung | 8,000 |
| 73rd | " | Chan Shu-tang | Lincheng | " | 10,000 |
| 74th | " | Ch'iao Li-chih | " | " | 8,000 |
| 75th | " | Sung Tien-tsai | Nanyang | Honan | 10,000 |
| 77th | " | Lo Lin | Kian | Kiangsi | 9,000 |
| 78th | " | Chu Show-nien | " | " | 12,000 |
| 80th | " | Wan Tien-tsun | Chowkiakow | Honan | 12,000 |
| **Metro.Gar.Army** - Ku Chu-tung | | | | | |
| 1st | Division | Ku Chu-tung | Changsha | Hunan | 14,000 |
| 2nd | " | Yu Chi-shih | Nanking | Kiangsu | 14,000 |
| 2nd | Cav. Div. | Chang Li-sheng | Taming | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Chang Chan-kwei | Fenghsien | Kiangsu | 6,000 |
| 4th | " " | Kuan Shu-jen | Changshu | Kiangsi | 6,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Jung Chin-fang | Ichun | Hupeh | 7,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | Shensi | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wu Chun-ping | Ichang | Hupeh | 6,000 |
| 1st | " " | Shih Chung-cheng | Pengpu | Anhwei | 4,000 |
| 1st | " " | Ma Yu-kuang | Hweian | Fukien | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | " | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Chi-hsiang | Changteh | Hunan | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 4th | " " | Wang Ti-wen | Itu | " | 5,000 |
| 5th | " " | Pan Shan-chai | Kishui | " | 4,000 |
| 8th | " " | Wang Kuang-chung | Ichun | " | 3,000 |
| 15th | " " | Teng Sze-tung | Sinsiang | Honan | 4,000 |
| 16th | " " | Wang Yun-shan | Sincheng | " | 5,000 |
| 18th | " " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | Fukien | 4,000 |
| Pistol | | " Lei Tai-ping | Kufow | Shantung | 6,000 |
| 1st | Cav. " | An Chun-tsai | Kaifeng | Honan | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Ma Teng-chiao | Yenchow | Shantung | 5,000 |
| | | | | Carried Forward | 869,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Central Government Troops (continued) Brought Forward 869,000

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Futing | Fukien | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Kutien | " | 4,000 | CONSTB.) |
| Gendarmerie | Wu Sze-yu | Nanking | Kiangsu | 3,600 | |
| 1st Art.Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | Honan | 2,500 | |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | " | 2,500 | |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Kaifeng | " | 2,500 | |
| Training " | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | Fukien | 2,500 | |
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force ) | | | | | |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.) | | | Chekiang | 10,000 | |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla ) | | | | | |

Total . . . . 900,500

The 9th Division under Ma Pu-fang is a newly organized unit and is stationed at Sining in Chinghai.

The 35th Division under Ts'ui Pang-chieh is said to have been reorganized from one of the brigades under Sun Tien-ying that went over to the Central Government and is now placed under Liu Chih, Chairman of Honan Provincial Government.

The 73rd Division under Chan Shu-tang has been reorganized from Shih Yu-san's defeated troops who retreated into Shantung.

Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Chuchow | Hunan | 12,000 | |
| 2nd " | Lou Ching-yueh | Yochow | " | 17,000 | |
| 3rd " | Chen Chi-cheng | Chengchow | Honan | 16,000 | |
| 4th " | Hsu Ting-yao | Kaifeng | " | 10,000 | * |
| 5th " | Chow Kuang-yuan | Ningtu | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 6th " | Chao Kuan-tao | Hingkwo | " | 12,000 | |
| 7th " | Li Shih-ting | Hsuchow | Kiangsu | 12,000 | |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Kwangchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 9th " | Chiang Ting-wen | Hingkwo | " | 12,000 | |
| 11th " | Lo Cho-ying | Hangchow | Hunan | 12,000 | |
| 12th " | Tseng Wan-chung | Kweiteh | Honan | 12,000 | |
| 13th " | Hsia Tou-yin | Macheng | Hupeh | 12,000 | |
| 14th " | Chen Cheng | Juiking | Kiangsi | 10,000 | * |

Total . .. . 161,000

* Cadets from the Military School at Nanking as distinguished from Chiang Kai-shek's old divisions.

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The following units are old Kuominchun divisions which surrendered to the Government.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Lei Chung-tien | Lanchow | Kansu | 8,000 |
| 7th | " | Ma Hung-pin | " | " | 12,000 |
| 25th | " | Sun Lien-chung | Yungfeng | Kiangsi | 18,000 |
| 27th | " | Kao Shu-hsun | Nanfeng | " | 18,000 |
| 30th | " | Li Ming-chung | Sinyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 31st | " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Hwangan | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 32nd | " | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwaian | Kiangsu | 12,000 |
| 1st | Cav. Div. | Ma Lin | Lanchow | Kansu | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Liu Feng-chi | Changchow | Honan | 4,000 |
| 1st | " Brig. | Chu Chang-te | Suining | Kiangsu | 5,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | " | 5,000 |
| 5th | Div " | Chang Ting-chen | Kaoyu | " | 5,000 |
| | | | Total | | . . . . 116,000 |

Total Central Government Troops, Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions and former Kuominchun forces who surrendered . . . . . 1,177,600

(b) TROOPS IN PRESENT REVOLT

As stated in Report 8046, Kwangtung and Kwangsi forces have been reorganized, and parts of these forces have been recently ordered into Hunan in an expedition against the Central Government. According to press reports, Kwangtung troops led by Tang Sheng-chih, field commander, have entered Leiyang from Chenchow, and Kwangsi troops under Pai Chung-hsi, field commander, have occupied Kiyang from Yungchow, with their objective as Hengchow, where the Central Government army has built its first defense line. The strength estimated in each of these new units below is believed to be approximately correct.

First Group of Armies (Kwangtung)

Commander-in-Chief - Chen Chi-tang.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Canton | Kwangtung | 6,000 | (old 6th Ind.Brig.) |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Jui-kwei | " | " | 6,000 | " 1st " " |
| 16th | Division | Yang Ting-chung | " | " | 10,000 | |
| | Gar.Brig. | Chen Kwang-han | " | " | 5,000 | |
| 2nd | Ind. " | Wu Chien-hsiung | Yingtak | " | 6,000 | |
| | | | Carried Forward | | 33,000 | |

CHINA (Military)

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **First Group of Armies (continued)** | | | Brought Forward | | 33,000 |
| **1st Army Corps** - Yu Han-mou, Commander of former 59th Division. | | | | | |
| 1st | Division | Li Cheng-chiu | Anjen | Hunan | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " | Huang Hai | Chenchow | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd | " | | " | " | 6,000 |
| **2nd Army Corps** - Hsiang Han-ping, Commander of former 62nd Division. | | | | | |
| 4th | Division | Chang Mei-hsin | Shiuchow | Kwangtung | 6,000 |
| 5th | " | Chang Ta | " | " | 6,000 |
| 6th | " | | " | " | 6,000 |
| **3rd Army Corps** - Li Yang-ching, Commander of former 63rd Division. | | | | | |
| 7th | Division | Huang Ting-chen | Leiyang | Hunan | 6,000 |
| 8th | " | Huang Che-wen | " | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | Total . . . . | 81,000 |

**Fourth Group of Armies (Kwangsi)**

Commander-in-Chief - Li Tsung-jen
Deputy Commander-in-Chief - Pai Chung-hsi

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1st Army Corps** - Chang Fa-kuei, former 4th Army Corps. | | | | | |
| 1st | Division | Hsueh Yueh | Ningyuan | Hunan | 8,000 |
| 2nd | " | Wang Tse-min | Yungming | " | 8,000 |
| 3rd | " | Huang Cheng-chiu | Chuanchow | Kwangsi | 8,000 |
| **2nd Army Corps** - Yang Teng-hui, former 7th Army Corps. | | | | | |
| 4th | Division | Lu Lo | Chuanchow | Kwangsi | 8,000 |
| 5th | " | Mo Mi-chieh | " | " | 8,000 |
| 6th | " | Huang He-ling | " | " | 8,000 |
| **3rd Army Corps** - Li Pin-hsien. | | | | | |
| 7th | Division | Tang Sheng-ming | Yungchow | Hunan | 8,000 |
| 8th | " | Chow Lan | Kiyang | " | 8,000 |
| 9th | " | | Yungchow | " | 8,000 |
| | | | | Total . . . . | 72,000 |

Total Troops in Present Revolt - 153,000

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## Miscellaneous Units
(Nominally under National Government's Control)

Yunnan - Lung Yun, Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | Yunnan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | " | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Yunnanfu | " | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Kwangan | " | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-shun | Yunnanfu | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | Chaotung | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | " | 456 |
| | | | Total | . . . . 22,836 |

Kweichow - Mao Kuang-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Mao Kuang-hsiang | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | Total | . . . 20,000 |

Sinkiang

Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army . . . . . 10,000

Szechwan

20th Army under Yang Sen

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Chuhsien | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | " | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

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Szechwan (continued)

21st Army under Liu Hsiang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | T'ang Shih-tsung | Ichang | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Shasi | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Pang-chow | Chungking | Szechwan | 15,000 |
| Border Def.Trps. | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| Training Div. | Chang Tsai | Chungking | Szechwan | 5,000 |
| Ind. Division | Wang Chao-kw'ei | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | 54,000 |

24th Army under Liu Wen-hui

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Liu Wen-hui | Chengtu | Szechwan | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | Hsiang Chuan-i | " | " | 12,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsia Show-hai | " | " | 12,000 |
| Border Def.Trps. | Lan Ting-tung | Szechwan-Hsikang | | 14,000 |
| | | | | 50,000 |

28th Army under Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Ch'en Shu-nung | Anyohsien | " | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 40,000 |

29th Army under T'ien Sung-yao

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route | Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | Szechwan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | " | T'ang Heng | " | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | " | Tsang Hsien-tung | " | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " | " | Lo Mai-ch'ang | " | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " | " | Wang Ming-chang | " | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | | 30,000 |

Border Defense Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liu Tsung-hou | Suiting | Szechwan | 10,000 |

Total Szechwan Forces . . . . 214,000

Total Miscellaneous Units - 266,836

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(c) NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER DEFENSE FORCES -

Commander-in-Chief - Chang Hsueh-liang
Deputy Commanders - Chang Tso-hsiang
- Wan Fu-lin

Liaoning

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Ind. | Brig. | Wang Yi-che | Shenyang | Liaoning | 11,000 |
| 12th | " | " | Chang T'ing-shu | Kuyangtze | " | 10,000 |
| 20th | " | " | Chang Ching-wu | Taonan | " | 11,000 |
| 8th | Ind. Art. | Brig. | Liu Han-tung | Chaoyang | Jehol | 10,000 |
| 4 | Engr. | Batt's. | Po Kuei-ling | Shenyang | Liaoning | 3,200 |
| 1 | Com. | Detach. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | | 46,000 |

First Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung (Peiping-Hankow & Peiping-Suiyuan Lines)

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th | Ind. | Brig. | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | Chahar | 10,000 |
| 11th | " | " | Tung Ying-pin | Hsuanhwa | " | 10,000 |
| 13th | " | " | Li Chen-t'ang | Shihkiachuang | Hopei | 11,000 |
| 14th | " | " | Chen Kwang-chun | Paoting | " | 10,000 |
| 16th | " | " | Miao Chen-lin | Peiping | " | 10,000 |
| 18th | " | " | Tu Chi-wu | Paoting | " | 10,000 |
| 27th | " | " | Ki Hsing | Kaoyi | " | 8,000 |
| 1st | Cav. | Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Dolonor | Chahar | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " | " | Fu Chan-kuei | Shihkiachuang | Hopei | 12,000 |
| 6th | Ind. Cav. | Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Kaoyi | " | 8,000 |
| 7th | Ind. Art. | Brig. | Ch'iao Fang | Paoting | " | 10,000 |
| 1st | Art. | Regt. | | " | " | 6,000 |
| 1st | Engr. | Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | | 109,800 |

The 2nd Cavalry Division under Fu Chan-kuei has been reorganized from the 4th and 5th Independent Cavalry Brigades under Kuo Hsi-peng and Li Fu-ho, respectively.

Second Army Corps - Wang Shu-chang (Tientsin-Pukow Line)

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8th | Ind. | Brig. | Ting Hsi-ch'un | Tsangchow | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 9th | " | " | Ho Chu-kuo | Shanhaikwan | " | 10,000 |
| 15th | " | " | Yao Tung-fan | Machang | " | 10,000 |
| 17th | " | " | Huang Shih-yueh | Shenhsien | " | 10,000 |
| 19th | " | " | Sun Te-chuan | Kwanchow | " | 11,000 |
| 30th | " | " | Yu Chao-lin | Yangliutsing | " | 11,000 |
| 3rd | Ind. Cav. | Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Yungping | " | 6,000 |
| 6th | Ind. Art. | Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | Machang | " | 10,000 |
| 2nd | Art. | Regt. | | " | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd | Engr. | Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | | 84,800 |

Total . . . . . 240,600

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Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan (Now called 4th Army Corps)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37th | Division | Feng Chih-an | Kaoyi | Hopei | 18,000 |
| 38th | " | Chang Tso-chung | Neikiu | " | 18,000 |
| | | | | | 36,000 |

The above divisions long ago received orders to station at Kaoyi and Neikiu in Hopei, but so far these troops have not as yet left the Shansi province. Latest report states that they have proceeded to Showyang, Shansi, on way to their destination.

Thirty-second Army - Shang Chen (Now called 3rd Army Corps)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66th | Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Shuntch | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 67th | " | Feng Pang-chu | " | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | | 20,000 |

Thirty-third Army - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68th | Division | Li Fu-ying | Niangtzekwan | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 69th | " | Yang Cheng-yuan | Pingyang | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | | 20,000 |

Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70th | Division | Wang Ching-kuo | Saratsi | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| 71st | " | Yang Yueh-fang | Taiku | Shansi | 10,000 |
| | | | | | 20,000 |

Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 72nd | Division | Li Sheng-ta | Yangchuan | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 73rd | " | Fu Tso-yi | Fengchen | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| | | | | | 20,000 |

Fortieth Army - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Shen Ke | Fuping | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 39th | " | Pang Ping-hsun | Hokien | " | 20,000 |
| | | | | | 30,000 |

The above army has been newly reorganized from the 1st and 39th Independent Divisions as listed in the last Report. The former is transfered to this new army from the First Army Corps under Yu Hsueh-chung, and the latter from the Twenty-ninth Army under Sung Che-yuan.

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Forty-first Army** - Sun Tien-ying | | | | |
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Taochow | Shansi | 36,000 |

This unit was the 40th Independent Division in the Twenty-ninth Army under Sung Che-yuan, as listed in the last Report. Being greatly strengthened, it has been expanded to an army.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Railway Protection** Army - | Sun Chu | Yutze | Shansi | 6,000 |
| **Emergency Army** - | Jung Hung-lu | Taiyuan & Tatung | Shansi | 12,000 |
| 1st Ind. Div. | Kao Kwei-tze | Yuanshih | Hopei | 7,000 |

**Cavalry Forces** - Chao Cheng-show

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | Suiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Kao Feng-shan | Wuyuan | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 12,000 |

**Ten Artillery Regiments** - Chow Tai
(21st to 30th)

| | |
|---|---|
| Stationed at Suiyuan, Tatung, Taiyuan & Yutzehsien. | 8,000 |

Total former Kuominchun, Shansi-Suiyuan and Miscellaneous troops . . 227,000

**Kirin** - Chang Tso-hsiang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind. Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | Suifen | Kirin | 10,000 | |
| 22nd " " | Su Te-ch'en | Changchun | " | 8,000 | |
| 23rd " " | Li Kuei-lin | Kwangchengtze | " | 8,000 | |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | Hulin | " | 8,000 | |
| 25th " " | Chang Tso-chow | Kirin | " | 8,000 | |
| 26th " " | Hsing Chan-ch'ing | Harbin | " | 8,000 | |
| 28th " " | Ting Chao | " | " | 8,000 | |
| 7th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Yao-chen | Mishan | " | 10,000 | |
| | | | Total . . . . | | 68,000 |

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**Heilungkiang** - Wan Fu-lin

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29th | Ind. | Brig. | Wang Yung-sheng | Manchowli | Heilungkiang | 11,000 |
| 8th | Ind. | Cav. Brig. | Cheng Chih-yuan | Pokotu | " | 6,000 |
| 55th | " | " Regt. | Wu Sung-ling | Angangki | " | 2,000 |
| 20th | Ind. | Art. Regt. | Pu Ping-shan | Taitsihar | " | 5,500 |
| 2nd | " | Trans. Bn. | Tien Knei-sheng | " | " | 600 |
| 12th | " | Engr. " | Liu Jung-chuan | " | " | 600 |
| | | | | | Total | . . . . 25,700 |

**Jehol** - Tang Yu-lin

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36th | Division | | Tang Yu-lin | Jehol | Jehol | 24,000 |
| 31st | Ind. | Brig. | Fu Chun | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| 9th | Ind. | Cav. Brig. | Tsui Hsin-wu | Jehol | " | 6,000 |
| 10th | " | " " | Shih Wen-hua | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | | Total | . . . . 42,000 |

Total Troops under Chang Hsueh-liang - 601,300

* * * *

TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, not including irregulars - 2,198,756

CHINA (Military)

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2. Narrative of Events (August 18 - September 16, 1931).

Until the first of the present month it looked as though peace was certain to eventuate in the Canton-Nanking squabble, but on the first of the month it was reported that Canton divisions were starting an invasion of Hunan, taking advantage of the serious flood situation with which the government was faced.

If Italy was faced with a grave disaster such as the Nanking Government is faced with, and France took advantage of it to send an invading army across the Alps, world opinion in no uncertain terms would denounce the action. However, here in China, Canton takes advantage of Nanking's embarrassment and outside of the foreigners living in China, no one in particular seems to feel a grievance for the outrage.

In spite of the flood disaster along the Yangtze, it would seem as though the Canton expedition was doomed to failure. Chen Chi-tang has been appointed Generalissimo of the Cantonese forces. He has practically no Kwangsi support and is regarded with suspicion by Wang Ching-wei and most of the other leftists in the Canton Government. It seems impossible that there can be any real co-operation between Kwangsi and Kwangtung in this enterprise. However, if in spite of the fact that there is this lack of harmony in the Canton camp, and in spite of the fact that the Cantonese armament, equipment and training is below even the Chinese par, this expedition should succeed in capturing Yochow, all of China's fence-riders would immediately fall on the Canton side. Certainly Szechwan, Kansu, Shansi and Shantung would throw in part if not all of their strength with Canton.

At the present writing Chen Chi-tang has ordered the erection of 15 forts around the suburbs of Canton for the defense of that city. He has dispatched 4 regiments of troops for their construction.

The main forces of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi armies are invading Hunan from three directions. The left wing, under Pai Chung-hsi, is advancing by way of Paoking; the middle, under Li Yang-ching, is advancing by way of Chenchow; and the right, under Yu Han-mou, by way of Anjen. These troops, on September 9, captured Leiyang, Changning and Kiyang, and have arrived within 10 or 15 miles of Hengchow. Through Hengchow runs the government's first line of defense on which several regiments of engineers have been working for the past months. Hengchow has been reported as captured but it is doubtful if this is the case. In the First Group of Armies which have entered Hunan are about 40,000 men; in the Fourth Group of Armies, about 20,000, and Tang Sheng-chih has at his disposal about 10,000 of his old troops. Tang Sheng-chih and Pai Chung-hsi are now reported to be at Chenchow and Yungchow, respectively, directing operations. Canton is placing a great deal of faith in Tang Sheng-chih, and since he was at one time the governor of Hunan he is expected to rally a number of his old supporters to the Canton cause. Rumors are rife stating that Hunan troops are disaffected and that Ho Chien is about to or has turned over, but no confirmation is yet at hand.

The government is constructing its last line of fortifications in the Yochow area, and the Hunanese troops in Ho Chien's command, including the 15th, 16th, 19th, 31st, 32nd and 34th divisions, are massed near Changsha, near the central defense line. During the last few days the government has also sent a number of divisions to this central area, including the 1st, 2nd, 11th, 14th and Metropolitan Garrison divisions. Ho Ying-chin has left for Changsha where he will direct the government forces.

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As stated above, it is extremely difficult to imagine a Cantonese success in this venture. It may be that no success is expected but that Chen Chi-tang has been made Generalissimo in the hope that he will be defeated. If, in spite of these misgivings, Kwangtung and Kwangsi should work in harmony, it would seem as though little could be done against the better equipped, better paid and better officered troops of Nanking.

3. Kiangsi.

At the beginning of the anti-communist-bandit drive there were variously estimated to be about 80,000 to 100,000 bandits in the province of Kiangsi. A casual survey of Kuo Min reports during the past six months shows that over 200,000 have so far been killed. From this it may be gathered that credence cannot be placed in government reports of successes in the province of Kiangsi.

The bandits have retreated to the mountainous region in and around Juiking, Hungkwo, Ningtu and Taiho. The government troops at the present writing are reported to be attacking these various centers and the warfare, as stated in our last Situation Report, has become guerilla in expression. The mountains throughout these areas in Kiangsi aid the bandits as well as does their superior knowledge of the topography of the country. No prominent communist leader has as yet been captured by the government forces in spite of the fact that $100,000 per head has been offered for them dead or alive. Large armies have been broken up and have scattered among the fastnesses of this district in small groups, but have not been exterminated. The government reports that Canton is supplying these Red soldiers with arms and ammunition, and if Canton can expect co-operation from them they will be a menace which the government may not lightly put aside. If there were peace in China it would probably take ten or more years to eradicate these semi-communist-bandit troops in Kiangsi, but under present conditions it is impossible to say how long the campaign will drag out.

4. Kansu.

On August 24, Ma Hung-pin, Governor of Kansu, was thrown in jail and his troops disarmed by Lei Chung-tien, an old Kuominchun commander. It appears that Ma was endeavoring to extend his personal prestige and power in the province and had sent emissaries into Lanchow and among Lei's First Division to create disturbances. It further appears that Ma Wen-ch'e, Nanking representative, has assisted Lei in the coup.

The government has ordered Ma Hung-pin's release and Ma Wen-ch'e's arrest, and has directed Yang Hu-chen, the governor of Shensi, to suppress the rebellion.

While Ma Fu-hsiang, the Chairman of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, and the adviser on matters in the Northwest, has reported to the government that this revolt is not Mohammedan in character, advices have been received showing that Chinese in Urumchi are fleeing and bands of Mohammedan marauders are plundering Chinese from Kansu to Sinkiang. The movement appears to be moving west. While there may be no connection between the Kansu coup and this general Mohammedan unrest, as Ma Fu-hsiang reports, it is extraordinary that they should be independent and yet so well synchronized.

Parker G. Tenney
Captain, Field Artillery
Assistant Military Attache

CONFIDENTIAL

G-2 Report

6180/6

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Y-1

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

2657-J-276

3256

WAR DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 28 1931

1. Composition and Distribution of Japanese, Russian, and Chinese Forces.

Due to the activity of Japanese troops incident to their occupation of southern Manchuria and the subsequent disorganization and withdrawal of Chinese troops, it is not possible at this date to do more than indicate generally the points held and the forces involved. This has been done on the accompanying map.

The Portsmouth Treaty signed with Russia allows Japan to maintain a railway guard of one soldier per fifteen kilometres. The main line with branches is slightly over 1100 kilometres, making the number allowed about 16,500. The Chinese claim they have never recognized this article of the treaty. They further point out that their treaty with Japan provides for the withdrawal of the Japanese railway guard in the event of a similar withdrawal of the Russian guard, which already has eventuated.

The Japanese military gives its present regular force in Manchuria as 15,000: 2nd Division, 7000; Railway Guard Battalions, 5000; Mixed Brigade sent from Korea, 3000. The number of organized reserves available for active service (i.e., living in the South Manchurian Railway Zone) has been estimated to be between 53,000 and 57,000——sufficient to organize five divisions. How many of these are being used has not been made public but there is no doubt that they have been employed in considerable numbers and were much in evidence during the first few days of the occupation, under arms but not uniformed. Chinese officials declare a total of 50,000 are under arms including the reservists.

2. Narrative of Events (September 18—October 1, 1931).

The stupefaction with which everyone (including, very apparently, Japanese consular officials) received the news of the military occupation of southern Manchuria is better appreciated if one briefly reviews the situation immediately preceding it. Strong implications of drastic action were given voice by responsible Japanese military officials during the latter part of August and the first ten days of September in the event the Nakamura case was not quickly settled. On September 11, the Japanese Military Attache at Peiping stated that there was a possibility of sending an army into Manchuria and that if the Japanese Foreign Office did not come to an understanding with the War Office the former might fall (reference our radio No. 279, September 11). Subsequently, reports were given out in Mukden that progress was being made in the settlement of the Nakamura affair due to the conciliatory attitude then being adopted by the Chinese. As late as September 18th this was affirmed by the Japanese Consul-General in Mukden to a member of the American Consulate.

The slowness with which the residents of Mukden itself came to a realization of what was happening in their midst may be appreciated when it is recalled that at intervals covering a period of some weeks the Japanese troops stationed in the Japanese Concession there had been holding sham battles including rifle and machine-gun fire. Several of these were begun at midnight without prior notification or warning and, consequently, had become almost a matter of course.

At about 10:30 p.m. on September 18, the residents of Mukden heard rifle and heavy machine-gun fire which was generally presumed to be another Japanese night battle-practice. However at 11:30 artillery fire was begun by guns stationed in the Japanese Concession directed toward the

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the north and east of the city with sufficient elevation to clear the walled city, the shells falling into the North Barracks, the big arsenal, and the aerodrome. Mukdenites then realized that something more than a sham battle was under way.

The immediate casus belli, according to the Japanese Consulate General at Mukden (whose allegation has not been substantiated and who made the statement with the explicit qualification "as reported by the military"), was the blowing up by Chinese soldiers of a small section of the South Manchurian tracks about two miles north of Mukden at 10:30 p.m. September 18. This was followed by an attack on the Japanese guard detachment posted near the scene by a large number of Chinese soldiers. The Japanese gave the alarm to a company about one and one-half miles away and when reinforced, attacked the Chinese hidden in a nearby kaoliang field, who fled into the Chinese North Barracks (North Camp or Pei Tai Yung), about one-fourth mile away. The Japanese attacked and occupied a corner of the North Camp, supported by the artillery fire already mentioned.

At about 1:00 a.m., September 19, Japanese troops advanced from their Concession into Chinese territory and proceeded to the walled or Chinese city which they surrounded and invested during the early morning hours. They met with little or no resistance but there were a number of casualties, suffered mostly by the Chinese police. The Chinese military were patently taken by surprise. Orders were given to them to offer no resistance and these were obeyed in almost every instance in the Mukden area.

By daybreak the investment of Mukden inside and outside the wall was complete, Japanese troops being in possession of telephone and telegraph offices, government banks, radio station, Chinese Post Office, all police stations, North and East Barracks, the aerodrome, the Trench Mortar Arsenal, and the main arsenal.

The rest of the movement of occupation proceeded systematically and with no apparent hitch. At 3:00 a.m. the headquarters of the 2nd Division entrained at Liaoyang with the 29th Infantry for Mukden to reinforce the Independent Garrison there. Lieutenant-General Honjo, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army at Port Arthur, and his Chief of Staff, Major-General Miyake, entrained at about 3:30 a.m. on the 19th with troops of the Heavy Artillery Brigade for Mukden. Quickly followed a regiment of infantry from Port Arthur. On their heels went the 2nd Field Artillery Regiment from Haicheng.

Meanwhile the infantry regiment stationed at Changchun reinforced by units of the railway guard sent from the Railway Guard Headquarters at Kungchuling, attacked and took possession of the Chinese barracks at Kwangchengtze after some resistance. Two battalions (believed to be cavalry and infantry) were sent to take the Chinese barracks at Nanling. Considerable resistance was given them by the Chinese garrison who were routed by 5:00 or 6:00 a.m.

At 4:00 a.m. on the 19th, the tracks reported to have been blown up were reported repaired and traffic resumed. Changchun had apparently been selected as the concentration point of elements of the 2nd Division, which moved its headquarters to that place from Mukden. The movement of

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a number of the units of this Division from Mukden was complete by the afternoon of the 19th. (Some reports refer to this force as "the Mixed Infantry Brigade" but it is believed that it was actually the 20th Division less detached units.) Changchun itself does not seem to have been taken entirely under control until nightfall on September 19.

Simultaneously to the south and east Japanese occupation of Antung, Fengchuancheng, Newchuang, and Yinkow was complete with remarkable despatch and efficiency. The radio station at Yinkow was occupied and a military demonstration proclaimed by 11:00 a.m. on the 19th. These occupations were apparently carried out by railway guard battalions.

From Port Arthur thedestroyers "Asagao" and "Fuyo" were despatched in the morning to Chefoo and Lingkow respectively. The flagship "Kuma" of the 2nd China Squadron was hurried from Tsingtao to take station off Shanhaikuan.

At 5:00 a.m., Major-General Iwai, retired, commander of reservists in the Dairen area, gave orders to the latter to hold themselves in readiness, according to reports published in Dairen. That these were issued throughout the railway zone early on the 19th is quite evident. The Chinese claim that Mukden reservists were called out as early as 1:00 a.m. September 19.

At 8:00 a.m. a battery of four guns of the Heavy Artillery Brigade left Port Arthur for Mukden with machine-rifle and railway police units followed by some 15 cars of ammunition, and later by another four-gun battery.

Concentration at Wiju, Korea, of elements of the 20th Division was begun. An advance party from the 6th Air Battalion at Pingyang, Korea, entrained at 6:00 a.m. for Mukden with gas and accessories and were followed a few hours later by about twelve scout planes.

September 20th was spent in consolidating positions and installing military administration or assuming direct supervision of the civil agencies. The concentration at Wiju, Korea, of the 77th Infantry Regiment from Pingyang and the 78th Infantry Regiment from Rywzan was completed before dawn on the 20th. The concentration of most of the 2nd Division at Changchun was completed also.

The Chinese police and guards in the Chinese town at Fushun which had been surrounded were disarmed after some resistance.

On the morning of the 21st a brigade left Changchun for Kirin which city was peacefully invested by nightfall. Armored trains preceded the main body. The Kirin-Hailungcheng Railroad, which had been operated under Japanese guard, the Chinese guards looking on, was completely taken over and the Chinese disarmed. Changtu (south of Ssupingkai), Ssupingkai and Liaoyuan (Chenchiatun) on the Ssu-Tao railway were occupied.

On the same day (21st) the so called Mixed Brigade, apparently composed of elements of the 20th Division, left Wiju, Korea, to take over the Mukden area to leave the 2nd Division free to carry out what seems to have been a settled plan for the investment of Harbin. There appears little doubt that units actually left Changchun for the north. The Japanese Consul at Harbin, however, either on his own initiative, on instigation from the Japanese Foreign Office, or because of representations from the Soviets or both, sent word to the command at Changchun that the Japanese residents at Harbin had decided they preferred to evacuate that place rather than have

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troops sent. In practically every case the investment of towns by the Japanese was preceded by announcements that the residents of each had requested protection or that the Chinese had assumed a threatening attitude. Harbin was no exception and the contradictory attitude assumed by the consul there would tend to impugn the sincerity of the reasons given by the military for the occupation of other places. It is the opinion of foreign observers that the Japanese Consul-General by his action delayed military action long enough for the military to be convinced of the danger of direct action by Moscow and thereby averted a Far Eastern war which might easily have developed into another world conflagration.

An armored train went to Hsinmin, west of Mukden, where two companies of infantry were posted to the east of the town. The advance to this town is reported to have been made by the armored train co-operating with airplanes.

Tunhwa, the eastern terminus of the Kirin-Tunhwa Railroad, was occupied by a battalion sent from the brigade at Kirin during the afternoon of the 23rd. This may have been for the purpose of making closer contact with Japanese troops at Huining on the Tumen River, and also with elements of the 19th Korean Division which had been concentrating for some days previous at Kainei and which had advanced into Chinese territory near Lungchingsun (called the Chientao district) because of reported riots and attacks on Japanese. (Apparently some hundred soldiers and students fled northeast from Mukden and trouble has been reported from the Haileng area, but it is believed that this group did not have any connection with the Chientao trouble.) Chinese claims that the Japanese were feverishly linking up the railway from Tunhwa to Huining have not been confirmed. Incidentally, the Korean command and that of troops acting in Manchuria have been kept independent of each other, the Korean Mixed Brigade from Wiju passing to the command of Lieutenant-General Honjo after crossing the Yalu River.

On the 24th, an airdrome was completed by the Japanese at Ssupingkai and the headquarters of the Railway Guard shifted from Changchun to that place. An armored train and troops were sent to Taonan but withdrew on the 26th.

The main body of the force sent to Kirin was reported withdrawn on the 24th, two infantry regiments being left behind indicating that considerably more than a brigade had been sent originally. Definite information of the strength now occupying this city is lacking.

On the 28th, it was reported that the Japanese had withdrawn from Tunhwa and, with the exception of a small force, from Kirin. These reports have not been confirmed.

(Note: The above details of Japanese movements were taken from or checked by information published in the Manchuria Daily News, the official foreign language organ of the Kuantung Leased Territorial Government.)

On the 25th a Japanese airplane (reported as No. 920) fired on the passenger train en route to Tientsin when about 30 miles out of Mukden. Two passengers were killed and several wounded were taken to hospitals upon arrival in Tientsin. This was confirmed by one of the railway managers, Mr. Thomson, upon arrival of the train at Tientsin.

Another train was reported bombed by a Japanese plane at Joyangho. The train raced by the station to escape the plane. Two bombs were dropped but failed to explode.

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Airplanes are reported bombing almost daily the Chinese camps at Tahushan and the vicinities about Hsinmin and Tungliao.

The Mukden garrison of Chinese troops has been concentrated at Chinchow and vicinity and it is reported that decision has been made to set up the Liaoning Provincial Government seat there with General Mi Chun-lin as its head, and that this has been approved by Nanking.

It is evident that the Chinese are preparing to fight if the Japanese advance further. Troops in Jehol do not appear to be moving but the headquarters or a part of the 11th Infantry Regiment at Kalgan has arrived at Shanhaikwan and there are indications of other movements to this area. Also there are heavy Chinese troop concentrations at Tientsin and Peiping. Steps so far taken appear to be purely defensive.

There are unconfirmed reports of Russian troop concentrations at Manchouli, and a Japanese airplane reported that rolling stock of the Chinese Eastern Railway was being moved northwest to that point. According to the Japanese Military Attache in Peiping, Chinese in Manchouli reported that two parties of Russians had appeared at the outskirts of Manchouli on October 1st. One of these consisted of 8 cavalrymen and another of 30 cavalrymen and an armored car.

3. Anti-Red Campaign.

Just prior to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria the Nanking forces in Kiangsi had met with several reported successes. The communist stronghold near Juichin, in southeastern Kiangsi, was captured together with 600 bandits and a quantity of arms and ammunition, after a prolonged attack. In the battle at Kaohsingyu the Red 8th Army was defeated, the government troops reporting 7000 communists killed and captured and 1000 rifles seized. The latter were led by two of the most infamous of the Red leaders, Chu Teh and Mao Tso-tung, and if not exaggerated would constitute the severest reverse suffered by the communists for some time. Another large group of Reds were defeated at Fanghsien in western Hupei.

On September 15, General Chiang Kai-shek stated that all the scattered bands of Reds would be rounded up before the end of the month thus releasing further large bodies of troops for the war with Canton.

In the meantime, according to reports from Nanchang, the two notorious Red leaders mentioned above have sent representatives to Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters at Nanchang offering to surrender to him and to lead their forces to the "front" to meet the Japanese in order "to protect the country from destruction".

On September 30th it was announced from Nanking that the Nanchang headquarters had been removed to Nanking. (No mention was made of the above offer of the Reds, however.)

4. Canton Offensive.

As reported in our Situation Report No. 8103, the main Kwangtung-Kwanghsi forces were beginning the invasion of Hunan when suddenly it was announced that General Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Cantonese divisions, had recalled his troops and ordered them to concentrate in the East River

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area. The anti-Nanking drive was turned over to General T'ang Sheng-chih and the Kwangsi forces.

While there was some fighting with Northern troops in which the latter appeared to acquit themselves creditably, it is not believed that this was serious enough to explain this sudden recall. The real explanation seems to be that the reported abandonment by Nanking of all but the northern part of Hunan was found to be false and that the defenses prepared across the path of the rebels were most formidable. Northern troop movements in Fukien led to the suspicion that Chiang was seeking to draw the Southerners into Hunan where once committed to an offensive, he would attack Swatow and Canton from Fukien. It is also probable that the news of government successes against the Reds gave rise to fear that an overwhelming number of troops would be released for movement into the Hunan area.

On September 18, Canton leaders were reported to have sent a message to the Northern Kuomintang peace commissioners declaring they would not wage war against Nanking unless the latter fired the first shot. The following day brought Canton the news of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and this definitely halted the advance northward and served, incidentally, further to obscure what the true facts were with regard to the Southern halt. At present the expectations of a Canton-Nanking compromise are excellent.

(The following was received just as this report was finished: In reply to a protest of the Diplomatic Body in Peiping regarding the firing by a Japanese plane upon the Mukden-Tientsin passenger train mentioned above, the Japanese admitted the offense. Their explanation was that the plane had been fired upon by Chinese soldiers beside the railroad and that in returning the fire the pilot did not notice the on-coming train.)

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

Parker G. Tenney

Parker G. Tenney
Captain, Field Artillery
Assistant Military Attache

Encls: 1 map

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6180

4-1 CONFIDENTIAL

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
NOV 13 1931

2657-J-27

WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 11 1931

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces

(a) NATIONALIST FORCES - Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief,
Chang Hsueh-liang, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

Central Government Troops

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Chang Fan | Hingan | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 2nd | " | Lu Hsing-pang | Shanghang | Fukien | 8,000 |
| 4th | " | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 6th | " | Li Chi-hsiang | Suining | Szechwan | 8,000 |
| 9th | " | Ma Pu-fang | Sining | Chinghai | 5,000 |
| 10th | " | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 10th | " | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 11th | " | Chang Ying | Hengchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 12th | " | Yuan Ying | Yochow | " | 12,000 |
| 13th | " | Lu Hsiao-ch'en | Nanfeng | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 13th | " | Ch'en Kuei-chang | Lanchow | Kansu | 6,000 |
| 14th | " | Lu Ta-ch'ang | Pingliang | " | 6,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Tung-yuan | Changsha | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 16th | " | Peng Wei-jen | " | " | 10,000 |
| 17th | " | Sun Yu-ju | Loyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 18th | " | Chow Hung-yuan | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 19th | " | Li Chueh | Hengchow | Hunan | 12,000 |
| 20th | " | Sun Tung-hsuan | Chowtsun | Shantung | 20,000 |
| 21st | " | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | " | 30,000 |
| 22nd | " | Ku Liang-ming | Yenchow | " | 10,000 |
| 23rd | " | Li Yun-chieh | Ningtu | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 24th | " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Kwangchang | " | 12,000 |
| 26th | " | Kuo Ju-tung | Hingkwo | Hupeh | 20,000 |
| 28th | " | Kung Pin-fan | Futien | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 28th | " | Li Mao-lin | Paofeng | Honan | 10,000 |
| 29th | " | Tsao Fu-lin | Tsinan | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 31st | " | T'ao Kwang | Changsha | Hunan | 8,000 |
| 32nd | " | Chen Kuang-chung | Hengchow | " | 10,000 |
| 33rd | " | Ko Yun-lung | Macheng | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chen Chu-chen | Shenchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chang Wan-hsin | Sientaochen | Hupeh | 14,000 |
| 35th | " | Ts'ui Pang-chieh | Taming | Hopei | 8,000 |
| 36th | " | Lo Tse-chow | Shunking | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 41st | " | Chang Chen-han | Hankow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 42nd | " | Feng Chin-tsai | Pucheng | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 43rd | " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Yungsin | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 44th | " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Kishui | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 45th | " | Tai Ming-chuan | Loshan | Honan | 12,000 |
| 45th | " | Wei Li-huang | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 46th | " | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Yingchow | Anhwei | 14,000 |
| 47th | " | Tang Ching-shan | Yutu | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 48th | " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Wuchang | Hupeh | 17,000 |
| 49th | " | Chang Chen | Changchow | Fukien | 12,000 |
| 50th | " | Yueh Shen | Iningchow | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| | | | Carried Forward | | 498,000 |

From M/A, China Report No. 8117 October 14, 1931.

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Central Government Troops** (continued) | | | **Brought Forward** | | 498,000 |
| 51st | Division | Fan Shih-sheng | Kingmen | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 52nd | " | Han Te-ch'in | Changshu | Kiangsi | 13,000 |
| 53rd | " | Li Yun-heng | Sinyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 54th | " | Hao Meng-lin | Tungku | Kiangsi | 16,000 |
| 55th | " | Juan Chao-chang | Kingtehchen | " | 12,000 |
| 56th | " | Liu Ho-ting | Yenping | Fukien | 11,000 |
| 57th | " | Li Sung-shan | Anking | Anhwei | 10,000 |
| 58th | " | Chen Yueh-han | Shangcheng | Honan | 10,000 |
| 58th | " | Ma Ching-yuan | Loyang | " | 10,000 |
| 60th | " | Shen Kuang-han | Kanchow | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 61st | " | Chien Wei-chow | " | " | 12,000 |
| 64th | " | Ma Hung-kuei | Hsuchang | Honan | 14,000 |
| 65th | " | Liu Cheng-hua | Sinsiang | " | 12,000 |
| 66th | " | Liu Mao-en | Wuchih | " | 12,000 |
| 68th | " | Chang Pang | Kiahsien | " | 12,000 |
| 69th | " | Chao Kuan-ying | Hwayuan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 72nd | " | Ma Chuan-liang | Sincheng | Honan | 8,000 |
| 73rd | " | Chan Shu-tang | Lincheng | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 74th | " | Ch'iao Li-chih | Kufow | " | 8,000 |
| 75th | " | Sung Tien-tsai | Nanyang | Honan | 10,000 |
| 77th | " | Lo Lin | Kian | Kiangsi | 9,000 |
| 78th | " | Chu Show-nien | Kanchow | " | 12,000 |
| 80th | " | Wan Tien-tsun | Chowkiakow | Honan | 12,000 |
| **Metro.Gar.Army** - Ku Chu-tung | | | | | |
| 1st | Division | Ku Chu-tung | Nanking | Kiangsu | 14,000 |
| 2nd | " | Yu Chi-shih | " | " | 14,000 |
| 2nd | Cav. Div. | Chang Li-sheng | Taming | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Chang Chan-kwei | Penghsien | Kiangsu | 6,000 |
| 4th | " " | Kuan Shu-jen | Changshu | Kiangsi | 6,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Jung Chin-fang | Ichun | Hupeh | 7,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | Shensi | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wu Chun-ping | Ichang | Hupeh | 6,000 |
| 1st | " " | Shih Chung-cheng | Pengpu | Anhwei | 4,000 |
| 1st | " " | Ma Yu-kuang | Hweian | Fukien | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | " | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Chi-hsiung | | | |
| 2nd | " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 4th | " " | Wang Ti-wen | Itu | " | 5,000 |
| 5th | " " | Pan Shan-chai | Kishui | " | 4,000 |
| 8th | " " | Wang Kuang-chung | Ichun | " | 3,000 |
| 15th | " " | Tang Sze-tung | Sinsiang | Honan | 4,000 |
| 16th | " " | Wang Yun-shan | Sincheng | " | 5,000 |
| 18th | " " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | Fukien | 4,000 |
| 36th | " " | Tai Yueh | Kweiki | Kiangsi | 5,000 |
| Pistol | | " Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | Shantung | 6,000 |
| 1st | Cav. " | An Chun-tsai | Kaifeng | Honan | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Ma Teng-chiao | Linying | " | 5,000 |
| | | | **Carried Forward** | | 884,000 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Central Government Troops** (continued) | | | Brought Forward | | 884,000 |
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Futing | Fukien | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Hutien | " | 4,000 | CONSTB.) |
| Gendarmerie | Wu Sze-yu | Nanking | Kiangsu | 3,600 | |
| 1st Art.Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | Honan | 2,500 | |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | " | 2,500 | |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Kaifeng | " | 2,500 | |
| Training " | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | Fukien | 2,500 | |
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force ) | | | | | |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.) | | | Chekiang | 10,000 | |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla ) | | | | | |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 915,600 |

The 13th and 14th Divisions and the 36th Independent Brigade under Ch'en Khei-chang, Lu Ta-ch'ang and Tai Yueh, respectively, are newly organized units.

The 2nd Independent Brigade under Chang Chi-hsiung is reported to have been routed by bandits in western Hunan, remnants of this unit having been taken over by Chen Chu-chen, Commander of the 34th Division.

**Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Chuchow | Hunan | 12,000 | |
| 2nd " | Lou Ching-yueh | Sinyang | Honan | 17,000 | |
| 3rd " | Chen Chi-cheng | Chengchow | " | 16,000 | |
| 4th " | Hsu Ting-yao | Kaifeng | " | 10,000 | * |
| 5th " | Chow Khang-yuan | Ningtu | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 6th " | Chao Khan-tao | Hingkwo | " | 12,000 | |
| 7th " | Li Shih-ting | Hsuchow | Kiangsu | 12,000 | |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Kwangchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 9th " | Chiang Ting-wen | Hingkwo | " | 12,000 | |
| 11th " | Lo Cho-ying | Hengchow | Hunan | 12,000 | |
| 12th " | Tseng Wan-chung | Kwangchow | Honan | 12,000 | |
| 13th " | Hsia Tou-yin | Macheng | Hupeh | 12,000 | |
| 14th " | Chen Cheng | Juiking | Kiangsi | 10,000 | * |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 161,000 |

* Cadets from the Military School at Nanking as distinguished from Chiang Kai-shek's old divisions.

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The following units are old Kuominchun divisions which surrendered to the Government.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Lei Chung-tien | Lanchow | Kansu | 8,000 |
| 7th | " | Ma Hung-pin | " | " | 12,000 |
| 25th | " | Sun Lien-chung | Yungfeng | Kiangsi | 18,000 |
| 27th | " | Kao Shu-hsun | Nanfeng | " | 18,000 |
| 30th | " | Li Ming-chung | Sinyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 31st | " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Hwangan | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 32nd | " | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwaian | Kiangsu | 12,000 |
| 1st | Cav. Div. | Ma Lin | Lanchow | Kansu | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Liu Feng-chi | Chengchow | Honan | 4,000 |
| 1st | " Brig. | Chu Chang-te | Suining | Kiangsu | 5,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | " | 5,000 |
| 5th | Ind. " | Chang Ting-chen | Luchow | Anhwei | 5,000 |
| | | | Total | | .... 116,000 |

Total Central Government Troops, Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions and former Kuominchun forces who surrendered . . . . . 1,192,600

(b) TROOPS IN PRESENT REVOLT

Main forces of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi armies which have entered Hunan in an expedition against the Central Government, as listed in the last Situation Report, have been withdrawn from the province, but no detailed reports have yet to hand as to their present stations in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Meanwhile, negotiations for peace with the Central Government are proceeding.

First Group of Armies (Kwangtung)

Commander-in-Chief - Chen Chi-tang.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Canton | Kwangtung | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Jui-kwei | " | " | 6,000 |
| 16th | Division | Yang Ting-chung | " | " | 10,000 |
| | Gar. Brig. | Chen Kwang-han | " | " | 5,000 |
| 2nd | Ind. " | Wu Chien-hsiung | Yingtak | " | 6,000 |
| | | | Carried Forward | | 33,000 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **First Group of Armies** (continued) | | | | Brought Forward | 33,000 |
| **1st Army Corps** - Yu Han-mou | | | | | |
| 1st Division | Li Cheng-chiu | | Kwangtung | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Huang Hsi | | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | | | " | 6,000 |
| **2nd Army Corps** - Hsiang Han-ping | | | | | |
| 4th Division | Chang Mei-hsin | Shiuchow | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Chang Ta | " | " | 6,000 |
| 6th " | | " | " | 6,000 |
| **3rd Army Corps** - Li Yang-ching | | | | | |
| 7th Division | Huang Ting-chen | | " | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Huang Che-wen | | " | 6,000 |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 81,000 |

**Fourth Group of Armies (Kwangsi)**

Commander-in-Chief - Li Tsung-jen
Deputy Commander-in-Chief - Pai Chung-hsi

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1st Army Corps** - Chang Fa-kuei | | | | | |
| 1st Division | Hsueh Yueh | | Kwangsi | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tse-min | | " | 8,000 |
| 3rd " | Huang Cheng-chiu | | " | 8,000 |
| **2nd Army Corps** - Yang Teng-hui | | | | | |
| 4th Division | Lu Lo | Chuanchow | " | 8,000 |
| 5th " | Mo Mi-chieh | " | " | 8,000 |
| 6th " | Huang He-ling | " | " | 8,000 |
| **3rd Army Corps** - Li Pin-hsien | | | | | |
| 7th Division | Tang Sheng-ming | | " | 8,000 |
| 8th " | Chow Lan | | " | 8,000 |
| 9th " | | | " | 8,000 |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 72,000 |

Total Troops in Present Revolt - 153,000

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## Miscellaneous Units.
(Nominally under National Government's Control)

**Yunnan** - Lung Yun, Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | Yunnan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | " | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Yunnanfu | " | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Kwangan | " | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-shun | Yunnanfu | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | Chaotung | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | " | 456 |
| | | | Total | . . . . 22,836 |

**Kweichow** - Mao Kuang-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Mao Kuang-hsiang | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | Total | . . . . 20,000 |

**Sinkiang**

Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army . . . . . 10,000

**Szechwan**

20th Army under Yang Sen

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Chuhsien | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | " | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

21st Army under Liu Hsiang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | T'ang Shih-tsung | Ichang | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Shasi | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Fang-chow | Chungking | Szechwan | 15,000 |
| Border Def. Trps. | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| Training Div. | Chang Tsai | Chungking | Szechwan | 5,000 |
| Ind. Division | Wang Chao-kw'ei | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | 54,000 |

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Szechwan (continued)

24th Army under Liu Wen-hui

The units as listed under this heading in the last Situation Report are said to have been reorganized as follows:-

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Liu Wen-hui | Chengtu | Szechwan | 12,000 |
| 2nd | " | Hsiang Chuan-i | " | " | 12,000 |
| 3rd | " | Chang Ch'ing-p'in | " | " | 12,000 |
| 4th | " | Lin Yun-keng | Shunking | " | 12,000 |
| 5th | " | Ch'en Chung-shih | Kienchow | " | 12,000 |
| | | | | | 60,000 |

28th Army under Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | " | 10,000 |
| 2nd | " | Li Chia-yu | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd | " | Ch'en Shu-nung | Anyehsien | " | 10,000 |
| 5th | " | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | | 40,000 |

29th Army under T'ien Sung-yao

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Route | Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " | " | T'ang Heng | " | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd | " | " | Tsang Hsien-tung | " | " | 6,000 |
| 4th | " | " | Lo Nai-ch'ang | " | " | 6,000 |
| 5th | " | " | Wang Ming-chang | " | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | | | 30,000 |

Border Defense Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liu Tsung-hou | Suiting | " | 10,000 |

Total Szechwan Forces . . . . 224,000

Total Miscellaneous Units - 276,836

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(c) NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER DEFENSE FORCES -

Commander-in-Chief - Chang Hsueh-liang
Deputy Commanders - Chang Tso-hsiang
- Wan Fu-lin

Liaoning

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12th | Ind. Brig. | Chang T'ing-shu | Chinchow | Liaoning | 10,000 |
| 19th | " " | Sun Te-chuan | " | " | 11,000 |
| 20th | " " | Chang Ching-wu | Tahushan | " | 11,000 |
| 3rd | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Tungliao | " | 2,000 |
| 4 | Cav. Regts. | Chang Hsien-tao | Taonan | " | 6,000 |
| 1 | " " | Yu Chih-shan | Shanchengtze | " | 1,500 |
| 2 | Inf. " | " | " | " | 3,500 |
| 4 | Engr. Bns. | Po Khei-ling | Chinchow | " | 3,200 |
| 1 | Com. Detach. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | 49,000 |

The 3rd Independent Cavalry Brigade under Chang Shu-shen is reported to have been routed by Japanese troops at Tungliao, remnants of this unit are being massed in regions west of Tungliao.

The 4 Cavalry Regiments under Chang Hsien-tao, Occupation Commissioner at Taonan, and the Cavalry and 2 Infantry Regiments under Yu Chih-shan, Occupation Commissioner at Shanchengtze, are old units. Information of their existance has just been obtained.

First Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung (Peiping-Hankow & Peiping-Suiyuan Lines)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Ind. Brig. | Wang Yi-che | Hsuanhua | Chahar | 9,000 |
| 10th | " " | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | " | 10,000 |
| 13th | " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Tingchow | Hopei | 11,000 |
| 14th | " " | Chen Kwang-chun | Paoting | " | 10,000 |
| 16th | " " | Miao Chen-lin | Peiping | " | 10,000 |
| 18th | " " | Tu Chi-wu | " | " | 10,000 |
| 1st | Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Dolonor | Chahar | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Fu Chan-kuei | Shihkiachuang | Hopei | 12,000 |
| 6th | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Kaoyi | " | 8,000 |
| 7th | Ind.Art.Brig. | Ch'iao Fang | Peiping | " | 10,000 |
| | Bodyguards | | " | " | 6,000 |
| 1st | Art. Regt. | | " | " | 6,000 |
| 1st | Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | 106,800 |

The 7th Independent Brigade under Wang Yi-che is reported to have offered no resistance against attacks by Japanese troops on September 18 at Shenyang and to have suffered considerable casualties. This unit is being transfered to the Peiping-Suiyuan line.

Bodyguards, consisting of 1 Cavalry and 3 Infantry Regiments, have arrived at Peiping and are attached to Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Frontier Defense Forces in Peiping.

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**Second Army Corps** - Wang Shu-chang (Peiping-Liaoning & Tientsin-Pukow Lines)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8th | Ind. Brig. | Ting Hsi-ch'un | Tsangchow | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 9th | " " | Ho Chu-kuo | Shanhaikwan | " | 10,000 |
| 11th | " " | Tung Ying-pin | " | " | 10,000 |
| 15th | " " | Yao Tung-fan | Tientsin | " | 10,000 |
| 17th | " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Tsingsing | " | 10,000 |
| 29th | " " | Wang Yung-cheng | Yangliutsing | " | 11,000 |
| 30th | " " | Yu Chao-lin | Langfang | " | 11,000 |
| 6th | Ind.Art.Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | Machang | " | 10,000 |
| 8th | " " " | Liu Han-tung | Luanchow | " | 10,000 |
| 2nd | Art. Regt. | | Machang | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd | Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | 98,800 |

Total . . . . 254,600

**Twenty-ninth Army** - Sung Che-yuan (Now called 4th Army Corps)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37th | Division | Feng Chih-an | Showyang | Shansi | 18,000 |
| 38th | " | Chang Tze-chung | " | " | 18,000 |
| | | | | | 36,000 |

**Thirty-second Army** - Shang Chen (Now called 3rd Army Corps)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66th | Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Shunteh | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 67th | " | Feng Peng-chu | " | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | | 20,000 |

**Thirty-third Army** - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68th | Division | Li Fu-ying | Niangtzekwan | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 69th | " | Yang Cheng-yuan | Pingyang | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | | 20,000 |

**Thirty-fourth Army** - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70th | Division | Wang Ching-kuo | Saratsi | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| 71st | " | Yang Yueh-fang | Taiku | Shansi | 10,000 |
| | | | | | 20,000 |

**Thirty-fifth Army** - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 72nd | Division | Li Sheng-ta | Yangchuan | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 73rd | " | Fu Tso-yi | Fengchen | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| | | | | | 20,000 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fortieth Army** - Pang Ping-hsun | | | | | |
| 1st Division | Shen Ke | | Chuyang | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 39th " | Pang Ping-hsun | | Hokien | " | 20,000 |
| | | | | | 30,000 |
| **Forty-first Army** - Sun Tien-ying | | | | | |
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | | Taochow | Shansi | 36,000 |
| **Railway Protection Army** - Sun Chu | | | Yutze | Shansi | 6,000 |
| **Emergency Army** - Jung Hung-lu | | | Taiyuan & Tatung | | 12,000 |
| 1st Ind.Div. | Kao Kwei-tze | | Yuanshih | Hopei | 7,000 |
| **Cavalry Forces** - Chao Cheng-show | | | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | | Suiyuan | Suiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Kuo Feng-shan | | Wuyuan | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | | 12,000 |
| **Ten Artillery Regiments** - Chow Tai (21st to 30th) | | | | | |
| Stationed at Suiyuan, Tatung, Taiyuan & Yutzehsien. | | | | | 8,000 |

Total former Kuominchun, Shansi-Suiyuan & Miscellaneous troops . . 227,000

**Kirin** - Chang Tso-hsiang ?

A provincial autonomous government for Kirin headed by Hsi Ch'ia under Japanese protection has been organized at Kirin. There is no communication between the troops listed below and the headquarters of the Northeastern Army at present.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind.Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | | Muling | Kirin | 5,300 |
| 22nd " " | Su Te-ch'en | | Changkiawan | " | 4,000 |
| 23rd " " | Li Kuei-lin | | Kirin | " | 4,000 |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | | Sansing | " | 8,000 |
| 25th " " | Chang Tso-chow | | Kirin | " | 5,200 |
| 26th " " | Hsing Chan-ching | | Hailin | " | 7,000 |
| 27th " " | Ki Hsing | | Chientao | " | 6,000 |
| 28th " " | Ting Chao | | Hailin | " | 5,700 |
| 7th Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Yao-chen | | Harbin | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | Total | . . . 49,200 |

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Heilungkiang - Wan Fu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Inf. Brig. | Su Pin-wen | Manchowli | Heilungkiang | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Wang Shu-lin | Hailar | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Wang Nan-p'ing | Hulan | " | 6,000 |
| 1st | Cav. " | Ma Chan-shan | Heiho | " | 4,500 |
| 8th | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Cheng Shih-yuan | Manchowli | " | 6,000 |
| 20th | Ind.Art.Regt. | Pu Ping-shan | Tsitsihar | " | 3,500 |
| 2nd | " Trans.Bn. | Tien Kuei-sheng | " | " | 600 |
| 12th | " Engr. " | Liu Jung-chuan | " | " | 600 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 33,200 |

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd Infantry Brigades and the 1st Cavalry Brigade under Su Pin-wen, Wang Shu-lin, Wang Nan-p'ing and Ma Chan-shan, respectively, are provincial defense units. Information of their existance has just been obtained.

The 29th Independent Brigade under Wang Yung-cheng, as listed under this heading in the last Report, has been transfered to Yangliu-tsing in Hopei, and the 55th Independent Cavalry Regiment under Wu Sung-ling has been attached to the 1st Infantry Brigade under Su Pin-wen.

Jehol - Tang Yu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36th | Division | Tang Yu-lin | Jehol | Jehol | 24,000 |
| 31st | Ind. Brig. | Fu Chun | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| 9th | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Tsui Hsin-wu | Jehol | " | 6,000 |
| 10th | " " " | Shih Wen-hua | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 42,000 |

Total Troops under Chang Hsueh-liang - 606,000

* * * *

TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, not including irregulars - 2,228,436

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

2. Sino-Japanese Situation.

The Sino-Japanese situation is graver at present than at any time since September 18. The Chinese have made demands that Japan withdraw her troops from all points outside of the railway zone in Manchuria. The Japanese have countered with a demand for guarantees of security for their nationals, including Koreans, before withdrawal, and demands that the Chinese Government take steps to suppress the anti-Japanese boycott. It is not believed that the military party in Japan has any intention of giving up the advantages, such as they are, of their military occupation until all outstanding questions are settled. The result is a vicious circle which is leading surely to a declaration of war by China. The deep-rooted hatred the Chinese have for the Japanese is manifesting itself all over China and the Government, if it is to stand, will be forced to take cognizance of it.

3. Manchuria.

Since their occupation of South Manchuria the Japanese have not remained idle. They are consolidating their position and making efforts to frustrate all attempts by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to restore control over the Three Eastern Provinces. An autonomous government under Hsi Ch'ia, Chang Tso-chiang's Chief of Staff, has been organized in Kirin. Arms have been given to the Mongols in Manchuria and they are being urged and encouraged to declare their independence. The newly established capital of Liaoning Province, Chinchow, was visited by two formations of Japanese planes on the 8th. The first formation dropped bombs causing casualties mainly among the innocent bystanders; the second fight scattered leaflets denouncing Chang Hsueh-liang. A portion of the 7th Independent Brigade, which succeeded in getting away from Peitaying and entrained on the Peking-Mukden Railroad, was bombed from the air at Tahushan on the 13th. No casualties were reported. One Japanese pursuit squadron has been added to the Manchurian occupation forces according to reports. The disposition of Japanese troops is practically the same as has been reported except that the battalion at Tunhua has been withdrawn to Kirin.

It is difficult to get accurate reports on the distribution of Chinese troops in Manchuria. The Japanese occupation has scattered many units and at present there is no communication between the Kirin troops and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. Such information as is available has been plotted on the attached map. Some fresh brigades from inside the wall have been moved up to Chinchow and Shanhaikuan. Three infantry regiments and a cavalry regiment of the Marshal's bodyguard have arrived in Peiping.

4. Central China.

There has been a censorship placed on all news of troop movements. However it is common knowledge that preparations are being made to move many of the Nanking forces to Chengchow and Kaifeng. It has been reported that the Peking-Hankow Railway has been instructed to provide one hundred trains to move troops from Hankow north. The rumor has it that it is the intention to move the capital from Nanking to Kaifeng. The Japanese have increased their naval forces at Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

5. Canton.

As a result of an anti-Japanese riot, two Chinese students were killed by local police at Canton on October 10. According to news despatches the police will be punished for their excessive zeal in preserving order. While there has been much publicity given to the apparent settling of differences between Canton and Nanking, there does not appear to be sufficient sincerity on either side at present to effect a quick settlement. Even with war knocking at their very door the Chinese have a great deal of difficulty in pulling together.

Nelson E. Margetts
Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

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1. General.

With the exception of last minute reports on the concentration of Chiang Kai-shek's troops in Honan, there were very few movements of Chinese troops during the period covered by this report. Hence no revised distribution of troops is submitted at this time.

2. Manchuria.

Japanese have been active during the last two weeks in trying to nurture the infant independent governments set up under their protection and to undermine the provisional governments answerable to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. Hsi Chia, now acting as Governor of Kirin, admitted very frankly to a foreign newspaperman in Kirin City that his government was independent only because the Japanese had cut him off from all outside communication. The Japanese made a bad choice in Chang Hai-peng who declared himself Governor of Heilungkiang and with the assistance of Japanese armed Mongols moved from Taonan toward Tsitsihar to attack Ma Chan-shan, the legal acting governor of Heilungkiang. Ma had no trouble in defeating Chang, whose Mongols deserted. The Japanese are reported to have bombed some of Ma's troops in retaliation for the blowing up of bridges on the Taonan Railway by these troops in order to impede Chang Hai-peng's advance. Chang has now sent a delegate to Ma requesting peace terms.

On October 14th there was a concentration of at least one Japanese mixed brigade near Hsinmintun for the purpose, as reported by Japanese, of clearing out the bandits in the Liao River basin. These troops were returned to Mukden the next day. Foreign observers declare however that this force was intended to be used to drive the Chinese Provincial Government and troops out of Chinchow, but that for political reasons it was withdrawn. Japanese planes have been reported flying over most of the Peking-Mukden Railway north of Shanhaikuan and to be dropping bombs along the Taonan Railway. Barracks are being built for the Japanese detachment at Chuliho, which seems to be an indication that they may spend the winter there. While the Japanese reported to Geneva that the Korean contingent which reinforced General Honjo's troops in September has been returned to Korea, there has been no verification of this movement. On the contrary the Japanese announce that in view of the arduous duties imposed upon the Kwantung Army by the occupation, additional troops for reliefs will have to be provided. There is strong evidence that they also plan a military extension along the Taonan Railway.

The Mongols all through Inner Mongolia and particularly in the eastern portion appear to be very restive. The Japanese have been urging them, offering arms and munitions, to declare their independence. However, the Mongols want to make sure that the Chinese regime in Manchuria is surely finished before they take any steps which might bring a drastic vengeance. In the meantime they are accepting all munitions either side has to offer. A number of Mongol dignitaries from Heilungkiang, Charhar and Ordos are now in Peiping to consult with the Fengtien authorities. It is reported that Chang Hsueh-liang's headquarters are not very politic in their dealings with these dignitaries and they are quite likely to arouse Mongol antagonism. The two most powerful Princes in Inner Mongolia, namely, Durbet and Western Sunnit, are keeping a watchful eye on the developments and are prepared to take advantage of any eventuality.

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

3. South China.

For ease in bandit suppression in Kwangtung there has been a re-arrangement of Chen Chi-tang's troops, according to a report from Hongkong. The First Army Corps is ordered to stations in the West River area, the Second along the East River and the Third in the North River area. The 2nd Independent Division will still remain in Chaochow.

Shanghai reports that Liencheng, in West Fukien, has been occupied by 30,000 communist-bandits under P'eng Te-huai. They have established their own bank and force the use of their notes.

4. Central China.

Information has just been received that the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Divisions and the 1st and 2nd National Guard Divisions have been moved into the Chengchow-Kaifeng area. To make room for their arrival, the 58th Division (Shensi) has been ordered to western Honan; the 2nd Division is being transferred from Sinyang to Loyang; and the 11th Brigade of the 4th Division has been transferred from Chengchow to Kueiteh.

This concentration of so many of Chiang Kai-shek's divisions in Honan can be ascribed to one of two causes. It may be in preparation for the long rumored moving of the capital from Nanking to Kaifeng and as a precaution to prevent a repetition of the disaster which befell the Northeastern Army in case of Sino-Japanese hostilities. It may also be ascribed to Chiang's desire to concentrate his forces as a more potent argument in the Shanghai peace conference.

Changsha reports that the Hunanese troops recently recaptured Pingkiang, Changchow and Linyang from the communist-bandits, and that Ho Chien has ordered the 10th, 16th and 19th Divisions to advance on Tungku and Inningchow in order to eradicate completely the Reds in northwestern Kiangsi.

5. Kansu.

Kansu is breaking into the news again. It is reported that General Ma Lin is about to intervene forcibly in Kansu in order to restore his cousin, Ma Hung-pen. General Lei Chung-tien will oppose this action and has already started troops in motion. Ma Fu-hsiang has been asked by Chiang Kai-shek to mediate and prevent additional internal disturbance during a time of critical foreign aggression.

6. Compulsory Military Law.

The Li Fa Yuan has been directed to draft a compulsory military law for China.

Nelson E. Margetts
Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

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1. Composition and Distribution of Forces

(a) NATIONALIST FORCES - Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief
Chang Hsueh-liang, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

Central Government Troops

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Chang Fan | | | |
| 2nd | " | Lu Hsing-pang | Shanghang | Fukien | 8,000 |
| 4th | " | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 6th | " | Li Chi-hsiang | Suining | Szechwan | 8,000 |
| 9th | " | Ma Pu-fang | Liangchow | Kansu | 5,000 |
| 10th | " | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 10th | " | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 11th | " | Chang Ying | Hengchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 12th | " | Yuan Ying | Yochow | " | 12,000 |
| 13th | " | Ch'en Kuei-chang | Pingliang | Kansu | 6,000 |
| 14th | " | Lu Tao-ch'ang | Titaochow | " | 6,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Tung-yuan | Changsha | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 16th | " | Peng Wei-jen | " | " | 10,000 |
| 17th | " | Sun Yu-ju | Tungkwan | Shensi | 12,000 |
| 18th | " | Chow Hung-yuan | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 19th | " | Li Chueh | Pingkiang | Hunan | 12,000 |
| 20th | " | Sun Tung-hsuan | Chowtsun | Shantung | 20,000 |
| 21st | " | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | " | 30,000 |
| 22nd | " | Ku Liang-ming | Yenchow | " | 10,000 |
| 23rd | " | Li Yun-chieh | Yungfeng | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 24th | " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Kwangchang | " | 12,000 |
| 26th | " | Kuo Ju-tung | Hingkwo | Hupeh | 20,000 |
| 28th | " | Kung Pin-fan | Futien | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 28th | " | Li Mao-lin | Paofeng | Honan | 10,000 |
| 29th | " | Tsao Fu-lin | Tsinan | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 30th | " | Ma Hung-kuei | Hsuchang | Honan | 14,000 |
| 31st | " | T'ao Kuang | Changsha | Hunan | 8,000 |
| 32nd | " | Chen Kuang-chung | Hengchow | " | 10,000 |
| 33rd | " | Ke Yun-lung | Hwangan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chen Chu-chen | Shenchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chang Wen-hsin | Sientaochen | Hupeh | 14,000 |
| 35th | " | Ts'ui Pang-chieh | Kaifeng | Honan | 8,000 |
| 36th | " | Lo Tse-chow | Shunking | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 41st | " | Chang Cheng-han | Hankow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 42nd | " | Feng Chin-tsai | Pucheng | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 43rd | " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Yungsin | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 44th | " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Kishui | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 45th | " | Tai Ming-chuan | Shangcheng | Honan | 12,000 |
| 45th | " | Wei Li-huang | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 46th | " | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Liuan | Anhwei | 14,000 |
| 47th | " | Tang Ching-shan | Pengpu | " | 14,000 |
| 48th | " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Hwangpei | Hupeh | 17,000 |
| 49th | " | Chang Chen | Changchow | Fukien | 12,000 |
| 50th | " | Yueh Shen | Iningchow | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| | | | Carried Forward | | 494,000 |

CHINA (Military)

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (continued) | | | Brought Forward | | 494,000 |
| 51st | Division | Fan Shih-sheng | Hwayuan | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 52nd | " | Han Te-ch'in | Changshu | Kiangsi | 13,000 |
| 53rd | " | Li Yun-heng | Sinyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 54th | " | Hao Meng-lin | Tungku | Kiangsi | 16,000 |
| 55th | " | Juan Chao-chang | Kingtehchen | " | 12,000 |
| 56th | " | Liu Ho-ting | Yenping | Fukien | 11,000 |
| 57th | " | Li Sung-shan | Anking | Anhwei | 10,000 |
| 58th | " | Chen Yueh-han | Tangshan | Kiangsu | 10,000 |
| 58th | " | Ma Ching-yuan | Lushih | Honan | 14,000 |
| 60th | " | Shen Kuang-han | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 61st | " | Mao Wei-show | Nanking | Kiangsu | 12,000 |
| 64th | " | Liu Mao-en | Tsinghwachen | Honan | 12,000 |
| 65th | " | Liu Chen-hua | Sinsiang | " | 12,000 |
| 68th | " | Chang Fang | Suichow | " | 12,000 |
| 69th | " | Chao Kuan-ying | Teian | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 72nd | " | Ma Chuan-liang | Yencheng | Honan | 8,000 |
| 73rd | " | Chan Shu-tang | Ichow | Shantung | 10,000 |
| 74th | " | Ch'iao Li-chih | Tsinan | " | 8,000 |
| 75th | " | Sung Tien-tsai | Nanyang | Honan | 10,000 |
| 77th | " | Lo Lin | Kian | Kiangsi | 9,000 |
| 78th | " | Chu Show-nien | Nanchang | " | 12,000 |
| 79th | " | Lu Hsiao-ch'en | Nanfeng | " | 8,000 |
| 80th | " | Wan Tien-tsun | Chowkiakow | Honan | 12,000 |
| Metro-Gar-Army - Ku Chu-tung | | | | | |
| 1st | Division | Ku Chu-tung | Pengpu | Anhwei | 14,000 |
| 2nd | " | Yu Chi-shih | Nanking | Kiangsu | 14,000 |
| | Art.Brig. | Chin Wen-chih | Kaifeng | Honan | 4,000 |
| 2nd | Cav. Div. | Chang Li-sheng | Kweiteh | Honan | 10,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Chang Chan-kwei | Fenghsien | Kiangsu | 6,000 |
| 4th | " " | Kuan Shu-jen | Changshu | Kiangsi | 6,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Jung Chin-fang | Ichun | Hupeh | 7,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | Shensi | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wu Chun-ping | Ichang | Hupeh | 6,000 |
| 1st | " " | Shih Chung-cheng | Pengpu | Anhwei | 4,000 |
| 1st | " " | Ma Yu-kuang | Hweian | Fukien | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | " | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Chen Ming-shen | Chumatien | Honan | 5,000 |
| 4th | " " | Wang Ti-wen | | | |
| 5th | " " | Pan Shan-chai | Kishui | Hupeh | 4,000 |
| 8th | " " | Wang Kuang-chung | Ichun | " | 3,000 |
| 16th | " " | Wang Yun-shan | | | |
| 18th | " " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | Fukien | 4,000 |
| 33rd | " " | Tang Sze-tung | Sinyang | Honan | 4,000 |
| 36th | " " | Tai Yueh | Kweiki | Kiangsi | 5,000 |
| Pistol | " | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | Shantung | 6,000 |
| 1st | Cav. " | An Chun-tsai | Kaifeng | Honan | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Ma Teng-chiao | Linying | " | 5,000 |
| | | | Carried Forward | | 877,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (continued) | | | Brought Forward | 877,000 | |
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Futing | Fukien | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Kutien | " | 4,000 | CONSTB.) |
| Gendarmerie | Wu Sze-yu | Nanking | Kiangsu | 3,600 | |
| 1st Art. Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | Honan | 3,000 | |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | " | 3,000 | |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | " | 3,000 | |
| 4th " " | Cheng Ya-nun | Kaifeng | " | 3,000 | |
| 5th " " | Li Shih-te | " | " | 3,000 | |
| 6th " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | " | 3,000 | |
| Training " | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | Fukien | 2,500 | |
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force ) | | | | | |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn. ) | | | Chekiang | 10,000 | |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla ) | | | | | |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 919,100 |

The 1st Division has been absorbed into the 58th Division commanded by Ma Ching-yuan.

The designation of the 64th Division (Ma Hung-kuei) has been changed to the 30th Division.

The 66th Division under Liu Mao-en is now the 64th.

The designation of the 13th Division (Lu Hsiao-ch'en) has been changed to the 79th Division.

The Artillery Brigade under Chin Wen-shih is an old unit in the Metropolitan Garrison Army. Information of its existance has just been obtained.

The 3rd Independent Brigade under Chen Ming-shen is a newly organized unit.

The 4th Independent Brigade under Wang Ti-wen has mutinied and joined the bandits in Honan.

The designation of the 15th Independent Brigade (Tang Sze-tung) has been changed to the 33rd Independent Brigade.

The 16th Independent Brigade under Wang Yun-shan has been routed and dispersed by bandits in Honan.

The 4th, 5th and 6th Artillery Regiments under Cheng Ya-nun, Li Shih-te and Lu Chao-hsiang, respectively, are old units. Information of their existance has just been obtained.

CHINA (Military)

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Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Chengchow | Honan | 30,000 | |
| 2nd " | Lou Ching-yueh | " | " | 30,000 | |
| 3rd " | Chen Chi-cheng | Loyang | " | 30,000 | |
| 4th " | Hsu Ting-yao | Kaifeng | " | 20,000 | * |
| 5th " | Chow Kuang-yuan | Ningtu | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 6th " | Chao Kuan-tao | Pukow | Kiangsu | 12,000 | |
| 7th " | Wang Chun | Hsuchow | " | 12,000 | |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Hingkwo | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 9th " | Chiang Ting-wen | Hankow | Hupeh | 12,000 | |
| 11th " | Lo Cho-ying | Hengchow | Hunan | 12,000 | |
| 12th " | Li Shih-sheng | Haichow | Kiangsu | 12,000 | |
| 13th " | Hsia Tou-yin | Kishui | Hupeh | 12,000 | |
| 14th " | Chen Cheng | Juiking | Kiangsi | 10,000 | * |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 216,000 |

* Cadets from the Military School at Nanking as distinguished from Chiang Kai-shek's old divisions.

The following units are old Kuominchun divisions which surrendered to the Government.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Lei Chung-tien | Lanchow | Kansu | 8,000 | |
| 7th " | Ma Hung-pin | " | " | 12,000 | |
| 25th " | Sun Lien-chung | Yungfeng | Kiangsi | 18,000 | |
| 27th " | Kao Shu-hsun | Nanfeng | " | 18,000 | |
| 30th " | Li Ming-chung | Hwangpei | Hupeh | 12,000 | |
| 31st " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Macheng | " | 12,000 | |
| 32nd " | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwaian | Kiangsu | 12,000 | |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Ma Lin | Sining | Chinghai | 5,000 | |
| 1st " " | Liu Feng-chi | Chowkiakow | Honan | 4,000 | |
| 1st " Brig. | Chu Chang-te | Suining | Kiangsu | 5,000 | |
| 2nd " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | " | 5,000 | |
| 5th Ind. " | Chang Ting-chen | Luchow | Anhwei | 5,000 | |
| | | | Total | . . . . | 116,000 |

Total Central Government Troops, Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions and former Kuominchun forces who surrendered . . . . . 1,251,100

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

## (b) KWANGTUNG-KWANGSI FORCES

### First Group of Armies (Kwangtung)
Commander-in-Chief - Chen Chi-tang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Canton | Kwangtung | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Jui-kwei | Swatow | " | 6,000 |
| 16th Division | Yang Ting-chung | Canton | " | 10,000 |
| Gar.Brig. | Chen Kwang-han | " | " | 5,000 |
| 2nd Ind. " | Wu Chien-hsiung | Yingtak | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 33,000 |
| **1st Army Corps** - | Yu Han-mou | | | |
| 1st Division | Li Cheng-chiu | West River Area | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Huang Hsi | " " " | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | | " " " | " | 6,000 |
| **2nd Army Corps** - | Hsiang Han-ping | | | |
| 4th Division | Chang Mei-hsin | Weichow | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Chang Ta | " | " | 6,000 |
| 6th " | | Shekiung | " | 6,000 |
| **3rd Army Corps** - | Li Yang-ching | | | |
| 7th Division | Huang Ting-chen | | " | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Huang Che-wen | | " | 6,000 |
| | | Total | | . . . . 81,000 |

The 3rd Army Corps under Li Yang-ching is reported to be transfered to Kanchow, Kiangsi, to take over stations vacated by the 19th Route Army which consists of the 60th, 61st and 78th Divisions (Central Government Troops) and which has left Kanchow on way to Nanking and Shanghai area.

### Fourth Group of Armies (Kwangsi)
Commander-in-Chief - Li Tsung-jen
Deputy Commander-in-Chief - Pai Chung-hsi

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1st Army Corps** - | Chang Fa-kuei | | | |
| 1st Division | Hsueh Yueh | | Kwangsi | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tse-min | | " | 8,000 |
| 3rd " | Huang Cheng-chiu | | " | 8,000 |
| **2nd Army Corps** - | Yang Teng-hui | | | |
| 4th Division | Lu Lo | Chuanchow | " | 8,000 |
| 5th " | Mo Mi-chieh | " | " | 8,000 |
| 6th " | Huang Ho-ling | " | " | 8,000 |
| **3rd Army Corps** - | Li Pin-hsien | | | |
| 7th Division | Tang Sheng-ming | | " | 8,000 |
| 8th " | Chow Lan | | " | 8,000 |
| 9th " | | | " | 8,000 |
| | | Total | | . . . . 72,000 |

Total Kwangtung-Kwangsi Forces - 153,000

CHINA (Military)

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## Miscellaneous Units
(Nominally under National Government's Control)

Yunnan - Lung Yun, Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | Yunnan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | " | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Yunnanfu | " | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Kwangan | " | 2,520 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-shun | Yunnanfu | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | Chaotung | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | " | 456 |
| | | | Total . . . . | 22,836 |

Kweichow - Mao Kuang-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Mao Kuang-hsiang | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | Total . . . . | 20,000 |

Sinkiang

Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army . . . . . 10,000

Szechwan

20th Army under Yang Sen

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Chuhsien | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | " | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Szechwan (continued)

21st Army under Liu Hsiang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | T'ang Shih-tsung | Ichang | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Shasi | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Fang-chow | Chungking | Szechwan | 15,000 |
| Border Def.Trps. | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| Training Div. | Chang Tsai | Chungking | Szechwan | 5,000 |
| Ind. Division | Wang Chao-kw'ei | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | 54,000 |

24th Army under Liu Wen-hui

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Liu Wen-hui | Chengtu | Szechwan | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | Hsiang Chuan-i | " | " | 12,000 |
| 3rd " | Chang Ch'ing-p'in | " | " | 12,000 |
| 4th " | Lin Yung-keng | Shunking | " | 12,000 |
| 5th " | Ch'en Chung-shih | Kienchow | " | 12,000 |
| | | | | 60,000 |

28th Army under Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Ch'en Shu-nung | Anyohsien | " | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 40,000 |

29th Army under T'ien Sung-yao

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | Szechwan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Heng | " | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tsang Hsien-tung | " | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Nai-ch'ang | " | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | " | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

Border Defense Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liu Tsung-hou | Suiting | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| | Total Szechwan Forces | | . . . . 224,000 |

Total Miscellaneous Units - 276,836

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

(c) NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER DEFENSE FORCES -

Commander-in-Chief - Chang Hsueh-liang
Deputy Commanders - Chang Tso-hsiang
- Wan Fu-lin

Liaoning

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12th | Ind. Brig. | Chang T'ing-shu | Chinchow | Liaoning | 10,000 |
| 19th | " " | Sun Te-chuan | " | " | 11,000 |
| 20th | " " | Chang Ching-wu | Changwu | " | 11,000 |
| 3rd | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Tungliao | " | 2,000 |
| 1 | Cav. Regt. | Yu Chih-shan | Shanchengtze | " | 1,500 |
| 2 | Inf. " | " | " | " | 3,500 |
| 4 | Engr. Bns. | Po Kuei-ling | Chinchow | " | 3,200 |
| 1 | Com. Detach. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | 43,000 |

The 4 Cavalry Regiments (about 6,000 strong) under Chang Hai-peng, former Occupation Commissioner at Taonan, as stated in the last Report, have revolted. Furnished with arms and munitions from the Japanese and assisted by Mongols, these rebels are engaged in hostile operations against the Heilungkiang Provincial troops under Ma Chan-shan near the Nonni River bridge in the said province.

First Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung (Peiping-Hankow & Peiping-Suiyuan Lines)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Ind. Brig. | Wang Yi-che | Hwailai | Chahar | 9,000 |
| 10th | " " | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | " | 10,000 |
| 13th | " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Tingchow | Hopei | 11,000 |
| 14th | " " | Chen Kwang-chun | Paoting | " | 10,000 |
| 16th | " " | Miao Chen-lin | Peiping | " | 10,000 |
| 17th | " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Hwailu | " | 10,000 |
| 18th | " " | Tu Chi-wu | Peiping | " | 10,000 |
| 1st | Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Dolonor | Chahar | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Fu Chan-kuei | Shihkiachuang | Hopei | 12,000 |
| 6th | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Ankwo | " | 8,000 |
| 7th | Ind.Art.Brig. | Ch'iao Fang | Peiping | " | 10,000 |
| 8th | " " " | Liu Han-tung | Tungchow | " | 10,000 |
| | Bodyguards | Liu To-ch'uan | Peiping | " | 9,000 |
| 1st | Art. Regt. | | " | " | 6,000 |
| 1st | Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | 129,800 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Second Army Corps - Wang Shu-chang (Peiping-Liaoning & Tientsin-Pukow Lines)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8th | Ind. Brig. | Ting Hsi-ch'un | Tsangchow | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 9th | " " | Ho Chu-kuo | Shanhaikuan | " | 10,000 |
| 11th | " " | Tung Ying-pin | " | " | 10,000 |
| 15th | " " | Yao Tung-fan | Tientsin | " | 10,000 |
| 29th | " " | Wang Yung-sheng | Yangliutsing | " | 11,000 |
| 30th | " " | Yu Chao-lin | Tientsin | " | 11,000 |
| 6th | Ind. Art. Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | Machang | " | 10,000 |
| 2nd | Art. Regt. | | " | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd | Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | 78,800 |
| | | | | Total . . . . | 251,600 |

Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan (Now called 4th Army Corps)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37th | Division | Feng Chih-an | Showyang | Shansi | 18,000 |
| 38th | " | Chang Tze-chung | " | " | 18,000 |
| 1st | Ind. Brig. | Pao Kang | Chinchow | " | 5,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Jen-chieh | " | " | 5,000 |
| | | | | | 46,000 |

The 1st and 2nd Independent Brigades under Pao Kang and Chang Jen-chieh are newly organized units and are attached to the above Army.

Thirty-second Army - Shang Chen (Now called 3rd Army Corps)

The 66th and 67th Divisions under Yang Hsiao-ou and Feng Peng-chu, respectively, as listed under this heading in previous Reports, are found inaccurate. It is reliably reported that Shang Chen does not command more than 2 brigades, which are made up as follows and which consist chiefly of a large number of troops from the 67th Division, who were moved out from Shansi in the last war against Shih Yu-san.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 198th | Brigade | | Shunteh | Hopei | 5,000 |
| 199th | " | | " | " | 5,000 |
| | | | | | 10,000 |
| 66th | Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Luan | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 67th | " | Feng Peng-chu | Yangchuan | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | | 14,000 |

Thirty-third Army - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68th | Division | Li Fu-ying | Niangtzekwan | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 69th | " | Yang Cheng-yuan | Pingyang | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | | 20,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Thirty-fourth Army** - Yang Ai-yuan | | | | | |
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | Saratsi | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-fang | Taiku | Shansi | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |
| **Thirty-fifth Army** - Fu Tso-yi | | | | |
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | Yangchuan | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 73rd " | Fu Tso-yi | Fengchen | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |
| **Fortieth Army** - Pang Ping-hsun | | | | |
| 1st Division | Shen Ke | Chuyang | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 39th " | Pang Ping-hsun | Hokien | " | 20,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |
| **Forty-first Army** - Sun Tien-ying | | | | |
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Tsechow | Shansi | 36,000 |
| **Railway Protection Army** - Sun Chu | | Yutze | Shansi | 6,000 |
| **Emergency Army** - Jung Hung-lu | | Taiyuan & Tatung | | 12,000 |
| 1st Ind. Div. | Kao Kwei-tze | Hantan | Hopei | 8,000 |
| **Cavalry Forces** - Chao Cheng-show | | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | Suiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 12,000 |
| **Ten Artillery Regiments** - Chow Tai (21st to 30th) | | | | |
| Stationed at Suiyuan, Tatung, Taiyuan & Yutze. | | | | 8,000 |
| Total former Kuominchun, Shansi-Suiyuan & Miscellaneous troops . . . | | | | 242,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Kirin

Since the Japanese occupation at Kirin city, Hsi Ch'ia apparently commands all units of the Kirin forces in territory controlled or influenced by Japanese. The remainder, particularly the units stationed along the Chinese Eastern, can still be considered loyal. Little information filters thru about movements of Kirin troops.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st | Ind. Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | Muling | Kirin | 5,300 |
| 24th | " " | Li Tu | Sansing | " | 8,000 |
| 25th | " " | Chang Tso-chow | Wuchang | " | 5,200 |
| 26th | " " | Hsing Chan-ching | Hailin | " | 7,000 |
| 28th | " " | Ting Chao | " | " | 5,700 |
| 7th | Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Yao-chen | Harbin | " | 4,000 |
| | | | Total | .... | 35,200 |

Troops under Hsi Ch'ia

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd | Ind. Brig. | Su Te-ch'en | Changkiawan | Kirin | 4,000 |
| 23rd | " " | Li Kuei-lin | Kirin | " | 4,000 |
| 27th | " " | Ki Hsing | Chientao | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | | 14,000 |

Heilungkiang - Ma Chan-shan, acting Chairman.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Inf. Brig. | Su Pin-wen | Tsitsihar | Heilungkiang | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Wu Sung-lin | Nunkiang | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Wang Nan-p'ing | Heiho | " | 6,000 |
| 1st | Cav. " | Ma Chan-shan | Nunkiang | " | 4,500 |
| 8th | Ind. Cav. Brig. | Cheng Chih-yuan | Manchowli | " | 6,000 |
| 20th | Ind. Art. Regt. | Pu Ping-shan | Tsitsihar | " | 3,500 |
| 2nd | Ind. Trans. Bn. | Tien Kuei-sheng | " | " | 600 |
| 12th | Ind. Engr. Bn. | Liu Jung-chuan | " | " | 600 |
| | | | Total | .... | 33,200 |

Jehol - Tang Yu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36th | Division | Tang Yu-lin | Jehol | Jehol | 24,000 |
| 31st | Ind. Brig. | Fu Chun | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| 9th | Ind. Cav. Brig. | Tsui Hsin-wu | Jehol | " | 6,000 |
| 10th | " " " | Shih Wen-hua | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| | | | Total | .... | 42,000 |

(Troops under Chang Hai-peng - 6,000)
( " " Hsi Ch'ia - 14,000)

Total Troops under Chang Hsueh-liang - 604,000

* * * *

TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, not including irregulars - 2,304,936

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

2. Manchuria.

The most serious development in Manchuria during the last two weeks has been the Japanese extension westward and along the Taonan Railway. There have been repeated attacks on Tungliao by Japanese planes and armored trains and by Mongols presumed to be assisted by Japanese. They were much chagrined apparently by the repulse suffered by Chang Hai-peng, who had been armed and equipped by the Japanese, in his attacks on Ma Chan-shan. The blowing up of the Nonni River bridge by Ma's troops was also a very sore point. The Japanese first announced that the railway was built with Japanese money and not yet paid for and that the repair of the Nonni River bridge was necessary in order to move the bean crop. They then informed both General Ma Chan-shan and General Chang Hai-peng to withdraw their forces ten kilometres to either side of the bridge while the Japanese made the repairs, and that they would brook no interference in the work. Ma, fearing, and not without cause, that the Japanese were repairing the bridge to make it easier for Chang Hai-peng to attack him, refused to move and a clash occurred between his troops and the Japanese repair party and its protection detachment on November 4. After a sanguinary battle in which the Japanese had about 180 casualties and the Chinese about 600, the Chinese retired to a defensive position about 15 miles north. In the fighting the Japanese were greatly assisted by their airplanes, three of which were damaged by rifle fire. General Tamon, commanding the 2nd Japanese Division, was sent with reinforcements from Changchun on the 5th. It appears that the Japanese are determined to drive Ma out of Heilungkiang and to put Chang Hai-peng in his place at the head of the government, and they will probably succeed.

General Ma's third defensive position in north of the Chinese Eastery Railway at Angangchi, and it is interesting to speculate on what action the Soviet Government will take when and if the Japanese cross the railway. At present the Japanese are busily engaged in repairing the bridge so that artillery can be moved across. It is reported that on November 8, General Ma was sent an ultimatum by the Japanese to retire in favor of Chang Hai-peng or suffer the consequences. Chang's main forces are at Tailai on the Taonan Railway. He is issuing "emergency" bank notes to be redeemed when he takes over the reins of the Heilungkiang government at Tsitsihar.

It is reported from Mukden that the South Manchuria Railway refused to accept goods for shipment on the 6th and that the railway station is guarded to prevent observation of trains passing through at night. This may mean that reinforcements for General Honjo's troops have been sent from Korea or Japan. The Japanese troops in Manchuria are spread out fairly thin and unless reinforced it is difficult to see how they can make any additional extension. Authentic news of their dispositions is unobtainable at present, however a Chinese report states that the Japanese have moved a whole Korean division into Manchuria. This may be the remainder of the 20th Division, a mixed brigade of which joined General Honjo's command about September 21st. In addition to the troops on the Tungliao and Taonan railways it is believed that Japanese garrisons are still at Kirin City, Changchun, Ssupingkai, Mukden, Hsinmin, Yingkow and Anting. The number and composition of the troops at each point cannot be determined.

An official Japanese despatch just received states that an order was issued to the 8th Division on November 11th to despatch one mixed brigade to Manchuria to relieve the Korean Mixed Brigade, thus making no change in the Kuantung Army strength.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Loyal Chinese troops are in the vicinity of Chinchow, the present Chinese capital of Liaoning Province, in Harbin, the Chinese capital of Kirin Province, and along the C.E.R. in Heilungkiang.

The Japanese report many cases of sniping in Mukden and other parts of the occupied area.

A Reuter despatch from Helsingfors, dated November 8th, states that according to Russian refugees, several Russian regiments have recently been removed from North Russian garrisons to destinations presumably near the Manchurian frontier.

3. Central China.

Whatever the reason for shifting the Government's forces to Honan may be, the concentration of Chiang Kai-shek's most dependable troops in the Kaifeng-Chengchow area is almost complete. The removal of these troops from the Nanking-Shanghai area and their replacement by Chen Min-shu's army should remove some of the objections that the Kwangtung peace delegates may have had to coming to Nanking. Chen's 60th Division is already in Nanking and his whole movement should be completed by the middle of November. The possibility of having to move the capital inland either to Loyang or Kaifeng, where it would be fairly secure from sudden attack in case of Japanese aggression, is probably an important factor in Chiang's move north. Then too a position along the Lunghai Railway possesses many advantages from a strategic standpoint. Chiang is enabled to move his troops along either the Peiping-Hankow or the Tientsin-Pukow to meet or make a threat in any direction. His troops in the Lunghai area, totaling about 176,000, are stationed as follows:

| Chengchow | Kaifeng | Loyang |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | 4th Division | 3rd Division |
| 2nd " | 35th " | 3rd Ind. Artillery Regt. |
| Ind. 1st Artillery Regt. | Metropolitan Garrison Army Artillery Brigade | |
| Ind. 2nd " " | 4th Ind. Artillery Regt. | |
| | 5th " " " | |
| | 6th " " " | |
| **Kweiteh** | **Hsuchow** | **Pengpu** |
| 2nd Cavalry Division | 7th Division | Metropolitan Garrison 1st Division |

4. North China.

The Young Marshal still holds nominal control of North China. His own troops, while their pay is in arrears and their supplies are comparatively low, still seem to be very loyal. There are some mutterings of unrest, however, and it is quite possible that a coup by some of the various factions in North China will soon be attempted. There is also grave danger that the Japanese will create more incidents to undermine Chang's position.

At Tientsin on the night of November 8, a group of plain-clothes men, reported to be Shih Yu-san's men and to have been armed in the Japanese Concession, attacked the Chinese city. The Chinese police were ready for them and a battle ensued which lasted all night. The Japanese troops

took up their defense positions inside their concession and barricaded all approaches. During the firing two soldiers and a Japanese woman were killed by stray bullets, so at four a.m. the Japanese commander issued an ultimatum to the Chinese police to move 300 metres away from the concession boundary by six a.m. Upon non-compliance with their ultimatum the Japanese opened fire upon the Chinese, who then withdrew. No report of Chinese casualties is available but they are believed to be few in number. The attackers were all driven off and one or two hundred captured by the Chinese police. The 30th Brigade from Lang Fang was ordered to Tientsin to assist in maintaining order, and the 15th Brigade, part of which was in Tientsin, brought up a regiment from Tangku. Since then there have been reports of sporadic firing almost every night.

On receipt of the news of the Tientsin trouble, Liu Chen-nien at Chefoo, after a conversation with Admiral Chen of the Northeastern Squadron, on November 9th is reported by our consul to have ordered his troops to be in readiness to move on Tientsin. He commandeered all truck transportation in the port. To get to Tientsin overland he would have to pass through Han Fu-chu's territory - a very dangerous proceeding for Liu as the two are bitter enemies.

Considerable unrest is also reported among the Mongols in Suiyuan and Ordos regions. West and north of Paotow the bandit activities are assuming serious proportions. Fu Tso-yi, the Governor of Suiyuan, feels uneasy about the situation. He has notified Chang Hsueh-liang that the Outer Mongols have established a wireless station at Tochengli and that they have strengthened their border guard. He states also that there are numerous Reds in Inner Mongolia spreading communistic doctrines.

5. Communist Activities.

There has been a dearth of news of communist activities in South China since the Manchurian occupation. A recent Changsha report, however, states that the 19th Division was sent from Pingkiang to suppress communist-bandits at Yenyen. 800 bandits were encountered, defeated and forced to retire into the mountains.

6. Kansu.

Reports from Kansu indicate that the unsettled condition still prevails. The 9th Division under Ma Pa-fang, stationed in Kokonor, massed at Pingliang with the intention of attacking Lanchow. The 15th Division, under Lie Chung-tien, is defending the provincial capital. Ma Hung-pin, the former governor, has been released from surveillance and is still in Lanchow.

NOTE: A telegram from Captain Tenney at Angangchi, received as this report is being closed, states that there has been no movement by either side at the Nonni River for the past four days. The Chinese front lines are about 13 miles south of Angangchi with the Japanese lines about 13 miles further south. In case of attack the Chinese intend to fight delaying actions from successive positions. There is no evidence of Russian equipment. He estimates that Ma Chan-shan has 20,000 troops and Chang Hai-peng 6,000. One third in both forces consists of cavalry.

This office estimates that the Japanese have about 4,000 troops of all arms at the river.

Nelson E. Margetts
Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

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G-2 Report

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CHINA (Military)

WAR DEPARTMENT

Subject: Situation Report

7

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 7 1932

(a) NATIONALIST FORCES - Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief
Chang Hsueh-liang, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

Central Government Troops

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Ma Ching-yuan | Sian | Shensi | 14,000 |
| 2nd | " | Lu Hsing-pang | Shanghang | Fukien | 8,000 |
| 6th | " | Li Chi-hsiang | Suining | Szechwan | 8,000 |
| 9th | " | Ma Pu-fang | Pingfan | Kansu | 5,000 |
| 10th | " | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 10th | " | Hsien Pin | Hankow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 11th | " | Chang Ying | Hengchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 12th | " | Yuan Ying | Yochow | " | 12,000 |
| 13th | " | Ch'en Knei-chang | Chingning | Kansu | 6,000 |
| 14th | " | Lu Ta-ch'ang | Titaochow | " | 6,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Tung-yuan | Changsha | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 16th | " | Peng Wei-jen | " | " | 10,000 |
| 17th | " | Sun Yu-ju | Huining | Kansu | 12,000 |
| 18th | " | Chow Hung-yuan | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 19th | " | Li Chueh | Pingkiang | Hunan | 12,000 |
| 20th | " | Sun Tung-hsuan | Tsingchow | Shantung | 13,000 |
| 21st | " | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | " | 30,000 |
| 22nd | " | Ku Liang-ming | Tsining | " | 9,000 |
| 23rd | " | Li Yun-chieh | Yungfeng | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 24th | " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Kwangchang | " | 12,000 |
| 26th | " | Kuo Ju-tung | Hingkwo | Hupeh | 20,000 |
| 28th | " | Kung Pin-fan | Futien | Kiangsi | 10,000 |
| 28th | " | Li Mao-lin | Paofeng | Honan | 10,000 |
| 29th | " | Tsao Fu-lin | Tehchow | Shantung | 11,000 |
| 30th | " | Ma Hung-kuei | Hsuchang | Honan | 14,000 |
| 31st | " | T'ao Kuang | Changsha | Hunan | 8,000 |
| 32nd | " | Chen Kuang-chung | Hengchow | " | 10,000 |
| 33rd | " | Ke Yun-lung | Hwangan | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chen Chu-chen | Shenchow | Hunan | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chang Wan-hsin | Sientaochen | Hupeh | 14,000 |
| 35th | " | Li Sze-sho | Kaifeng | Honan | 8,000 |
| 36th | " | Lo Tse-chow | Shunking | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 41st | " | Chang Cheng-han | Hankow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 42nd | " | Feng Chin-tsai | Pucheng | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 43rd | " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Yungsin | Kiangsi | 14,000 |
| 44th | " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Sientaochen | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 45th | " | Tai Ming-chuan | Shangcheng | Honan | 12,000 |
| 45th | " | Wei Li-huang | Nanchang | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| 46th | " | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Liuan | Anhwei | 14,000 |
| 47th | " | Tang Ching-shan | Pengpu | " | 14,000 |
| 48th | " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Hwangpei | Hupeh | 17,000 |
| 49th | " | Chang Chen | Changchow | Fukien | 12,000 |
| 50th | " | Yueh Shen | Iningchow | Kiangsi | 12,000 |
| | | | Carried Forward | | 491,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (continued) | | | Brought Forward | | 491,000 |
| 51st | Division | Fan Shih-sheng | Hwayuan | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 52nd | " | Han Te-ch'in | Changshu | Kiangsi | 13,000 |
| 53rd | " | Li Yun-heng | Sinyang | Honan | 12,000 |
| 54th | " | Hao Meng-lin | Tungku | Kiangsi | 16,000 |
| 55th | " | Juan Chao-chang | Kingtehchen | " | 12,000 |
| 56th | " | Liu Ho-ting | Yenping | Fukien | 11,000 |
| 57th | " | Li Sung-shan | Anking | Anhwei | 10,000 |
| 58th | " | Chen Yueh-han | Tangshan | Kiangsu | 10,000 |
| 60th | " | Shen Kuang-han | Chinkiang | " | 10,000 |
| 61st | " | Mao Wei-chow | Nanking | " | 12,000 |
| 64th | " | Liu Mao-en | Tsinghwachen | Honan | 12,000 |
| 65th | " | Liu Chen-hua | Sinsiang | " | 12,000 |
| 68th | " | Chang Fang | Suichow | " | 12,000 |
| 68th | " | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | Shensi | 10,000 |
| 69th | " | Chao Kuan-ying | Anluhsien | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 72nd | " | Ma Chuan-liang | Yencheng | Honan | 8,000 |
| 74th | " | Ch'iao Li-chih | Tsinan | Shantung | 8,000 |
| 75th | " | Sung Tien-tsai | Nanyang | Honan | 10,000 |
| 77th | " | Lo Lin | Lienhwating | Kiangsi | 9,000 |
| 78th | " | Chu Show-nien | Shanghai | Kiangsu | 12,000 |
| 79th | " | Lu Hsiao-ch'en | Nanfeng | Kiangsi | 8,000 |
| 80th | " | Wan Tien-tsun | Chowkiakow | Honan | 12,000 |
| 81st | " | Chan Shu-tang | Ichow | Shantung | 8,000 |
| Metro.Gar.Army - Ku Chu-tung | | | | | |
| 1st | Division | Ku Chu-tung | Pengpu | Anhwei | 14,000 |
| 2nd | " | Yu Chi-shih | Hangchow | Chekiang | 14,000 |
| | Art.Brig. | Chin Wen-shih | Kaifeng | Honan | 4,000 |
| 2nd | Cav. Div. | Chang Li-sheng | Kweiteh | Honan | 10,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Chang Chan-kwei | Fenghsien | Kiangsu | 6,000 |
| 4th | " " | Kuan Shu-jen | Changshu | Kiangsi | 6,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Jung Chin-fang | Ichun | Hupeh | 7,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | Shensi | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wu Chun-ping | Ichang | Hupeh | 6,000 |
| 1st | " " | Shih Chung-cheng | Pengpu | Anhwei | 4,000 |
| 1st | " " | Ma Yu-kuang | Hweian | Fukien | 2,500 |
| 1st | " " | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | Kiangsu | 3,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Ting-min | " | " | 3,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | Fukien | 2,500 |
| 2nd | " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | Hupeh | 5,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Chen Ming-shen | Chumatien | Honan | 5,000 |
| 5th | " " | Pan Shan-chai | Kishui | Hupeh | 4,000 |
| 8th | " " | Wang Kuang-chung | Ichun | " | 4,000 |
| 18th | " " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | Fukien | 4,000 |
| 33rd | " " | Tang Sze-tung | Sinyang | Honan | 4,000 |
| 36th | " " | Tai Yueh | Kweiki | Kiangsi | 5,000 |
| Pistol | " | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | Shantung | 4,000 |
| 1st | Cav. " | An Chun-tsai | Kaifeng | Honan | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Ma Teng-chiao | Linying | " | 5,000 |
| 11th | " " | Li Hsuan-te | Tsinan | Shantung | 3,500 |
| | | | Carried Forward | | 876,500 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (continued) | | | Brought Forward | | 876,500 |
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Futing | Fukien | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Kutien | " | 4,000 | CONSTB.) |
| 1st Art. Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | Honan | 3,000 | |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | " | 3,000 | |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | " | 3,000 | |
| 4th " " | Cheng Ya-mun | Kaifeng | " | 3,000 | |
| 5th " " | Li Shih-to | " | " | 3,000 | |
| 6th " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | " | 3,000 | |
| Training " | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | Fukien | 2,500 | |
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force ) | | | | | |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.) | | | Chekiang | 10,000 | |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla ) | | | | | |
| | | | Total | .... | 915,000 |

The designation of the 58th Division has been changed to the 1st Division under Ma Ching-yuan.

The designation of the 4th Division has been changed to the 68th Division under Ching Yueh-hsueh.

The designation of the 73rd Division has been changed to the 81st Division under Chan Shu-tang.

The gendarmerie under Wu Sze-yu, as listed in page 3 of last Report, have been considerably augmented in numbers and reorganized as the 1st and 2nd Independent Gendarmerie Brigades under Lu Hsueh-shu and Chang Ting-min respectively.

The 11th Cavalry Brigade under Li Hsuan-te, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Regiments, was organized about two months ago. It has been considerably augmented in numbers by the addition of the defeated Shih Yu-san's cavalry and may soon be increased to a division of two brigades.

Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Chengchow | Honan | 30,000 | |
| 2nd " | Lou Ching-yueh | " | " | 30,000 | |
| 3rd " | Chen Chi-cheng | Loyang | " | 30,000 | |
| 4th " | Hsu Ting-yao | Kaifeng | " | 20,000 | * |
| 5th " | Chow Kuang-yuan | Ningtu | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 6th " | Chao Kuan-tao | Pukow | Kiangsu | 12,000 | |
| 7th " | Wang Chun | Hsuchow | " | 12,000 | |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Hingkwo | Kiangsi | 12,000 | |
| 9th " | Chiang Ting-wen | Hankow | Hupeh | 12,000 | |
| | | | Carried Forward | 170,000 | |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions (cont'd) | | | | Brought Forward | 170,000 |
| 11th | Division | Lo Cho-ying | Hengchow | Hunan | 12,000 |
| 12th | " | Li Shih-sheng | Haichow | Kiangsu | 12,000 |
| 13th | " | Hsia Tou-yin | Kishui | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 14th | " | Chen Cheng | Juiking | Kiangsi | 10,000 * |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 216,000 |

* Cadets from the Military School at Nanking as distinguished from Chiang Kai-shek's old divisions.

The following units are old Kuominchun divisions which surrendered to the Government.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Division | Ma Hung-pin | Ningsia | Ningsia | 12,000 |
| 8th | " | Lei Chung-tien | Anting | Kansu | 8,000 |
| 25th | " | Sun Lien-chung | Yungfeng | Kiangsi | 18,000 |
| 27th | " | Kao Shu-hsun | Nanfeng | " | 18,000 |
| 30th | " | Li Ming-chung | Hwangpei | Hupeh | 12,000 |
| 31st | " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Macheng | " | 12,000 |
| 32nd | " | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwaian | Kiangsu | 12,000 |
| 1st | Cav. Div. | Ma Lin | Sining | Chinghai | 5,000 |
| 1st | " " | Liu Feng-chi | Chowkiakow | Honan | 4,000 |
| 1st | " Brig. | Chu Chang-te | Suining | Kiangsu | 5,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | " | 5,000 |
| 5th | Ind. " | Chang Ting-chen | Luchow | Anhwei | 5,000 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 116,000 |

The designation of the 1st Division has been changed to the 8th Division under Lei Chung-tien.

Total Central Government Troops, Old Chiang Kai-shek Divisions and former Kuominchun forces who surrendered . . . . . 1,247,000

## (b) KWANGTUNG-KWANGSI FORCES

### First Group of Armies (Kwangtung)
Commander-in-Chief - Chen Chi-tang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Canton | Kwangtung | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Jui-kwei | Swatow | " | 6,000 |
| 16th | Division | Yang Ting-chung | Canton | " | 10,000 |
| | Gar. Brig. | Chen Kuang-han | " | " | 5,000 |
| 2nd | Ind. " | Wu Chien-hsiung | Yingtak | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | Carried Forward | 33,000 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **First Group of Armies** (continued) | | | Brought Forward | | 33,000 |
| **1st Army Corps** - Yu Han-mou | | | | | |
| 1st Division | Li Chang-chiu | West River Area | | Kwangtung | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Huang Hsi | " " | " | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | | " " | " | " | 6,000 |
| **2nd Army Corps** - Hsiang Han-ping | | | | | |
| 4th Division | Chang Mei-hsin | Weichow | | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Chang Ta | " | | " | 6,000 |
| 6th " | | Sheklung | | " | 6,000 |
| **3rd Army Corps** - Li Yang-ching | | | | | |
| 7th Division | Huang Ting-chen | | | " | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Huang Che-wen | | | " | 6,000 |
| | | | Total | | . . . . 81,000 |

**Fourth Group of Armies (Kwangsi)**
Commander-in-Chief - Li Tsung-jen
Deputy Commander-in-Chief - Pai Chung-hsi

According to press report, the Kwangsi forces have been reorganized to the following 4 Army Corps, consisting in all of 7 divisions.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4th Army Corps** - Chang Fa-kuei | | | | |
| 10th Division | Hwang Hao-lin | Poseh | Kwangsi | 10,000 |
| 12th " | Wu Ch'i-wei | Liuchow | " | 10,000 |
| **7th Army Corps** - Liao Yen | | | | |
| 19th Division | Liao Yen | Liuchow | " | 10,000 |
| 21st " | Han Tsai-feng | Poseh | " | 10,000 |
| **8th Army Corps** - Li Ping-hsien | | | | |
| 22nd Division | Li Ping-hsien | Kweilin | " | 10,000 |
| 24th " | T'an Lien-fang | " | " | 10,000 |
| **15th Army Corps** - Huang Hsu-ch'u | | | | |
| 45th Division | Wei Yun-sung | Lungchow | " | 12,000 |
| | | | Total | . . . . 72,000 |

Total Kwangtung-Kwangsi Forces - 153,000

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## Miscellaneous Units
(Nominally under National Government's Control)

Yunnan - Lung Yun, Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | Yunnan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | " | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Yunnanfu | " | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Kwangan | " | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-shun | Yunnanfu | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | Chaotung | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | " | 456 |
| | | | Total . . . . | 22,836 |

Kweichow - Mao Kuang-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Mao Kuang-hsiang | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | Total . . . . | 20,000 |

Sinkiang

Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army . . . . . 10,000

Szechwan

20th Army under Yang Sen

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Chuhsien | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | " | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

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Szechwan (continued)

21st Army under Liu Hsiang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | T'ang Shih-tsung | Ichang | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Shasi | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Fang-chow | Chungking | Szechwan | 15,000 |
| Border Def.Trps. | Pan Shao-tseng | Kweichow | Hupeh | 10,000 |
| Training Div. | Chang Tsai | Chungking | Szechwan | 5,000 |
| Ind. Division | Wang Chao-kw'ei | " | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | 54,000 |

24th Army under Liu Wen-hui

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Liu Wen-hui | Chengtu | Szechwan | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | Hsiang Chuan-i | " | " | 12,000 |
| 3rd " | Chang Ch'ing-p'in | " | " | 12,000 |
| 4th " | Lin Yung-keng | Shunking | " | 12,000 |
| 5th " | Ch'en Chung-shih | Kienchow | " | 12,000 |
| | | | | 60,000 |

28th Army under Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | Szechwan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | " | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Ch'en Shu-mung | Anyohsien | " | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 40,000 |

29th Army under T'ien Sung-yao

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | Szechwan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Heng | " | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tsang Hsien-tung | " | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Nai-ch'ang | " | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | " | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

Border Defense Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liu Tsung-hou | Suiting | Szechwan | 10,000 |

Total Szechwan Forces . . . . 224,000

Total Miscellaneous Units - 276,836

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(c) NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER DEFENSE FORCES -

Commander-in-Chief - Chang Hsueh-liang
Deputy Commanders - Chang Tso-hsiang
Wan Fu-lin

Liaoning

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12th | Ind. Brig. | Chang T'ing-shu | Chinchow | Liaoning | 10,000 |
| 19th | " " | Sun Te-chuan | " | " | 11,000 |
| 20th | " " | Chang Ching-wu | Changwu | " | 11,000 |
| 3rd | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Tungliao | " | 3,000 |
| 1 | Cav. Regt. | Yu Chih-shan | Shanchengtze | " | 1,500 |
| 2 | Inf. " | " | " | " | 3,500 |
| 4 | Engr. Bns. | Po Kuei-ling | Chinchow | " | 3,200 |
| 1 | Com. Detach. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | 44,000 |

First Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung (Peiping-Hankow & Peiping-Suiyuan Lines)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Ind. Brig. | Wang Yi-che | Nankow | Hopei | 9,000 |
| 10th | " " | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | Chahar | 10,000 |
| 11th | " " | Tung Ying-pin | Hsuanhua | " | 10,000 |
| 13th | " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Tingchow | Hopei | 11,000 |
| 14th | " " | Chen Kuang-chun | Paoting | " | 10,000 |
| 16th | " " | Miao Chen-lin | Peiping | " | 10,000 |
| 17th | " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Hwailu | " | 10,000 |
| 18th | " " | Tu Chi-wu | Peiping | " | 10,000 |
| 1st | Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Dolonor | Chahar | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Fu Chan-kuei | Shihkiachuang | Hopei | |
| | | | Tungkwanghsien | | 12,000 |
| 6th | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Ankwo | " | 8,000 |
| 7th | Ind.Art.Brig. | Ch'iao Fang | Peiping | " | 10,000 |
| 8th | " " " | Liu Han-tung | Tungchow | " | 10,000 |
| | Bodyguards | Liu To-ch'uan | Peiping | " | 9,000 |
| 1st | Art. Regt. | | " | | 6,000 |
| 1st | Engr. Bn. | | " | | 800 |
| | | | | | 139,800 |

Second Army Corps - Wang Shu-chang (Peiping-Liaoning & Tientsin-Pukow Lines)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8th | Ind. Brig. | Ting Hsi-ch'un | Tsangchow | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 9th | " " | Ho Chu-kuo | Shanhaikwan | " | 10,000 |
| 15th | " " | Yao Tung-fan | Tientsin | " | 10,000 |
| 29th | " " | Wang Yung-sheng | Yangliutsing | " | 11,000 |
| 30th | " " | Yu Chao-lin | Tientsin | " | 10,000 |
| 6th | Ind.Art.Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | Machang | " | 10,000 |
| 2nd | Art. Regt. | | " | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd | Engr. Bn. | | " | " | 800 |
| | | | | | 67,800 |

Total . . . . 251,600

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Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan (Now called 4th Army Corps)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37th Division | Feng Chih-an | Showyang | Shansi | 18,000 |
| 38th " | Chang Tze-chung | " | " | 18,000 |
| 1st Ind.Brig. | Pao Kang | Chinchow | " | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Jen-chieh | " | " | 5,000 |
| | | | | 46,000 |

Thirty-second Army - Shang Chen (Now called 3rd Army Corps)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 198th Brigade | | Shunteh | Hopei | 5,000 |
| 199th " | | " | " | 5,000 |
| | | | | 10,000 |
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Luan | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 67th " | Feng Peng-chu | Yangchuan | " | 4,000 |
| | | | | 14,000 |

Thirty-third Army - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | Niangtzekwan | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 69th " | Yang Cheng-yuan | Pingyang | " | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |

Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | Saratsi | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-fang | Taiku | Shansi | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |

Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | Yangchuan | Shansi | 10,000 |
| 73rd " | Fu Tso-yi | Fengchen | Suiyuan | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |

Fortieth Army - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Shen Ke | Chuyang | Hopei | 10,000 |
| 39th " | Pang Ping-hsun | Hokien | " | 20,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forty-first Army - Sun Tien-ying | | | | |
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Tsechow | Shansi | 36,000 |
| Railway Protection Army - | Sun Chu Yutze | | Shansi | 6,000 |
| Emergency Army - | Jung Hung-lu | Taiyuan & Tatung | | 12,000 |
| 84th Division | Kao Kwei-tze | Hantan | Hopei | 8,000 |

The designation of the Division under Kao Kwei-tze has been changed to the 84th.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cavalry Forces - Chao Cheng-show | | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | Suiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 12,000 |

Ten Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai
(21st to 30th)

Stationed at Suiyuan, Tatung, Taiyuan & Yutze. 8,000

Total former Kuominchun, Shansi-Suiyuan & Miscellaneous troops . . 242,000

Kirin

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind. Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | Muling | Kirin | 5,300 |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | Sansing | " | 8,000 |
| 25th " " | Chang Tso-chow | Wuchang | " | 5,200 |
| 26th " " | Hsing Chan-ching | Hailin | " | 7,000 |
| 28th " " | Ting Chao | " | " | 5,700 |
| 7th Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Yao-chen | Harbin | " | 4,000 |
| | | | Total | . . . . 35,200 |

Troops under Hsi Ch'ia

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Ind. Brig. | Su Te-ch'en | Changkiawan | 4,000 |
| 23rd " " | Li Kuei-lin | Kirin | 4,000 |
| 27th " " | Ki Hsing | Chientao | 6,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |

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Heilungkiang - Ma Chan-shan

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Inf. Brig. | Su Pin-wen | Keshan | Heilungkiang | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Wu Sung-lin | " | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Wang Nan-p'ing | Heiho | " | 6,000 |
| 1st | Ind. " | Yuan Chung-ku | Lintien | " | 5,000 |
| 1st | Cav. " | Ma Chan-shan | Hailun | " | 4,500 |
| 8th | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Cheng Chih-yuan | " | " | 6,000 |
| 55th | Ind.Art.Regt. | Shih Lan-pin | " | " | 3,500 |
| 2nd | Ind.Trans.Bn. | Tien Mei-sheng | " | " | 600 |
| 12th | Ind.Engr.Bn. | Liu Jung-chuan | " | " | 600 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 38,200 |

The 1st Independent Brigade under Yuan Chung-ku is a newly organized unit.

The designation of the 20th Independent Artillery Regiment has been changed to the 55th Independent Artillery Regiment under Shih Lan-pin.

Jehol - Tang Yu-lin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36th | Division | Tang Yu-lin | Jehol | Jehol | 24,000 |
| 31st | Ind. Brig. | Fu Chun | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| 9th | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Tsui Hsin-wu | Jehol | " | 6,000 |
| 10th | " " " | Shih Wen-hua | Lwanping | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | Total | . . . . 42,000 |

Troops under Chang Hai-peng (Present reports of Chang Hai-peng's allegiance are contradictory) - 6,000
Troops under Hsi Ch'ia- 14,000

Total Troops under Chang Hsueh-liang - 609,000

* * * *

TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, not including irregulars - 2,305,836

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## Narrative of Events

North Manchuria.

General Ma Chan-shan, the hero of North Manchuria, has succeeded in reorganizing some of his forces. He has announced his intention of fighting to the last man and of recapturing Tsitsihar from the Japanese. Chinese reports state that he now has 20,000 troops available.

The Japanese, who withdrew most of their troops from the North after the fall of Tsitsihar, probably with the idea of using them in the Chinchow drive, have again despatched a brigade from Mukden to reinforce Tsitsihar and to protect their line of communications along the Taonan Railway. It is reported that Chang Hai-peng has turned against his erstwhile allies, the Japanese, and is attempting to make a juncture with some of Ma's troops. Some of his units have interrupted traffic on the Taonan-Angangchi Railway at a point about 47 miles north of Taonan. The Japanese troops have suffered severely from the cold in North Manchuria and many cases of frostbite are reported. There are persistent reports that Jehol units have been despatched to aid Ma Chan-shan and that they have made a juncture with units of Chang Hai-peng's forces east of the Taonan Railway.

Chinchow.

The plainly evident Japanese policy of removing every vestige of Fengtien control showed itself again in a threat against Chinchow. On November 26th a reinforced brigade was sent east along the Peking-Mukden line and despite minor Chinese resistance reached almost to Tahushan by the 28th, when the troops were suddenly recalled and withdrawn to Hsinmin and Mukden. The Chinese claim that the determined stand taken by the United States when the news of the Japanese military action against Chinchow reached Washington caused the Japanese to withdraw. The Japanese military claim that an agreement had been reached with Chang Hsueh-liang for both sides to withdraw their troops from the area, the Chinese to withdraw south of Shanhaikuan. This agreement the Chinese vehemently deny, but to the interested observer it was patent that some negotiations between Chang and the Japanese were going on at the time. The Japanese now claim that the Chinese acted in bad faith in that they failed to withdraw their troops and that an attack on Chinchow is again probable. Other reasons for the Japanese withdrawal from the Chinchow area may have been the attitude of Ma Chan-shan who, according to reports, is endeavoring to recapture Tsitsihar, and threats on the Japanese long line of communications along the Taonan Railway by Jehol troops and Chang Hai-peng's forces.

Many Chinese also believe that the presence of foreign observers at Chinchow was a deterrent to a Japanese attack. This means that the observers who are there at the Chinese Government's request are probably in for a long cold winter. As long as there are Japanese troops within threatening distance of Chinchow the Chinese Government will request that the observers stay. The negotiations for a neutral zone are apparently falling through and the Chinese troops have already been instructed to resist any further Japanese advance. It is not believed however that such resistance will materially impede any determined Japanese attack. Japanese planes continue to make daily reconnaissance flights over the Chinchow area. It is quite probable that another drive on Chinchow will soon be started.

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Despite Japanese reports it can be definitely stated that there have been no threatening concentrations of Chinese troops in the Chinchow area. A map showing detailed Chinese dispositions in this area as of December 7th, compiled by Colonel Margetts, is forwarded herewith.

Japanese Troops in Manchuria.

A report from Mukden, compiled from Japanese sources, gives the strength of the Kwangtung Army in Manchuria as of December 4, 1931, as about 20,000 men. They consist of the 2nd Division, a mixed brigade from the 20th Korean Division, a mixed brigade of the 8th Hirosaki Division and 6 battalions of Railway Guards of about 800 men each. Each Railway Guard Battalion has one machine GUN company of four guns. The distribution as given by this report is as follows:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tsitsihar | 3 | infantry | battalions | from | the | 8th | Division |
| Chengchiatun | 3 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Kirin | 2 | " | " | " | " | 20th | " |
| Changchun | 3 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Mukden ) Liaoyang) | 8 | " | " | " | " | 2nd | " |
| Chuliho | 1 | " | " | | | ??? | |

The Railway Guard Battalions guard the South Manchuria Railway, the Taonan-Angangchi Railway and the Changchun-Kirin Railway.

In this report no mention is made of the location of artillery, cavalry and air service units. It is believed that there are at least thirteen battalions of artillery, two regiments of cavalry and six air squadrons in the Kwangtung Army. Previous reports account for only five Railway Guard Battalions. It is reported that the battalion sent to reinforce the Tientsin and Shanhaikuan garrisons on December 2nd belonged to the 77th Infantry. This regiment is part of the Korean Brigade in the Kwangtung Army.

North China.

Except for the Tientsin troubles there has been no recent military activity in North China. The Young Marshal received a telegram on December 5th from T. V. Soong stating that the negotiations for a neutral zone at Chinchow would probably fall through, and that another Japanese attack there was likely. This wire directed Chang Hsueh-liang to resist the Japanese as far as possible with the forces available. Another wire dated December 8th offered the use of two or more of Chiang Kai-shek's divisions to "preserve peace and order" in the North if needed. This is interpreted by the Marshal's advisers as meaning that these divisions are to replace Fengtien forces which may be sent North.

At Tientsin, firing again started up in the Chinese city on the night of November 26th and reached serious proportions. When some of the shots fell into the Japanese Concession, the troops there replied with machine gun and artillery fire. The firing abated during the night but the situation remained tense for several days. A landing party from Japanese warships at Tangku was rushed to Tientsin on the 27th to reinforce the garrison there. These reinforcements were replaced on December 2nd by three companies or about 450 men, reported to be part of the 77th Infantry. This

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reinforcement brings the total number of Japanese troops in Tientsin to about 1000 men. At the same time one company, about 150 strong, was also sent to reinforce the Japanese detachment at Shanhaikuan. On December 8th the Japanese Legation Guard at Peiping was reinforced by 36 men, bringing their total up to about 220 men.

It is reported from Chefoo that Liu Chen-nien has received a shipment of six anti-aircraft guns and 58 cases of ammunition for them from the Central Government.

Central China.

Chiang Kai-shek's move north seems to have again been postponed. Very little news of military activity has come out of Central China since the concentration of Chiang's troops in Northern Honan has been completed.

The provisional headquarters of the commanders-in-chief in Kiangsi, Honan and Hupeh have been abolished but the establishment of headquarters of pacification commissioners in their place immediately indicates no actual change in the functioning of the units. General Ho Ying-chin was first placed in charge of Kiangsi and that part of Hunan east of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Wuyuan in southern Anhwei and southwestern parts of Fukien, but on December 3rd the government accepted his resignation and replaced him with Chang Chao-chiu. As Pacification Commissioner for Honan, General Liu Chih will also be responsible for Shansi and western Anhwei. Ho Cheng-chun, the Pacification Commissioner for Hupeh, will also care for southern Shensi, northern Szechuan and northern Hunan.

Another paper change is the abolition of the headquarters of the commander-in-chief at Nanking and the establishment of a special office in Chiang Kai-shek's residence to take over all pending matters before the headquarters.

Communist-Bandits.

Reports of communist-bandit activities continue to come in daily. Mr. O. J. Todd, who has just returned from a trip of inspection to the Yangtze Valley, reports that the southern half of Kiangsi is practically all in the hands of communists now. Their activities in Hupeh are daily more menacing, extending to within 40 miles of Hankow. He states that it will be impossible to work on the repair of dikes west of Hankow unless some arrangement is made with the bandits there, and he can get no Chinese to venture in that direction to start negotiations.

At Juiking, the headquarters of the notorious Chu Mao was bombed and 200 bandits reported killed. Huichang in Kiangsi has been besieged and is calling for help. Plain-clothes bandits appeared in the Hsinchien district on November 25th but were repulsed. (See also report on conditions in the Yangtze Valley, No. 8156).

Yunnan.

Our consulate at Yunnanfu reports that eighteen carloads of rifles and small arms ammunition of French manufacture were delivered to the 10th Route Army on October 13th.

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Kansu.

The situation in Kansu is still far from settled. Ma Hung-pin, the former Chairman of Kansu ousted by Lei Ching-tien, has proclaimed himself Chairman of Ningsia and is moving his troops there. Ma Wen-che, the puppet Kansu Chairman set up by Lei Ching-tien is still in Lanchow. He is supported by Lei's troops and by Wu Pei-fu. Wu is said to have a Szechuan division moving on the way to Lanchow. Against this combination are Sun Yu-ju's 17th Shensi Division, Chen Kwei-chang's 13th Kansu Division, Ma Lin's 15th Kansu Division and Lu Ta-chang's 14th Kansu Division. These last forces are moving toward Lanchow from the east with the purpose of ousting Lei Ching-tien and his puppet, Ma Wen-che. None of the main forces have actually met as yet and it is doubted if any real fighting will occur.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

Parker G. Tenney
Captain, Field Artillery
Assistant Military Attache

W M

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Subject: Situation Report

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North Manchuria.

There has been little military action in North Manchuria during the period covered by this report. Ma Chan-shan's attitude is somewhat obscure. While he apparently refuses to negotiate directly with the Japanese, he still maintains liaison with Chang Ching-hui, who in turn is negotiating with the Japanese for the establishment of a Heilungkiang government. All reports point to the complete unification of Heilungkiang Province under a regime favorable to the Japanese within a comparatively short time.

South Manchuria.

The Japanese continue verbal onslaughts on Chinchow. It was announced several times that an ultimatum was to be served simultaneously on the Commanding Officer at Chinchow and Chang Hsueh-liang in Peiping by General Honjo and the local Japanese Chargé, directing the withdrawal of all Chinese troops within the wall within a certain time limit. So far this ultimatum has not been presented. Japanese reports now state that if the Chinese troops are not withdrawn by the first of the year, the ultimatum will then be issued.

Colonel Margetts and other foreign observers went from Chinchow to Mukden on December 19th and returned December 21st. General Honjo informed Colonel Margetts during an interview that he considered it vital to insist upon the withdrawal of Chinese forces within the Great Wall, and that if they were not withdrawn peacefully he would employ force.

Both the Chinese and Japanese accuse each other of aiding and abetting bandits, irregulars and plain-clothes troops to make attacks. Both are probably right.

On December 9th the Japanese gave an aerial bombing demonstration on the Yinkow Railway. This line is not open and no casualties were reported but the damage caused by the 200-lb. bombs the Japanese used was great. It is believed that this demonstration was for the sole purpose of showing the Chinese the effect of the heavy bombs and the ease with which the Peiping-Mukden Railway could be interrupted.

Tungliao was bombed again on December 16th by two groups of Japanese planes. The damage caused was quite considerable and many casualties were reported.

A co-ordinated drive to exterminate the bandits west of the South Manchuria Railway and north of Mukden has been started by the Japanese forces. This operation seems to be mainly in the hands of the Independent Mixed Brigade garrison under General Mori. Units of the 2nd Division will also assist. This operation is interpreted in some quarters as the clearing of the Japanese flanks prior to another move on Chinchow.

General Minami, the ex-Minister of War, will, according to Tokyo reports, shortly be appointed to a Manchurian post in which he will supervise all the Japanese organs there. He will co-ordinate the activities of the Kwangtung Army, the Government of the Kwangtung Leased Territory, the South Manchuria Railway, and the consulates.

From M/A, China Report No. 8171 December 23, 1931

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Tokyo reports indicate that it is intended further to reinforce the Manchurian troops. It is believed that another mixed brigade will soon be dispatched which may later be followed by a division.

It is also reported that the Panchan Lama will soon visit Mukden.

Communist Bandits.

Reports from Hankow state that the Communist Army has resumed activities in various directions about the city. It is reported that 2,000 men under Kung Ho-chung occupied Hsintien on the Wuchang-Changsha Railway, and assisted by deserting troops from General Yuan Ying's command they later invested Pucchi. In these towns and at Tsaoshih, Yangshen and Hwangan, the Soviet form of government is being enforced.

South China.

There are persistent reports of friction between the French and Chinese on the Kwangsi border. It is stated that French troops crossed the border in pursuit of rebels and communists. General Li Tsung-jen has ordered reinforcements to the border to prevent further encroachment by the French.

Kansu.

Kansu has again been pacified. Ma Hung-pin, backed by General Sun Wei-ju, has returned to Lanchow and is now acting provincial chairman. The forces of Lei Chung-tien and Ma Wen-chu have been "defeated" by Sun's 17th Shensi Division and by the combined Kansu units under Ma Hung-pin and Cheng Kuei-chang. Wu Pei-fu is now in Ningsia and the troops from Szechuan have been forced to return.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

Parker G. Tenney

Parker G. Tenney
Captain, Field Artillery
Assistant Military Attache

W M

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G-2 Report 6180

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CHINA (Military)

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1. Composition and Distribution of Forces

Note: The arrangement of the Situation Report has been changed in an attempt to indicate troops according to geographic divisions and allegiances.

(Northern Provinces)

HOPEI

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8th | Ind. Brig. | Ting Hsi-ch'un | Tsangchow | 10,000 |
| 9th | " " | Ho Chu-kwo | Shanhaikwan | 10,000 |
| 12th | " " | Chang T'ing-shu | Lwanchow | 10,000 |
| 13th | " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Tingchow | 11,000 |
| 14th | " " | Chen Kuan-chun | Paoting | 10,000 |
| 15th | " " | Yao Tung-fan | Tientsin | 10,000 |
| 16th | " " | Miao Chen-lin | Peiping | 10,000 |
| 17th | " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Hwailu | 10,000 |
| 18th | " " | Tu Chi-wu | Peiping | 10,000 |
| 19th | " " | Sun Te-chuan | Changli | 11,000 |
| 20th | " " | Chang Ching-wu | Tsienan | 11,000 |
| 29th | " " | Wang Yung-sheng | Machang | 11,000 |
| 30th | " " | Yu Chao-lin | Tientsin | 10,000 |
| 2nd | Cav. Div. | Fu Chan-kwei | Shihkiachuang & Tungkuanghsien | 12,000 |
| 6th | Ind. Cav. Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Ankwo | 8,000 |
| 6th | Ind. Art. Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | Machang | 10,000 |
| 7th | " " " | Ch'iao Fang | Peiping | 10,000 |
| 8th | " " " | Liu Han-tung | Tungchow | 10,000 |
| 4 | Engr. Bns. | Po Kwei-ling | Lwanchow | 3,200 |
| 1 | Com. Detach. | | " | 800 |
| | Bodyguards | Liu To-ch'uan | Peiping | 9,000 |
| | | | | 197,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

Thirty-second Army - Shang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 198th | Brigade | Shunteh | 5,000 |
| 199th | " | " | 5,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

Fortieth Army - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Shen Ke | Chuyang | 10,000 |
| 39th | " | Pang Ping-hsun | Hokien | 20,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |
| 84th | Division | Kao Kwei-tze | Hantan | 8,000 |
| | | | | 48,000 |
| | | | Total Troops in Hopei | 245,000 |

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## CHAHAR

### Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Ind. | Brig. | Wang Yi-che | Kwailai | 9,000 |
| 10th | " | " | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | 10,000 |
| 11th | " | " | Tung Ying-pin | Hsuanhua | 10,000 |
| | | | | | 29,000 |

### Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Cav. | Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Dolonor | 4,000 |

Total Troops in Chahar 33,000

## JEHOL

### Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

#### Tang Yu-lin's Troops

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36th | Division | | Tang Yu-lin | Jehol | 24,000 |
| 31st | Ind. | Brig. | Fu Chun | Lwanping | 6,000 |
| 9th | Ind. Cav. | Brig. | Tsui Hsin-wu | Jehol | 6,000 |
| 10th | " " | " | Shih Wen-hua | Lwanping | 6,000 |

Total Troops in Jehol 42,000

## SHANSI

### Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

#### Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37th | Division | | Feng Chih-an | Showyang | 18,000 * |
| 38th | " | | Chang Tze-chung | " | 18,000 * |
| 1st | Ind. | Brig. | Pao Kang | Chinchow | 5,000 * |
| 2nd | " | " | Chang Jen-chieh | " | 5,000 * |
| | | | | | 46,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units.

#### Thirty-third Army - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68th | Division | Li Fu-ying | Taiyuan | 10,000 |
| 69th | " | Yang Cheng-yuan | Pingyang | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |

#### Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66th | Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Luan | 10,000 |
| 67th | " | Feng Peng-chu | Yangchuan | 4,000 |
| 71st | " | Yang Yueh-fang | Taiku | 10,000 |
| | | | | 24,000 |

The 70th Division under Wang Ching-kuo, as listed under the above Army in previous Reports, is stationed at Saratsi in Suiyuan.

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SHANSI (continued)

Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 72nd | Division | Li Sheng-ta | Yangchuan | 10,000 |

The 73rd Division under Fu Tso-yi, as listed under the above Army in previous Reports, is stationed at Fengchen, Suiyuan.

Forty-first Army - Sun Tien-ying

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40th | Division | Sun Tien-ying | Tsechow | 36,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Railway Protection Army - Sun Chu | Yutze | 6,000 |
| Emergency Army - Jung Hung-lu | Taiyuan & Tatung | 12,000 |

Ten Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai
(21st to 30th)

| | |
|---|---|
| Stationed at Taiyuan, Yutze, Tatung & Suiyuan. | 8,000 |
| Total Troops in Shansi | 162,000 |

SUIYUAN

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70th | Division | Wang Ching-kuo | Saratsi | 10,000 |

Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73rd | Division | Fu Tso-yi | Fengchen | 10,000 |

Cavalry Forces - Chao Cheng-show

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | 6,000 |
| | | | | 12,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Troops in Suiyuan | 32,000 |

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SHANTUNG

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

Han Fu-chu's Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division | Sun Tung-hsuan | Tsingchow | 13,000 |
| 22nd " | Ku Liang-ming | Tsining | 9,000 |
| 29th " | Tsao Fu-lin | Tehchow | 11,000 |
| 74th " | Ch'iao Li-chih | Tsinan | 8,000 |
| 81st " | Chan Shu-tang | Ichow | 8,000 |
| 11th Cav.Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tsinan | 3,500 |
| Pistol " | Lei Tai-ping | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 56,500 |

Liu Chen-nien's Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | 30,000 |

Total Troops in Shantung 86,500

(Central Provinces)

KIANGSI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chow Kwang-yuan | Ningtu | 12,000 |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Kwangchang | 12,000 |
| 11th " | Lo Cho-ying | Nanchang | 12,000 |
| 14th " | Chen Cheng | Juiking | 10,000 |
| | | | 46,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Division | Chow Hung-yuan | Kanchow | 12,000 |
| 23rd " | Li Yun-chieh | Yungfeng | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Kwangchang | 12,000 |
| 28th " | Kung Pin-fan | Futien | 10,000 |
| 45th " | Wei Li-huang | Nanchang | 12,000 |
| 50th " | Yueh Shen | Iningchow | 12,000 |
| 52nd " | Han Te-chin | Changshu | 13,000 |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-lin | Tungku | 16,000 |
| 55th " | Juan Chao-chang | Lopinghsien | 12,000 |
| | | | 107,000 |

CHINA (Military)

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KIANGSI (continued)

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th | Division | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | 12,000 |
| 25th | " | Sun Lien-chung | Yungfeng | 18,000 * |
| 27th | " | Kao Shu-hsun | Nanfeng | 18,000 * |
| 43rd | " | Kuo Hua-tsung | Yungsin | 14,000 |
| 77th | " | Lo Lin | Pingsiang | 9,000 |
| 79th | " | Lu Hsiao-chen | Nanfeng | 8,000 |
| 4th | Cav. Div. | Kuan Shu-jen | Changshu | 6,000 |
| 36th | Ind. Brig. | Tai Yueh | Kweiki | 5,000 |
| | | | | 90,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units which surrendered to the Government.

Total Troops in Kiangsi 243,000

CHEKIANG

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd | Division | Yu Chi-shih | Hangchow | 14,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force<br>Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.<br>One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla | | | 10,000 |

Total Troops in Chekiang 24,000

HONAN

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Ku Chu-tung | Kaifeng | 14,000 |
| 1st | " | Hu Tsung-nan | " | 30,000 |
| 2nd | " | Lou Ching-yueh | Chengchow | 30,000 |
| 3rd | " | Chen Chi-cheng | Loyang | 30,000 |
| | Art. Brig. | Chin Wen-shih | Kaifeng | 4,000 |
| 1st | " Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | 3,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Li Yu-ching | " | 3,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | 3,000 |
| 4th | " " | Cheng Ya-nun | Kaifeng | 3,000 |
| 5th | " " | Li Shih-to | " | 3,000 |
| 6th | " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | | | 126,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HONAN (continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28th | Division | Li Mao-lin | Paofeng | 10,000 |
| 30th | " | Ma Hung-kwei | Hsuchang | 14,000 |
| 35th | " | Li Sze-sho | Kaifeng | 8,000 |
| 45th | " | Tai Ming-chuan | Shangcheng | 12,000 |
| 53rd | " | Li Yung-heng | Sinyang | 12,000 |
| 64th | " | Liu Mao-en | Tsinghwachen | 12,000 |
| 65th | " | Liu Chen-hua | Sinsiang | 12,000 |
| 72nd | " | Ma Chuan-liang | Yencheng | 8,000 |
| 80th | " | Wan Tien-tsung | Chowkiakow | 12,000 |
| 1st | Cav.Div. | Liu Feng-chi | " | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Li-sheng | Kweiteh | 10,000 |
| 1st | " Brig. | An Chun-tsai | Kaifeng | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Ma Teng-chiao | Linying | 5,000 |
| | | | | 125,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68th | Division | Chang Fang | Suichow | 12,000 |
| 75th | " | Sung Tien-tsai | Nanyang | 10,000 |
| 3rd | Ind.Brig. | Chen Ming-shen | Chumatien | 5,000 |
| 33rd | " " | Tang Sze-tung | Sinyang | 4,000 |
| | | | | 31,000 |

Total Troops in Honan 282,000

ANHWEI

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46th | Division | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Liuan | 14,000 |
| 47th | " | Tang Ching-shan | Pengpu | 14,000 |
| 57th | " | Li Sung-shan | Anking | 10,000 |
| | | | | 38,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Shih Chung-cheng | Pengpu | 4,000 |
| 5th | " " | Cheng Ting-chen | Luchow | 4,000 |
| | | | | 8,000 |

Total Troops in Anhwei 46,000

CHINA (Military)

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HUPEH

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th | Division | Hsu Ting-yao | Hankow | 20,000 |
| 9th | " | Chiang Ting-wen | " | 12,000 |
| 13th | " | Hsia Tou-yin | Kishui | 12,000 |
| | | | | 44,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26th | Division | Kuo Ju-tung | Hingkwo | 20,000 |
| 33rd | " | Ke Yun-lung | Hwangan | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chang Wan-hsin | Sientaochen | 14,000 |
| 44th | " | Hsiao Chih-chu | " | 10,000 |
| 48th | " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Hwangpei | 17,000 |
| 51st | " | Fan Shih-sheng | Hwayuan | 12,000 |
| 69th | " | Chao Kuan-ying | Anluhsien | 10,000 |
| | | | | 93,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th | Division | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | 10,000 |
| 30th | " | Li Ming-chung | Hwangpei | 12,000 * |
| 31st | " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Macheng | 12,000 * |
| 41st | " | Chang Chen-han | Hankow | 10,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Jung Chin-fang | Ichun | 7,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wu Chun-ping | Ichang | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | 5,000 |
| 5th | " " | Pan Shan-chai | Kishui | 4,000 |
| 8th | " " | Wang Kwang-chung | Ichun | 4,000 |
| | | | | 70,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units which surrendered to the Government.

Total Troops in Hupeh 207,000

SHENSI

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42nd | Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Pucheng | 10,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | 5,000 |
| | | | | 15,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Ma Ching-yuan | Sian | 14,000 |
| 68th | " | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | 10,000 |
| | | | | 24,000 |

Total Troops in Shensi 39,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSU

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Pukow | 12,000 |
| 7th " | Wang Chun | Hsuchow | 12,000 |
| 12th " | Li Shih-sheng | Haichow | 12,000 |
| 3rd Cav. Div. | Chang Chan-kwei | Fenghsien | 6,000 |
| | | | 42,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Division | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwaian | 12,000 * |
| 58th " | Chen Yueh-han | Tangshan | 10,000 |
| 60th " | Shen Kuang-han | Chinkiang | 10,000 |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-show | Nanking | 12,000 |
| 78th " | Chu Show-nien | Shanghai | 12,000 |
| 1st Ind.Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |
| 1st Cav. " | Chu Chang-te | Suining | 5,000 * |
| 2nd " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | 5,000 * |
| | | | 72,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units which surrendered to the Government.

Total Troops in Kiangsu 114,000

(Southern Provinces)

FUKIEN

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Shanghang | 8,000 | |
| 49th " | Chang Chen | Changchow | 12,000 | |
| 56th " | Liu Ho-ting | Yenping | 11,000 | |
| 1st Ind.Brig. | Ma Yu-kuang | Hweian | 2,500 | |
| 2nd " " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | 2,500 | |
| 18th " " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | 4,000 | |
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Futing | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Kutien | 4,000 | CONSTB.) |
| Training Regt. | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | 2,500 | |

Total Troops in Fukien 50,500

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KWANGTUNG - First Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Canton | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Jui-kwei | Swatow | 6,000 |
| 16th Division | Yang Ting-chung | Canton | 10,000 |
| Gar.Brig. | Chen Kuang-han | " | 5,000 |
| 2nd Ind. " | Wu Chien-hsiung | Yingtak | 6,000 |
| | | | 33,000 |

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Li Cheng-chiu | West River Area | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Huang Hsi | " " " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | | " " " | 6,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Chang Mei-hsin | Weichow | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Chang Ta | " | 6,000 |
| 6th " | | Shaklung | 6,000 |

3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Huang Ting-chen | Meihsien | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Huang Che-wen | Chaochow | 6,000 |

Total Troops in Kwangtung 81,000

KWANGSI - Fourth Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

4th Army Corps - Chang Fa-kuei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Huang Hao-lin | Poseh | 10,000 |
| 12th " | Wu Ch'i-wei | Liuchow | 10,000 |

7th Army Corps - Liao Yen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Division | Liao Yen | Liuchow | 10,000 |
| 21st " | Han Tsai-feng | Poseh | 10,000 |

8th Army Corps - Li Ping-hsien

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Division | Li Ping-hsien | Kweilin | 10,000 |
| 24th " | T'an Lien-fang | " | 10,000 |

15th Army Corps - Huang Hsu-ch'u

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45th Division | Wei Yun-sung | Lungchow | 12,000 |

Total Troops in Kwangsi 72,000

CHINA (Military)

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HUNAN

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11th | Division | Chang Ying | Hengchow | 10,000 |
| 12th | " | Yuan Ying | Yochow | 12,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Tung-yuan | Changsha | 10,000 |
| 16th | " | Peng Wei-jen | " | 10,000 |
| 19th | " | Li Chueh | Pingkiang | 12,000 |
| 31st | " | T'ao Kuang | Changsha | 8,000 |
| 32nd | " | Chen Kuang-chung | Hengchow | 10,000 |
| 34th | " | Chen Chu-chen | Shenchow | 10,000 |

Total Troops in Hunan 82,000

KWEICHOW

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Mao Kuang-hsiang | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |

Total Troops in Kweichow 20,000

YUNNAN

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Yunnanfu | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Kwangan | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-shun | Yunnanfu | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | Chaotung | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 456 |

Total Troops in Yunnan 22,836

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

(Western Provinces)

**SINKIANG**

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army. | | 10,000 |

**CHINGHAI**

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cav. Div. | Ma Lin | Sining | 5,000 |

**KANSU**

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Division | Sun Yu-ju | Lanchow | 12,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Ma Hung-pin | Suchow | 12,000 |
| 8th " | Lei Chung-tien | | |
| 9th " | Ma Pu-fang | Pingfan | 5,000 |
| 13th " | Ch'en Kuei-chang | Lanchow | 6,000 |
| 14th " | Lu Ta-ch'ang | Titaochow | 6,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

The 8th Division under Lei Chung-tien has been defeated and disarmed by the 17th Division and other Kansu forces.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Troops in Kansu | 41,000 |

**SZECHWAN**

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Suining | 8,000 |
| 36th " | Lo Tse-chow | Shunking | 10,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

20th Army - Yang Sen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Chuhsien | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | " | 10,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SZECHWAN (continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

21st Army - Liu Hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | T'ang Shih-tsung | Ichang (Hupeh) | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Shasi " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Fang-chow | Chungking | 15,000 |
| Border Def.Trps. | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow (Hupeh) | 10,000 |
| Training Div. | Chang Tsai | Chungking | 5,000 |
| Ind. Division | Wang Chao-kw'ei | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 54,000 |

24th Army - Liu Wen-hui

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Liu Wen-hui | Chengtu | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | Hsiang Chuan-i | " | 12,000 |
| 3rd " | Chang Ch'ing-p'in | " | 12,000 |
| 4th " | Liu Yung-keng | Shunking | 12,000 |
| 5th " | Chen Chung-shih | Kienchow | 12,000 |
| | | | 60,000 |

28th Army - Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Ch'en Shu-nung | Anyohsien | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |

29th Army - Tien Sung-yao

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Heng | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tsang Hsien-tung | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Nai-ch'ang | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

Border Defense Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Liu Tsung-hou | Suiting | 10,000 |
| | | | 224,000 |

Total Szechwan Troops 242,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

## Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria)

### LIAONING

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Ichow | 3,000 | |
| 1 Cav. Regt. | Yu Chih-shan | Shanchengtze | 1,500 | |
| 2 Inf. " | " | " | 3,500 | |
| | | | 8,000 | |
| | Chang Hai-peng | Taonan | 6,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Liaoning | | 14,000 |

### KIRIN

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind. Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | Muling | 5,300 | |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | Sansing | 8,000 | |
| 25th " " | Chang Tso-chow | Wuchang | 5,200 | |
| 26th " " | Hsing Chan-ching | Hailin | 7,000 | |
| 28th " " | Ting Chao | " | 5,700 | |
| 7th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Yao-chen | Harbin | 4,000 | |
| | | | 35,200 | |

#### Troops under Hsi Ch'ia

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Ind. Brig. | Su Te-ch'en | Changkiawan | 4,000 | |
| 23rd " " | Li Kuei-lin | Kirin | 4,000 | |
| 27th " " | Ki Hsing | Chientao | 6,000 | |
| | | | 14,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Kirin | | 49,200 |

### HEILUNGKIANG

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Inf. Brig. | Su Pin-wen | Keshan | 6,000 | |
| 2nd " " | Wu Sung-lin | " | 6,000 | |
| 3rd " " | Wang Nan-p'ing | Heiho | 6,000 | |
| 1st Ind. " | Yuan Chung-ku | Lintien | 5,000 | |
| 1st Cav. " | Ma Chan-shan | Hailun | 4,500 | |
| 8th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Cheng Chih-yuan | " | 6,000 | |
| 55th " Art. Regt. | Shih Lan-pin | " | 3,500 | |
| 2nd " Trans. Bn. | Tien Kuei-sheng | " | 600 | |
| 12th " Engr. Bn. | Liu Jung-chuan | " | 600 | |
| | | Total Troops in Heilungkiang | | 38,200 |

Total Troops in Three Eastern Provinces - 101,400

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

## RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang | 226,000 |
| Jehol Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 42,000 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 246,000 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek | 272,000 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 486,500 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops | 153,000 |
| Central Government Troops | 445,500 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control | 310,836 |
| Troops in Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) | 101,400 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, not including irregulars - | 2,283,236 |

Air Forces

The First Air Squadron, consisting of 12 airplanes, is stationed at Nanyuan, Hopei.

The Second Air Squadron, number of airplanes unknown, is stationed in Kiangsi.

The Third Air Squadron, number of airplanes unknown, is stationed at Hangchow, Chekiang.

The Fourth Air Squadron, number of airplanes unknown, is stationed in Kiangsi.

The Fifth Air Squadron, number of airplanes unknown, is stationed at Kaifeng, Honan.

These units are all loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

2. North Manchuria.

Very little military activity was carried on in North Manchuria during the past two weeks. At present the Japanese are making no further efforts to exert military pressure on Ma Chan-shan but are content to hold on and rely on negotiations through Chang Ching-hui to consolidate their position. The bulk of their forces has been withdrawn south to participate in the concentration against the "bandits" in the Liao River region.

3. South Manchuria.

On December 23rd the much heralded Japanese drive against bandits in South Manchuria began in earnest. This was evidenced by the movement of a Japanese column along the Yingkow-Kowpangtze Railway and Japanese activity in the direction of Tungliao. At the same time news of the despatch of reinforcements from Japan was received. With the arrival of detachments from Korea and Japan in Mukden, Dairen and Tientsin on the 26th and 27th, the full power of the Japanese push to clear out the last stronghold of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in Manchuria was revealed.

It is now evident that during this period negotiations for the evacuation of Chinchow were going on in Peiping between the Young Marshal and Mr. Yano, the Japanese Chargé. A Japanese news agency despatch from Peiping states that on December 25th Chang Hsueh-liang told the Japanese Chargé that despite Nanking's orders to hold Chinchow he was going to withdraw voluntarily. On December 28th orders were actually issued for the complete withdrawal of all Fengtien forces to the south of the Wall.

The movement started on December 29th from Chinchow and by midnight of January 2nd, the 12th and 19th Brigades which had been stationed in that area had been moved to stations south of the Wall. The 3rd Cavalry Brigade which was in the Tahushan-Tungliao area was reported to have started its withdrawal on December 30th. As the Japanese had reached Kowpangtze by that time it was impossible for this force to utilize the Peking-Mukden Railway. Reports have been current that the loyalty of Tang Yu-lin, Governor of Jehol, to the Young Marshal was questionable and that Tang would not permit any Fengtien troops to move through his domain. The line of retreat of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade seems to be cut. There probably are numerous other smaller bodies of Chinese troops who will find themselves likewise cut off. During this movement the Japanese followed closely upon the heels of the retreating columns and are now in complete possession of the Peking-Mukden Railway line north of Shanhaikuan.

During the retreat on December 30th the commanding officer of the Japanese flotilla near Shanhaikuan indicated to the local Chinese commander that his ships were there to protect Japanese residents and that he hoped that neither they nor the Japanese garrison would be harmed. He also asked that this information be repeated to the commanding officer of troops at Chinchow. As a result the Chinese decided not to permit any of their troop trains to stop at Shanhaikuan during the retreat despite the fact that this was a railway section terminus.

Japanese forces in Manchuria have been steadily increased by increments of various sizes from Korea and Japan until at present it is estimated that there are over 25,000 Japanese regular troops in Manchuria. On December 27th a large detachment left Seoul for Mukden in two groups, and

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on December 26th the Murai Brigade arrived in Dairen by transports. In addition the Japanese garrison at Tientsin was also reinforced on December 26th and 27th.

4. North China.

Reinforcements of infantry and artillery numbering about 1700 were added to the Japanese garrison at Tientsin on December 26th and 27th, making the total force there about 2700 men. The Japanese stated that this reinforcement was purely a precautionary measure and that they did not contemplate any offensive action unless provoked.

With the Japanese military surrounding his Manchurian forces with a ring of steel and a hostile national government at his back, Chang Hsueh-liang was forced into negotiations with the Japanese Foreign Office representative for a peaceful withdrawal inside the Wall. While the Nanking Government was vehemently urging him to resist Japanese aggression, no assistance of any kind was rendered him. Chang felt that were he to become involved in a military way with the Japanese, malcontents in his rear such as Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang and Han Fu-chu could be counted upon to menace his rear.

Reports are now current to the effect that Han Fu-chu has been gathering rolling stock on the Tsin-Pu line with the object of moving on Tientsin.

5. Central China.

Right on the heels of the formation of the new government in Nanking comes mutterings of a new coalition which is manifesting opposition to the Southern rule. Headed by Generals Ho Cheng-chun and Yang Hu-cheng of Hupeh and Shensi, a movement has been started by a number of military leaders nominally with the object of forming a nine-province mutual defense league, namely, Honan, Shensi, Kansu, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Hunan, Anhwei and Chekiang. The real purpose of this coalition however is believed to be an attempt to consolidate the adherents of Chiang Kai-shek. The radical reforms being attempted by the present Central administration has made these militarists fear for their spheres of influence and active military opposition to the new government is likely to crop up at any time.

6. Nanking Air Units.

Information has just been received as to the new locations of Nanking Government air units. It is believed that the new distribution was made by Chiang Kai-shek with the object of keeping these units out of the hands of the new Central Government.

The 1st Squadron consisting of eight planes is located at Nanyuan Airdrome, about 15 miles south of Peiping. The 2nd Squadron, number of planes unknown, is in Kiangsi. The 3rd Squadron is stationed at Hangchow, Chekiang. The 4th Squadron is in Kiangsi. The 5th Squadron is divided between Kaifeng, Honan, and Pengpu, Anhwei. There are rumors that the 4th Squadron is shortly to be sent north to the Nanyuan Airdrome at Peiping.

N E Margetts

Nelson E. Margetts
Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

W M

Report

2657-1

6180

SPECIAL CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

FEB 19

2657-1-276

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WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 16 1932

1. North Manchuria.

With the fall of Chinchow, Ma Chan-shan has definitely accepted the olive branch held out to him by Chang Ching-hui, who has proclaimed himself Governor of Heilungchiang. Ma will probably take over the Tsitsihar region with his forces and work under Chang. Most of the Japanese troops were withdrawn from the north to assist in the concentration against the Chinese forces east of the Liao River. Tsitsihar is quiet and peaceful with business going on about as usual. There are many rumors again however of Russian concentrations in Siberia but it is not believed that any movements by large Russian units have been made since the Japanese occupation.

Hsi Chia, the Japanese-backed Governor of Kirin, is making efforts to drive out the loyal Kirin Government at Pinchow. Chang Tso-chow, the son of Chang Tso-hsiang, is the acting head of the loyal government. The Japanese are actively assisting Hsi with airplanes, and Yushu and Pinchow have both been bombed from the air. Chang Ching-hui has sent representatives from Harbin to try to mediate between the two opposing factions.

2. South Manchuria.

The apparently peaceful and almost bloodless Japanese occupation of the areas west of the Liao River was suddenly brought to a halt. Chinese remnants and partisans either made abrupt attacks on Japanese detachments or resisted their advance at Tahushan, Chinsi, Hsinlintun, and other points in the area on January 10th and 11th. The Japanese had a number of casualties particularly at Tahushan and Hsinlintun. As a result the Japanese detachments along the Peking-Mukden Railway from Chinchow to Shanhaikwan were recalled for concentration on January 13th and a determined effort is now being made to clear the area of all remaining armed bodies of Chinese. This task might well prove formidable and lead to long drawn out guerilla warfare were it not for the shortage of ammunition among the Chinese and the difficulty in their getting replacements. The Chinese units engaged are probably some units of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, partisans and a "Volunteer Corps" which seems to have been newly organized on the ground.

There are reports that the Japanese intend to push their advance westward into Jehol but it is not believed that they will move very far from the railway lines on account of the difficulties in keeping up a long line of communications across country. The mountainous terrain would render the line particularly vulnerable to raids by small partisan groups.

Tang Yu-lin, the Governor of Jehol, is reported by many sources as being anti-Chang Hsueh-liang and favorable to the Japanese. It is believed, however, that he would resist any invasion of his domain. A portion of Tang's numerous family has already been sent to Peiping for safety.

The Young Emperor is now reported to be at Mukden where it is said he is being groomed to become either Emperor or President of Manchuria on Chinese New Year's Day (February 6, 1932). According to these reports the three Japanese aided governors, Chang Ching-hui of Heilungchiang, Hsi Chia of Kirin, and Tsang Shih-yi of Fengtien, will serve under and support him. These reports further say that in the event a republic is formed, Tsang Shih-yi will be the premier.

From M/A, China Report No. 8191 January 20, 1932

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

Chang Hai-peng arrived in Mukden on January 17th from Tsenan and was given a cordial reception by the Japanese authorities. Apparently he has executed another volte-face and is now again hand in glove with the Japanese. He is reported to have called on the Young Emperor immediately after his arrival.

3. North China.

The 12th, 19th and 20th Chinese Brigades which were withdrawn from Chinchow are now in the Lanchow area southwest of Chinwangtao. There were some rumors of a mutiny which was quickly suppressed among a small number of these troops.

Chang Hsueh-liang has issued instructions for stringent economy in military expenditures in order to eke out the slim revenues. He is also contemplating a reduction of about 20% in the number of troops in each of his units for reasons of economy. This last economy however will also require a considerable outlay as each discharged soldier and officer must be paid and given the fare to his home.

Fengtien troops in the Peiping-Tientsin area were prepared to evacuate in the direction of Kalgan in the event the Japanese took over the Peiping-Tientsin area. Food supplies had been contracted for and a portion has already been delivered to and is stored at Kalgan.

The Japanese withdrew the reinforcements which were sent down from Manchuria and landed in Tientsin about November 27th. This force consisting of about a battalion of infantry was sent up to rejoin their units north of Shanhaikwan on January 13th.

In Shantung, Han Fu-chu has taken over the Central Government tax collecting offices and is retaining the revenues. Han also sent men to take over these functions in the Chefoo district but Liu Chen-nien refused to recognize them and is putting in his own men also with the idea of retaining the revenue. They have never been very friendly and this means additional bad blood between the two. Han Fu-chu would like to oust Liu Chen-nien and replace him with his very good friend Shih Yu-san.

After prolonged negotiations Han Fu-chu has succeeded in incorporating the bandit troops of Liu Kuei-tang and Kuo Ma-feng into his Third Route Army. These bandits have been operating in southeastern Shantung for many months. They have been formed into a brigade and sent to Kaotang and Tengyi, west of Tsinan and north of the Yellow River, for station.

As a result of an article allegedly insulting the Japanese Emperor in the Tsingtao "Min Kuo Jih Pao", the Japanese residents there attacked the newspaper office on January 12th, destroying and damaging machinery and set fire to the Kuomintang Headquarters. The Japanese war vessels in the harbor landed several hundred marines and restored order. These were withdrawn next day.

Wu Pei-fu, fresh from his Kansu venture, arrived at Paotow, accompanied by a small bodyguard, on January 15th. It is understood that Yen Hsi-shan will meet him at Tatung. Marshal Chang has also sent representatives to meet Wu and is preparing quarters for him in Peiping.

CHINA (Military)

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4. Central China.

No military movements of importance transpired in Central China during the period covered by this report. About 3000 of Sun Tien-ying's troops which had been stationed in southeast Shansi suddenly decided to change pastures and moved into Honan. Lu Chien-hua's troops in Honan disarmed some of these troops and permitted others to cross the Yellow River where they will probably join bandit gangs.

A detachment of Szechwanese troops under Wang Yu-pang is reported to have occupied Hweihsien in southeastern Kansu, driving out Ma Jung-lu's troops.

5. South China.

It is reported in the Chinese press that Chen Chi-tang is sending one Cantonese division to Kiangsi for communist suppression.

6. Communist-Bandits.

The communist-bandit threat at Hankow has lessened to some extent by the withdrawal of these troops from Huangpei, 20 miles north of Hankow. The Reds there, reported to be 20,000 strong, have split into two groups, one moving north toward Huangan and one proceeding south and west with the apparent object of crossing the Yangtze.

A late Hankow report states that according to an investigation just completed by the Hupeh Provincial Government, out of the 68 districts which make up the province of Hupeh, 56 were overrun by bandits and communists during the last two years. The damage done by these desperadoes during this period is appalling. 164,551 people were killed by the bandits, about 78,000 persons were carried away for ransom and 946,000 people are reported missing. More than 310,000 houses were burned and destroyed by the outlaws. The total amount of property damage is estimated at $477,037,880.00.

In Kiangsi the communists are still masters of almost the entire southern half of the province. The limits of their north line are Ningtu, Hsingkow and Taho. The government troops opposing them hold the line Pinghsiang, Kian and Kuanchang.

A portion of Sun Lien-chung's 25th and 26th Divisions which were stationed at Ningtu, Kiangsi, turned over to the Reds under the leadership of Sun's Chief of Staff during Sun Lien-chung's absence. The loyal troops in these units retreated to Kuanchang where they were reorganized and sent to Tingchow, Fukien. The 59th Division under Chang Ying has been ordered to Kiangsi to replace them.

A Reuter despatch from Nanking just received states that communist troops are threatening Nahchang, Kiangsi. Red troops advanced on January 15th to the gates of the city and engaged the Nanchang troops. The situation was touch and go for a while but the communists were finally repulsed and withdrew.

N E Margetts

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1 Legation
1 File

JAN. 29TH, 1932.

PEIPING

TUNGCHOW

TSINGHAI

TSIENAN

YUNGPING

SHANHAIKWAN

CHANGLI

LWANCHOW

9TH BRIG. (10.000)

19TH BRIG. (11.000)

20TH BRIG (11.000)

12TH BRIG (10.000)

30TH BRIG. (9.000)

LANGFANG

TIENTSIN

15TH BRIG (7.000)

29TH BRIG (7500)

YANGLIUTSING

TSINGHAI

MACHANG

8TH BRIG (5.000)

6TH CAV. BRIG. (3.000)

ANKWO

TUNGCHOW

TSANGHOW

6TH BRIG

TSINGSING

SHIHKIACHWANG

5TH CAV. BRIG.

(9.500)

14TH BRIG.

TING

PEIYUAN

18TH BRIG (9500)

SIYUAN

7TH F.A. BRIG. (LESS 1 REGT.) (4.000)

HWANGSSU

2 REGT. MARSHALLS BODYGUARD (1.500)

1 REGT. " (2.500)

1 CAV. REGT. " DISMOUNTED (1.500)

8TH H.A. BRIG. (3.000)

PEIPING

1ST ENGR. REGT. (1.800)

TUNGCHOW

NANYUAN

6TH BRIG. (3.000)

1 REGT. A (1500)

FENGTIEN TROOPS SOUTH OF WALL

TOTAL 37.0

FENGTIEN TROOPS IN AND AROUND PEI

TOTAL

G-2 Report

6180

NO OBJECTION TO PUBLICATION IN SERVICE JOURNALS.

2 Encs

MAR 11

2657-D-276

CHINA (Military) 4-1

WAR DEPARTMENT

Subject: Situation Report

1. **Composition and Distribution of Forces**

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 9 1932

(Northern Provinces)

**HOPEI** - Wang Shu-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Ind. Brig. | Wang Yi-che | Tsingho | 9,000 | |
| 8th | " " | Ting Hsi-ch'un | Machang | 10,000 | |
| 9th | " " | Ho Chu-kuo | Shanhaikuan | 10,000 | |
| 12th | " " | Chang T'ing-shu | Lwanchow | 10,000 | |
| 13th | " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Tingchow | 9,500 | |
| 14th | " " | Chen Kuan-chun | Paoting | 9,500 | |
| 15th | " " | Yao Tung-fan | Tientsin | 7,000 | |
| 16th | " " | Miao Chen-lin | Peiping | 9,000 | |
| 17th | " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Tsingsing | 9,500 | |
| 18th | " " | Tu Chi-wu | Peiping | 9,500 | |
| 19th | " " | Sun Te-chuan | Changli | 11,000 | |
| 20th | " " | Chang Ching-wu | Tsiemun | 11,000 | |
| 29th | " " | Wang Yung-sheng | Yangliutsing | 7,500 | |
| 30th | " " | Yu Chao-lin | Langfang | 9,500 | |
| 2nd | Cav. Div. | Fu Chan-kwei | Shihkiachuang | 8,000 | |
| 6th | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Ankwo | 3,000 | |
| 6th | Ind.Art.Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | Tsinghai | 4,000 | |
| 7th | " " " | Ch'iao Fang | Peiping | 5,500 | |
| 8th | " " " | Liu Han-tung | Tungchow | 3,000 | |
| 1st | Engr. Regt. | Po Kuei-ling | Peiping | 3,000 | |
| 1 | Com. Detach. | Tu Cheng | " | 1,800 | |
| | Bodyguards | Liu To-ch'uan | " | 9,000 | |
| | | | | 169,300 | |

The 4 Engineer Battalions as listed in the last Report have been reorganized as the 1st Engineer Regiment under Po Kuei-ling.

Thirty-second Army - Shang Chen

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 198th | Brigade | Huang Kuang-hua | Shunteh | 5,000 | |
| 199th | " | Kao Hung-wen | " | 5,000 | |
| | | | | 10,000 | |
| | | | | | 179,300 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

Fortieth Army - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Shen Ke | Chuyang | 9,000 | |
| 39th | " | Pang Ping-hsun | Hokien | 20,000 | |
| | | | | 29,000 | |
| 84th | Division | Kao Kwei-tze | Hantan | 8,000 | |
| | | | | | 37,000 |
| | | | Total Troops in Hopei | | 216,300 |

From M/A. China Report No. 8200 February 3, 1932.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

CHAHAR - Liu Yi-fei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th | Ind. Brig. | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | 9,000 |
| 11th | " " | Tung Ying-pin | Hsuanhua | 9,000 |
| | | | | 18,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Dolonor | 4,000 |

Total Troops in Chahar 22,000

JEHOL - Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of Provincial Government

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

Tang Yu-lin's Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36th | Division | Tang Yu-lin | Jehol | 24,000 |
| 31st | Ind. Brig. | Fu Chun | Lwanping | 6,000 |
| 9th | Ind. Cav. Brig. | Tsui Hsin-wu | Jehol | 6,000 |
| 10th | " " " | Shih Wen-hua | Lwanping | 6,000 |

Total Troops in Jehol 42,000

SHANSI - Hsu Yung-chang

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37th | Division | Feng Chih-an | Showyang | 15,000 * |
| 38th | " | Chang Tze-chung | " | 15,000 * |
| 1st | Ind. Brig. | Pao Kang | Chinchow | 5,000 * |
| 2nd | " " | Chang Jen-chieh | " | 5,000 * |
| | | | | 40,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units

Thirty-third Army - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68th | Division | Li Fu-ying | Taiyuan | 10,000 |
| 69th | " | Yang Cheng-yuan | Pingyang | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |

Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66th | Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Luan | 10,000 |
| 67th | " | Feng Peng-chu | Yangchuan | 4,000 |
| 71st | " | Yang Yueh-fang | Taiku | 10,000 |
| | | | | 24,000 |



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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

**SHANSI** (continued)

Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 72nd | Division | Li Sheng-ta | Yangchuan | 10,000 |

Forty-first Army - Sun Tien-ying

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40th | Division | Sun Tien-ying | Tsechow | 30,000 |

Railway Protection Army - Sun Chu

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Brigade | Meng Hsien-chi | Taiyuan | 3,000 |
| 2nd | " | Ma Yun-show | Yutze | 3,000 |

Emergency Army - Jung Hung-lu

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Brigade | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " | Chow Yuan-chien | Tatung | 6,000 |

Ten Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai
(21st to 30th)

| | |
|---|---|
| Stationed at Taiyuan, Yutze, Tatung & Suiyuan | 8,000 |
| Total Troops in Shansi | 150,000 |

**SUIYUAN** - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70th | Division | Wang Ching-kuo | Saratsi | 10,000 |

Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73rd | Division | Fu Tso-yi | Fengchen | 10,000 |

Cavalry Army - Chao Cheng-show

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " | Lu Ju-yi | Fengchen | 4,000 |
| 3rd | " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | 4,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Suiyuan | | 32,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Han Fu-chu's Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division | Sun Tung-hsuan | Tsingchow | 13,000 |
| 22nd " | Ku Liang-ming | Yenchow | 9,000 |
| 29th " | Tsao Fu-lin | Tehchow | 11,000 |
| 74th " | Ch'iao Li-chih | Tsinan | 8,000 |
| 81st " | Chan Shu-tang | Ichow | 8,000 |
| 11th Cav.Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tsinan | 3,500 |
| Pistol " | Lei Tai-ping | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 56,500 |

Liu Chen-nien's Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | 30,000 |

Total Troops in Shantung 86,500

(Central Provinces)

KIANGSI - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chow Kwang-yuan | Nanfeng | 12,000 |
| 6th " | Chao Kuan-tao | Fuchow | 12,000 |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Kwangchang | 12,000 |
| 9th " | Chiang Ting-wen | Nanfeng | 12,000 |
| 11th " | Lo Cho-ying | Nanchang | 12,000 |
| 14th " | Chen Cheng | Juiking | 10,000 |
| | | | 70,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd Division | Li Yun-chieh | Kwangchang | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | " | 12,000 |
| 28th " | Kung Pin-fan | Futien | 10,000 |
| 45th " | Wei Li-huang | Shihcheng | 12,000 |
| 50th " | Yueh Shen | Kwangchang | 12,000 |
| 52nd " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Changshu | 13,000 |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-lin | Tungku | 16,000 |
| 55th " | Juan Chao-chang | Lopinghsien | 12,000 |
| | | | 95,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSI (continued)

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | 12,000 |
| 43rd " | Liu Shao-hsien | Yungsin | 14,000 |
| 59th " | Chang Ying | Kwangchang | 10,000 |
| 77th " | Lo Lin | Pingsiang | 9,000 |
| 79th " | Lu Hsiao-chen | Nanfeng | 8,000 |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Khan Shu-jen | Changshu | 6,000 |
| 36th Ind. Brig. | Tai Yueh | Kweiki | 5,000 |
| | | | 64,000 |

The 59th Division under Chang Ying is the old 11th Division which has been transfered to Kwangchang from Hengchow, Hunan.

Total Troops in Kiangsi 229,000

CHEKIANG - Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Division | Chow Hung-yuan | Hangchow | 12,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | |
|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force ) | |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn. ) | 10,000 |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla ) | |

Total Troops in Chekiang 22,000

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Kaifeng | 30,000 |
| 2nd " | Lou Ching-yueh | Chengchow | 30,000 |
| 3rd " | Chen Chi-cheng | Loyang | 30,000 |
| 12th " | Li Shih-sheng | Huangchuan | 12,000 |
| Art. Brig. | Chin Wen-shih | Kaifeng | 4,000 |
| 1st " Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | 3,000 |
| 4th " " | Cheng Ya-mun | Kaifeng | 3,000 |
| 5th " " | Li Shih-to | " | 3,000 |
| 6th " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 124,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HONAN (continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Division | Li Mao-lin | Paofeng | 10,000 |
| 30th " | Ma Hung-kwei | Hsuchang | 14,000 |
| 35th " | Li Sze-sho | Kaifeng | 8,000 |
| 45th " | Tai Ming-chuan | Shangcheng | 12,000 |
| 53rd " | Li Yung-heng | Sinyang | 12,000 |
| 64th " | Liu Mao-en | Nanyang | 12,000 |
| 65th " | Liu Chen-hua | " | 12,000 |
| 72nd " | Ma Chuan-liang | Yencheng | 8,000 |
| 80th " | Wan Tien-tsung | Chowkiakow | 12,000 |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Liu Feng-chi | Sihsien | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Li-sheng | Kweiteh | 10,000 |
| 1st " Brig. | An Chun-tsai | Kaifeng | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Ma Teng-chiao | Linying | 5,000 |
| | | | 125,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58th Division | Chen Yueh-han | Shangcheng | 10,000 |
| 68th " | Chang Fang | Sinyang | 12,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Sihsien | 10,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Chen Ming-shen | Chumatien | 5,000 |
| 33rd " " | Tang Sze-tung | Sinyang | 4,000 |
| | | | 41,000 |

Total Troops in Honan 290,000

ANHWEI - Chen Tiao-yuan, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Liuan | 14,000 |
| 47th " | Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang | Pengpu | 14,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | Anking | 10,000 |
| | | | 38,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Shih Chung-cheng | Pengpu | 4,000 |
| 5th " " | Cheng Ting-chen | Luchow | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |

Total Troops in Anhwei 46,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HUPEH - Ho Cheng-chun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th | Division | Hsu Ting-yao | Hankow | 20,000 |
| 13th | " | Wan Yueh-huang | Hwangpei | 12,000 |
| 89th | " | Chien Ta-chun | Hankow | 10,000 |
| | | | | 42,000 |

The 89th Division under Chien Ta-chun is a newly organized unit.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26th | Division | Kuo Ju-tung | Hingkwo | 20,000 |
| 34th | " | Chang Wan-hsin | Sientaochen | 14,000 |
| 44th | " | Hsiao Chih-chu | " | 10,000 |
| 48th | " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Hwangpei | 17,000 |
| 51st | " | Pan Shih-sheng | Hwayuan | 12,000 |
| 69th | " | Wang Yi-chung | Wuchang | 10,000 |
| | | | | 83,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th | Division | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | 10,000 |
| 30th | " | Li Ming-chung | Hwangpei | 12,000 * |
| 31st | " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Macheng | 12,000 * |
| 33rd | " | Ke Yun-lung | Hwangan | 10,000 * |
| 41st | " | Chang Chen-han | Hankow | 10,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Jung Chin-fang | Ichun | 7,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wu Chun-ping | Ichang | 6,000 |
| 37th | " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | 5,000 |
| 38th | " " | Pan Shan-chai | Kishui | 4,000 |
| 8th | " " | Wang Kwangchung | Ichun | 4,000 |
| | | | | 80,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units which surrendered to the Government.

The 37th and 38th Independent Brigades under Liu Pei-hsu and Pan Shan-chai are the old 2nd and 5th Independent Brigades.

Total Troops in Hupeh 205,000

SHENSI - Yang Hu-cheng, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42nd | Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Pucheng | 10,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | 5,000 |
| | | | | 15,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Ma Ching-yuan | Sian | 14,000 |
| 68th | " | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | 10,000 |
| | | | | 24,000 |

Total Troops in Shensi 39,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSU - Ku Chu-tung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Wang Chun | Hsuchow | 12,000 |
| 87th " | Lou Ching-yueh | Nanking | 14,000 |
| 88th " | Yu Chi-shih | Shanghai | 14,000 |
| 3rd Cav. Div. | Chang Chan-kwei | Fenghsien | 6,000 |
| | | | 46,000 |

The 87th Division under Lou Ching-yueh is the old 1st Division commanded by Ku Chu-tung, as listed under Honan in the last Report.

The 88th Division under Yu Chi-shih is the old 2nd Division, as listed under Chekiang in the last Report.

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Division | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwaian | 12,000 * |
| 60th " | Shen Kuang-han | Chinkiang | 10,000 |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-show | Shanghai | 12,000 |
| 78th " | Chu Show-nien | " | 12,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |
| 1st Cav. " | Chu Chang-te | Suining | 5,000 * |
| 2nd " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | 5,000 * |
| | | | 62,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units which surrendered to the Central Government.

Total Troops in Kiangsu 108,000

(Southern Provinces)

FUKIEN - Fang Sheng-tao, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Shanghang | 8,000 |
| 25th " | Sun Lien-chung | Tingchow | 18,000 |
| 27th " | Kao Shu-hsun | " | 18,000 |
| 49th " | Chang Chen | Changchow | 12,000 |
| 56th " | Liu Ho-ting | Foochow | 11,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Ma Yu-kuang | Hweian | 2,500 |
| 2nd " " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | 2,500 |
| 18th " " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | 4,000 |
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Futing | 4,000 (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Kutien | 4,000 CONSTB.) |
| Training Regt. | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | 2,500 |

Total Troops in Fukien 86,500

Three or four thousand troops of the 25th and 27th Divisions under Sun Lien-chung and Kao Shu-hsun (old Kuominchun units) are reported to have mutinied last December in Kiangsi and to have joined the communist-bandits, and remnants of these units have since been transfered to Tingchow for reorganization.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KWANGTUNG - First Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Canton | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Jui-kwei | Swatow | 6,000 |
| 16th Division | Yang Ting-chung | Canton | 10,000 |
| Gar.Brig. | Chen Kuang-han | " | 5,000 |
| 2nd Ind. " | Wu Chien-hsiung | Yingtak | 6,000 |
| | | | 33,000 |

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Li Cheng-chiu | West River Area | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Huang Hsi | " " " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | | " " " | 6,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Chang Mei-hsin | Weichow | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Chang Ta | " | 6,000 |
| 6th " | | Shaklung | 6,000 |

3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Huang Ting-chen | Swatow | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Huang Che-wen | Yingtak | 6,000 |

Total Troops in Kwangtung 81,000

KWANGSI - Fourth Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

4th Army Corps - Chang Fa-kuei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Huang Hao-lin | Chuanchow | 10,000 |
| 12th " | Wu Ch'i-wei | " | 10,000 |

7th Army Corps - Liao Yen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Division | Liao Yen | Liuchow | 10,000 |
| 21st " | Han Tsai-feng | Poseh | 10,000 |

8th Army Corps - Li Ping-hsien

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Division | Li Ping-hsien | Kweilin | 10,000 |
| 24th " | T'an Lien-fang | " | 10,000 |

15th Army Corps - Huang Hsu-ch'u

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45th Division | Wei Yun-sung | Lungchow | 12,000 |

Total Troops in Kwangsi 72,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12th | Division | Yuan Ying | Yochow | 12,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Tung-yuan | Changsha | 10,000 |
| 16th | " | Peng Wei-jen | Linying | 10,000 |
| 19th | " | Li Chueh | Changteh | 12,000 |
| 34th | " | Chen Chu-chen | Shenchow | 10,000 |
| 62nd | " | T'ao Kuang | Pingkiang | 8,000 |
| 63rd | " | Chen Kuang-chung | Chalin | 10,000 |

Total Troops in Hunan 72,000

The 62nd and 63rd Divisions under T'ao Kuang and Chen Kuang-chung are the old 31st and 32nd Divisions.

KWEICHOW - Mao Kuang-hsiang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Mao Kuang-hsiang | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |

Total Troops in Kweichow 20,000

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Yunnanfu | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Kwangan | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-shun | Yunnanfu | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | Chaotung | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 456 |

Total Troops in Yunnan 22,836

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

(Western Provinces)

SINKIANG - Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army. | | 10,000 |

CHINGHAI - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Cav. Div. Ma Lin | Sining | 5,000 |

KANSU - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Division | Sun Yu-ju | Lanchow | 12,000 |
| 11th Ind. Brig. | Shih Ying-hsiu | Chingning | 4,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

The 11th Independent Brigade under Shih Ying-hsiu has been organized in Shensi and is now stationed at Chingning.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Ma Hung-pin | Suchow | 12,000 |
| 9th " | Ma Pu-fang | Pingfan | 5,000 |
| 13th " | Ch'en Kwei-chang | Lanchow | 6,000 |
| 14th " | Lu Ta-ch'ang | Titaochow | 6,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Troops in Kansu | 41,000 |

SZECHWAN - Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Suining | 8,000 |
| 36th " | Lo Tze-chow | Shunking | 10,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

20th Army - Yang Sen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Chuhsien | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | " | 10,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

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SZECHWAN (continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

21st Army - Liu Hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | T'ang Shih-tsung | Ichang (Hupeh) | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Shasi " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Fang-chow | Chungking | 15,000 |
| Border Def. Trps. | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow (Hupeh) | 10,000 |
| Training Div. | Chang Tsai | Chungking | 5,000 |
| Ind. Division | Wang Chao-kw'ei | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 54,000 |

24th Army - Liu Wen-hui

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Liu Wen-hui | Chengtu | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | Hsiang Chuan-i | " | 12,000 |
| 3rd " | Chang Ch'ing-p'in | " | 12,000 |
| 4th " | Liu Yung-keng | Shunking | 12,000 |
| 5th " | Chen Chung-shih | Kienchow | 12,000 |
| | | | 60,000 |

28th Army - Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Ch'en Shu-nung | Anyohsien | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |

29th Army - Tien Sung-yao

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Heng | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tsang Hsien-tung | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Nai-ch'ang | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

Border Defense Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Liu Tsung-hou | Suiting | 10,000 |
| | | | 224,000 |

Total Szechwan Troops 242,000

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## Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria)

### LIAONING

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Ichow | 3,000 | |
| 1 Cav. Regt. | Yu Chih-shan | Shanchengtze | 1,500 | |
| 2 Inf. " | " | " | 3,500 | |
| | | | 8,000 | |
| | Chang Hai-peng | Taonan | 6,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Liaoning | | 14,000 |

### KIRIN

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind. Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | Suifen | 5,300 | |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | Harbin | 8,000 | |
| 25th " " | Chang Tso-chow | " | 5,200 | |
| 26th " " | Hsing Chan-ching | " | 7,000 | |
| 28th " " | Ting Chao | " | 5,700 | |
| 7th Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Yao-chen | " | 4,000 | |
| | | | 35,200 | |

#### Troops under Hsi Ch'ia

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Ind. Brig. | Su Te-ch'en | Changkiawan | 4,000 | |
| 23rd " " | Li Kuei-lin | Yushuting | 4,000 | |
| 27th " " | Ki Hsing | Chientao | 6,000 | |
| | | | 14,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Kirin | | 49,200 |

### HEILUNGKIANG

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Inf. Brig. | Su Pin-wen | Hulan | 6,000 | |
| 2nd " " | Wu Sung-lin | Keshan | 6,000 | |
| 3rd " " | Wang Nan-p'ing | Heiho | 6,000 | |
| 1st Ind. " | Yuan Chung-ku | Lintien | 5,000 | |
| 1st Cav. " | Ma Chan-shan | Hailun | 4,500 | |
| 8th Ind.Cav.Brig. | Cheng Chih-yuan | Tsitsihar | 6,000 | |
| 55th " Art.Regt. | Shih Lan-pin | Hailun | 3,500 | |
| 2nd " Trans. Bn. | Tien Kuei-sheng | " | 600 | |
| 12th " Engr. Bn. | Liu Jung-chuan | " | 600 | |
| | | Total Troops in Heilungkiang | | 38,200 |

Total Troops in Three Eastern Provinces - 101,400

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## RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang | 197,300 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 223,000 |
| Jehol Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 42,000 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 86,500 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek | 294,000 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 382,000 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops | 153,000 |
| Central Government Troops | 455,500 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control | 310,836 |
| Troops in Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) | 101,400 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, not including irregulars - | 2,245,536 |

Air Forces

The First and Second Air Squadrons have been transfered to Chengchow, Honan.

The Third Air Squadron is stationed at Hangchow, Chekiang.

The Fourth Air Squadron is reported to have been transfered to Chengchow, Honan.

The Fifth Air Squadron is stationed at Kaifeng, Honan.

The Sixth Air Squadron under Huang Yu-p'ei is now at Nanking and Shanghai.

These units are all loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

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NARRATIVE OF EVENTS

North Manchuria.

The 8th Cavalry Brigade of Ma Chan-shan's troops under Chang Chi-yuan has entered Tsitsihar. There are still a number of Japanese troops in and about the city. Ma is now called the Governor of Heilungchiang by the Japanese and he seems to be content to work under their control. Ma has also declared himself neutral in the present fight for the control of the Harbin area.

The fight for the mastery of Kirin has moved northwest. Hsi Chia's vigorous attack on the loyal Kirin troops pushed them up towards Harbin. The Harbin militarists, consisting of Ting Chao, Li Tu, and Hsing Chan-ching, fearing for their bacon, have combined with the remnants of the Pinchow troops to resist Hsi's further advance. Chang Ching-hui appears to have dropped out of his commanding position at Harbin and Ting Chao has superseded him. Negotiations between the Chinese in control of Harbin and Hsi Chia carried on for a few days and then broke down. It is believed that the fine Japanese hand of Colonel Doihara, now heading the Japanese military mission at Harbin, was instrumental in keeping the Chinese apart.

Taking as an excuse that fighting in the vicinity of Harbin would endanger Japanese nationals there, General Honjo ordered the 2nd Division to move on Harbin. The 3rd Brigade under Major General Hasebe moved out of Changchun on the 30th. The bridge crossing the Sungari was damaged by Chinese troops to impede the Japanese advance north. The Chinese Eastern Railway staff have also been unwilling to cooperate with the Japanese and have further delayed the movement. However some Japanese units were despatched by motor truck and permission to use the railway being obtained or coerced, a small Japanese force reached the outskirts of Harbin on the 31st and a clash occurred. A Tokyo report states that the Japanese lost 21 killed and 38 injured in the battle. They are now waiting for reinforcements and it is expected they will enter Harbin on February 3rd. Hsi Chia's forces have been drawn off and the fight appears to be between the 2nd Japanese Division and the Chinese Harbin units.

South Manchuria.

The guerilla warfare in South Manchuria continues unabated. Kow-pangtze and Tahushan have been threatened by Chinese irregulars several times and the threats caused a readjustment of the Japanese forces. On the morning of the 25th a train from Chinchow guarded by Japanese was attacked at Talingho. The Japanese suffered slight casualties.

In many cases the tracks of the Peking-Mukden Railway have been torn up by Chinese irregulars, particularly between Suichung and Hsincheng, and Hsincheng and Nuerho. Japanese naval units have been sent to Hulutao and Suichung.

Reports from Tokyo state that there are only six Japanese brigades acting in Manchuria, this in addition to the six battalions of Railway Guards. Newspaper reports of operations name a total of ten Japanese brigade commanders. While some of these may command units of the Railway Guards there is an evident discrepancy. The Chinese also maintain that the 19th Division is in Manchuria. This is not borne out by Japanese reports.

A late Tokyo report states that a censorship has just been placed on all news of Japanese troop movements and news of repair and construction on the C.E.R.

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North China.

This region has been remarkably quiet during the period covered by this report. The Young Marshal's position has been strengthened considerably with the return of Chiang Kai-shek. A sketch showing the latest dispositions of his troops is appended.

The 1st Air Squadron which had been stationed at Nanyuan was ordered to Chengchow and left on January 30th.

Wu Pei-fu arrived in Peiping on February 1st and is the guest of Chang Hsueh-liang. His bodyguard of about 1200 are being quartered outside the city. They show the signs of their long trek from Szechuan, through Kansu and Ningsia.

At Chefoo, Liu Chien-nien is making preparations to resist any Japanese military activity. Two Japanese war vessels are in the harbor and the situation is reported as being tense.

Central China.

Shanghai. After a series of minor clashes between Chinese and Japanese civilians at Shanghai which resulted in fatalities on both sides, the Japanese Consul General, Mr. Murai, on January 20th presented five demands on the Chinese Municipal Government. These demands included suppression of the anti-Japanese movement and immediate dissolution of all anti-Japanese organizations. Admiral Shiozawa, commanding the Japanese forces at Shanghai, supplemented these demands with a statement to the Chinese authorities to the effect that if the Consul General's demands were not complied with, appropriate military action would be taken.

On January 27th the Japanese Consul General delivered an ultimatum to the Mayor of Shanghai demanding a definite reply to the Japanese demands by 6:00 p.m. of the 28th. On the 28th Mr. Murai announced officially that the Chinese had accepted the demands and that he had replied that the Chinese action was satisfactory. He also stated however that if the Chinese were not sincere in carrying out their promises to dissolve the anti-Japanese organizations, the Japanese would take the steps necessary to enforce their demands without any further notice.

The Japanese forces had been augmented in the meantime by the arrival of five additional war vessels including an aircraft carrier. These vessels landed a detachment of about 500 marines on January 25th, making a total of about 2000 Japanese troops at Shanghai. The Chinese troops in the vicinity of Shanghai consisted of the 78th Division (19th Route Army) under Chu Show-nien and a portion of the 88th Division under Ku Chu-tung, a total of about 15,000 troops.

In view of the tense situation the Shanghai Municipal Council declared a state of emergency existed on January 28th. This declaration resulted in the appointment of a committee consisting of the Chairman of the Municipal Council, the Commanding Officer of the Shanghai Volunteer Force, and the senior officer of each foreign force in Shanghai, to care for the defense of the Settlement. The Shanghai Volunteer Force was mobilized at 3:30 p.m. on the 28th. This force consists of about 1800 troops of all arms.

At 11:55 p.m. on the 28th the Japanese troops moved into the Chapei district. The North Station was taken without incident but strong resistance was met in other parts of the district. A report from a Chinese source states that the Japanese commander had delivered an ultimatum to the Chinese

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authorities an hour before action started, demanding that Chinese troops be removed from the Chapei district. The reply being unsatisfactory, action started at once. The Japanese soon discovered that the resistance was much stronger than had been anticipated and early on the morning of the 29th brought into play the naval bombers. These dropped bombs on the North Station which had been evacuated by the Japanese and on other parts of Chapei. The fighting continued throughout the 29th. Fires caused by the bombs and others alleged to have been set by the Japanese broke out in several parts of Chapei. Casualties on both sides must have been heavy. A Reuter report states that 17 truck loads of Japanese dead were removed from the fighting area. The casualties among the Chinese civil population living in the crowded Chapei district must have been appalling. The property loss is incalculable. Early reports that the Woosung forts had been bombarded on January 29th were later found to be untrue.

Under pressure of the various foreign consuls, an armistice was arranged to take effect at 8:00 p.m. on January 29th. Sporadic firing continued however, both sides claiming that the other had attacked first. An attempt to establish a neutral zone between the fighting forces has also fallen through so far.

The Japanese evidently underestimated the resistance the Chinese would put up. Much to their chagrin they were definitely pushed out of Chapei. They are now occupying a salient east of and paralleling the Woosung railway in addition to their regular defense area in the Settlement. There are persistent reports to the effect that four Japanese planes were brought down by Chinese rifle fire.

The strength of the forces now at Shanghai or vicinity are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chinese | - 78th Division | 12,000 |
| | 88th " | 14,000 |
| | 61st " | 12,000 |
| Japanese | - About 2000 naval troops | |
| | 4000 reservists | |
| British | - 2300 | |
| | 600 en route from Hongkong | |
| American | - 4th Marines | - 1200 |
| | " | - 1000 en route from Manila |
| | 31st Infantry | - 1110 " " " " |
| French | - 1050 troops | |
| | 450 (1 Bn) en route from Saigon | |
| Shanghai Volunteer Corps | - 1800 | |

The Japanese have the following naval vessels in the Shanghai-Nanking area: 12 cruisers, 32 destroyers, 2 gunboats, 2 aircraft carriers and one seaplane tender. An authoritative report states that one peace strength Japanese division is on the way to Shanghai or Nanking.

Large movements of Chinese troops from Honan to Nanking are reported but few organizations have been mentioned. The 4th Air Squadron was ordered from Chengchow to Nanking. It is also reported that the 3rd Division of the National Guard is being mobilized at Nanking to entrain for Shanghai.

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A minor clash between Japanese and Chinese troops at Nanking on the night of February 1st brought about a small bombardment from the Japanese war vessels there. About 20 shells were fired on the Chinese forts on Lion Hill. The Chinese did not return the fire. On February 2nd Japanese landed marines and occupied Tungtai Hill, slightly upriver from Hsia Kuan. A Japanese aircraft carrier is expected at Nanking soon.

At Hankow the situation is considered grave primarily on account of communist activity. It is feared that the government troops there may turn over to the communists at any moment. An index of the seriousness of the situation is that the local consular body held a meeting to discuss the advisability of evacuating all foreigners. The 69th Division under Wang I-chun has been ordered from Kwang Shui, Hupeh, to the Wuhan area in order to allay the communist danger.

South China.

A tense situation prevails at Swatow where the Japanese have demanded the closing down of a newspaper for alleged insult to the Japanese Emperor. Japanese marines have been landed and 5000 Chinese troops have been brought into the city. A clash is likely to occur at any time.

Chinese reports state that Chang Hui-chang is sending the 4th and 5th Canton Air Squadrons to Shanghai at the request of Sun Fo. These squadrons are commanded by Hu Chen-hsiung, and are reported to be leaving Canton on February 2nd. This report further states that Chang Fa-kuei's "Ironsides" entered Hunan on February 1st and are marching north.

Kansu.

A Kuo Min News Agency despatch dated January 23rd states that hostilities have broken out in southern Kansu between the Kansu troops under Ma Ting-hsien and Szechuan units attached to the 28th Army under General Teng Hsi-hou, reports a telegram from Lanchow, provincial capital of Kansu.

General Yang Hu-cheng, Chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government and concurrently Director of the Sian Pacification Headquarters, has issued orders to the Kansu troops to suspend fighting and await peaceful settlement.

At the same time, the units under General Ma Hung-pin, Defence Commissioner of the Kanchow-Liangchow-Suchow Border, have clashed with the division under General Ma Pu-fang on account of a dispute over garrison posts. The situation at Liangchow is considered to be serious. In view of the insubordination of the units under General Ma Pu-fang, General Ma Hung-pin has tendered his resignation.

Reporting on the situation to the Central authorities, General Yang Hu-cheng in a telegram states that the 2nd Division under General Huang Ying attached to the 28th Army under General Teng Hsi-hou, besides occupying Wenhsien and Wutu, strategic points in southern Kansu, has also taken Hweihsien, Chenghsien, Lihsien and Siho and is now approaching Tienshui, all in southern Kansu. In response to the petitions of the people of southern Kansu requesting the despatch of troops to halt the invasion of the Szechuan units, General Yang has already sent a part of his forces to Tienshui. Should the rebels still continue their drive, he will resort to military force in resisting the invasion, General Yang says.

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Communist Bandits.

The Japanese aggression has lent impetus to the activities of the communist-bandit organizations. In Kiangsi, Fukien and Human the bandits are becoming increasingly active.

On January 29th a large force of communists from Red Lake attacked the outskirts of Hanyang, near Hankow. The situation was critical for a time. Some of the government troops refused to fight the attackers. Reinforcements were rushed from Hankow and the situation eased. Five American residents of Hanyang were evacuated to Hankow.

A Chinese despatch from Changsha states that 8000 communists attempted to cross the border into Human but were met and severely defeated by government troops. The communists are now in full retreat.

Captain Charles Baker, an American citizen who was captured by bandits on the Upper Yangtze on January 16th, is still in their hands. It is reported that the bandits have notified the authorities that negotiations for his release must be carried on with the "Hupeh Soviet Government".

Note: As this report is closing (February 3rd), a report has been received stating that the Woosung forts are being bombarded by Japanese warships. The Japanese are putting a landing party ashore under cover of their fire.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

Parker G. Tenney
Captain, Field Artillery,
Assistant Military Attache.

W M

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G-2 Report

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MAR 16 1932

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RECEIVED G-2 W. D. MAR 14 1932

General.

Due to the Japanese aggression at Shanghai, China's many warlords seem at long last to be combining forces and co-operating with each other against the common enemy. Nowhere now is heard a voice dissenting from the government's plan for determined resistance to Japan.

Under the cover of a strong censorship of information regarding defense plans and movements, troops are being moved in North, Central and South China. Work on munitions is being resumed at arsenals located in North and Central China.

An important military conference was held February 6th at Pukow at which a policy of firm and protracted opposition to Japanese aggression was adopted. A plan drawn up is reported to provide for the division of the country into four main military areas. According to this, Generals Chen Chi-tang and Pai Chung-hsi are to take full responsibility for the southwestern area, Chang Hsueh-liang and Hsu Yung-chang (or Yen Hsi-shan) shall be responsible for the northern area, Feng Yu-hsiang and Han Fu-chu are to undertake the defense of the eastern coastal area, and Ho Ying-ching and Chen Ming-shu are to take care of the southeastern area. General Chiang Kai-shek will be made Commander-in-Chief. (A report received to-day from Nanking says that the Central Government now divides the operation area into 3 divisions, namely, (1) The Three Eastern Provinces under Wu Pei-fu and Feng Yu-hsiang, (2) Kiangsu and Chekiang as well as along the coast under Chiang Kai-shek and Ho Ying-chin and (3) Kwangtung and its vicinity under Chen Chi-tang and Pai Chung-hsi.)

Regardless of personal feelings, there appears to be no serious danger of any of the warlords turning upon each other during the period of the present situation vis-a-vis Japan. In view of the inflamed state of public opinion it is believed none would risk the resulting opprobrium that would attach to his name.

North Manchuria.

The clash on January 31st between the Japanese van-guard under Major General Hasebe and Ting Chao's men south of Harbin at Shuangchengpu seems to have been in the nature of a serious setback to the Japanese. According to Mukden reports, reinforcements sent in motor trucks in turn sustained heavy attacks before arriving at Shuangchengpu. On the 3rd the main body of Tamon's 2nd Division cautiously advanced toward Harbin. Opposing it were the combined forces of General Li Tu, commander-in-chief of the Kirin Self-Defense Army, and those of General Ting Chao, commander of the railway guards of the C.E.R., totalling,according to Japanese reports, 11,000 men. These forces had little or no artillery and insufficient ammunition for lengthy resistance. After a little fighting they retreated and the Japanese entered Harbin February 5th, taking full control. Tu and Chao are supposed to have fled to Hulan where they are reported to be preparing to carry on guerrilla warfare.

During these operations the attitude of Ma Chan-shan was the cause of considerable speculation. On the 13th a message was reported received from him announcing the junction of his forces with those of Li Tu's and Ting Chao's for an attack on the Japanese. However latter advices report him as having called on Tamon on February 7th. A photo attached to this report showing Ma, Tamon, and Doihara together during this call would

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seem reliable evidence of his present alliance with the Japanese. Later reports from our Consul-General at Mukden state that Hsi Chia and Chang Chung-hui are now at the latter place awaiting Ma's arrival there to-day (February 18) after which they with Tsang Shih-yi, Japanese Governor of Fengtien, are to confer regarding the organization of a "highest Northeastern Political Council" and the independence of Manchuria and Mongolia from the Chinese Central Government.

The American Consul-General at Harbin states his belief that the Japanese 2nd Division probably will remain in the vicinity of Harbin for some time although orders for the early withdrawal of heavy artillery detailed from the Imperial Bodyguard Division and the 13th Division and the medical corps detachments from the 1st and 4th Divisions have been given. He further reports that the Japanese are enlarging the Harbin airdrome.

It is believed that the military situation in this area is stabilized and that aside from some probable guerrillawarfare no important developments will take place in the near future unless the Japanese extend their military operations beyond Harbin. Events with regard to the latter are indicated by a report from our Harbin Consul-General, which states that the Soviets apparently fear a Japanese invasion of Vladivostok as civilians are leaving there in large numbers and the place is being prepared for a siege.

South Manchuria.

The widespread guerrilla warfare waged against the Japanese between Mukden and Shanhaikuan appears to have died down, probably due to lack of ammunition supplies and also to better organized counter measures on the part of the Japanese. The success of the Japanese in suppressing this guerrilla warfare may be more apparent than actual due to the fact that the events at Shanghai far overshadow less important news from Manchuria.

500 Japanese troops are reported to have been sent from Chinchow to Wanchiatun, 5 miles outside the Wall, and also that they are preparing a large airdrome beside the railroad tracks at Suichunghsien.

North China.

The quietness of this region has been disturbed but not broken by a considerable troop movement which is not yet completed and details of which are obscured by the censorship imposed. It is fairly evident, however, that doubtful troops such as the Chinese 12th Northeastern Brigade and 13th Field Artillery are being withdrawn from Luanchow to the vicinity of Peiping, while better class troops are being sent from the latter place to the Tientsin-Tangku area. In general it can be stated that Chang Hsueh-liang's troops continue to guard the Peking-Mukden Railroad from Shanhaikuan to Peiping and the Tsin-Pu south to Machang but with slightly heavier concentrations in the Tangku-Tientsin-Peiping area. The 8th N.E. Brigade has been moved from Tsangchow to the Tangku-Luanchow area. The 8th Heavy Artillery has left Tungchow for Tangku and the 16th Northeastern Brigade has been sent from Peiping to Yanliuch'ing, the first station on the Tsin-Pu south of Tientsin.

Railway officials of the P.M.R. at Tientsin report that all rolling stock not in actual use has been sent from the Shanhaikuan-Tientsin section to the vicinity of Peiping for use on the Ping-Han line. This, it is believed, is for the purpose of moving Marshal Chang's troops at Shihchia-chuang into the Peiping area.

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Shansi troops (70th and 71st Division) are reported to be under order to move down to Shihchiachuang to take over the defense of the line from the latter place to Tsangchow on the Tsin-Pu railroad but have not moved at this writing. Feng Yu-hsiang's troops (the 29th Army) under Sun Che-yuan are reported moving down to Hwailu from Showyang.

The arsenal at Taiyuanfu is reported to be resuming the manufacture of munitions. This arsenal is the only large arsenal immediately available as that at Shanghai is producing little output due to conditions there, that at Hanyang was damaged by the floods, and that at Mukden is in the hands of the Japanese. Unless its output is of better quality than that turned out for the war against Chiang Kai-shek in 1930, the Taiyuan arsenal does not offer much by way of contribution to the common cause.

The communities in Tientsin and Peiping are nervous about the recent provocative attitude of the Japanese troops stationed thereat. Maneuvers or demonstrations have been held in the streets of Tientsin and also in Peiping outside the Legation Quarter, including parading on the Tartar Wall in the southeast corner of the city.

The Chefoo area is quiet but similarly nervous, as is indicated by the departure for Tientsin concessions of most of the families of officials. Our Consul-General at Chefoo reports that Liu Chen-nien has commandeered trucks, carts, and mules to move military stores 50 miles inland to a small walled town which he apparently plans to use as his base in the event of an attack by the Japanese. All outward signs of anti-Japanese activities have been suppressed at the injunction of the Japanese officer commanding the four destroyers lying off that city, but the boycott continues.

Han Fu-chu's troops appear to be concentrating along the Tsin-Pu line mainly in Tsinan and the area south. Some reports state that he has reinforced the troops in the vicinity of Tsingtao although this is doubtful. All available rolling stock has been concentrated in the interior. The arsenal at Techow is reported soon to resume operations.

In case of a declaration of war it is believed that Han will oppose the Japanese at Tsingtao while Liu will face them toward the north and protect the railroad. The animosity between these two will be put aside temporarily, it is believed, if a real Japanese threat develops.

Reports of troops of Yen and Feng entering Jehol via the Hsifengkou Pass have not been confirmed nor has the Japanese report that the 9th M.M. Brigade under General Ho Chu-kuo is to be moved from Shanhaikuan to Changli. Neither of these reports is credited.

Fearful of Japanese landings along the coast near or at Haichow, a concentration of troops is being made. Liu Chih's 2nd Honan Division is reported to be under orders to proceed there from the Sinyang-Kwangchow region where they recently were sent against bandits as part of this concentration but no news has been received of its departure. Shang Chen s are reported moving from Shuntefu (Hopei) to Hsinhsiang (Honan). None of these movements has been confirmed but come from fairly reliable sources.

Central China.

In spite of repeated attacks, bombardments, and aerial bombings by the Japanese of Chapei, the Chinese troops there have not been dislodged and in several instances have actually improved their positions. The Woosung forts, in every respect far from modern, have also been subjected to what was

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supposed were overwhelming bombardments from warships and airplanes. In spite of repeated Japanese announcements that they had been captured or were about to be captured, the Chinese Nationalist flag still flies over them and they still reply, though feebly, and indications are that but one gun remains undamaged.

At Woosungchen, on the north bank of Woosung creek, the Japanese advance composed of detachments of the 9th and 12th Divisions has been held up and on the 13th an attack in some force successfully repelled. The Chinese claimed a great victory which stung the Japanese to issue a communique to the effect that their troops merely had retired upon completing their reconnaissance. The truth probably lies somewhere between. Incidentally, in comparing the statements issued by each side, those of the Chinese would seem understandingly, if grossly, exaggerated while those of the Japanese may be classed as downright childish.

The upshot of the land attacks on Chapei and Woosungchen resulted in a definite reverse for the Japanese who probably were glad to take advantage of the truce arranged to evacuate women, children, and wounded from the Chapei district, to redistribute their forces and await reinforcements from Japan. It was during this period that the German teaching staff of the Sino-German College were evacuated from the Woosung area to Shanghai. Professor Stubel, who served during the world war with Germany, is reported to have stated that the Woosung scenes were no less terrible than those witnessed during the war. At the present time there appears little likelihood that the ministers of the foreign powers will be able to arrange a neutral zone between the combatants. The present lull is only the prelude to the storm which is tensely awaited by everyone. At this writing, communication between the Woosung cables and Shanghai has been interrupted and news is slow in arriving on the crowded land wires from Shanghai.

A Rengo report from the Sasebo base reports the arrival there of two damaged destroyers from the Woosung area, with their port-panes shattered and their ship's paint "turned whitish", carrying 2 dead and 23 wounded.

At present there are about 40 Japanese warships between the Yangtze and Nantao. These ships have been organized as the 3rd Squadron under Vice-Admiral Nomura (formerly in command of the Yokosuka Naval Station).

The Japanese admiral is reliably reported to have informed foreign military commanders that Japanese forces by the 14th or 15th would comprise 20,000 soldiers and 7,000 bluejackets. Seventeen transports with men and materiel unloaded between the 14th and 16th. The latter included light artillery, ten large tanks and six Whippets. The consensus of opinion of foreign military observers at Shanghai place the present strength of the Japanese at 30,000, including the 9th Division and the balance of the 12th, part of which has been operating against Woosung. All the land forces have been placed under the command of Lieut. General Uyeda (formerly in command of Japanese forces in North China at Tientsin).

The known Chinese forces now present at Shanghai are the 19th Route Army (78th Division, Cantonese), the 60th and 61st Divisions, Feng Yu-hsiang's Ta-Tao-tui or "Big Sword" Corps (about 3,000 men), and detachments of the 87th and 88th Divisions (the units formerly designated the German-trained 1st and 2nd National Guard Divisions), the balance of which are reported between Shanghai and Soochow, - a total of about 38,000. Very possibly their forces are greater than this but due to the censorship no reliable information is at present available. The presence of part of the 87th and 88th Divisions aiding

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the 78th Division indicates that Chiang Kai-shek has definitely abandoned his advocacy of a passive resistance as opposed to Feng's and Wang Ching-wei's of a firm, determined resistance. Liu Chih's 1st Division and 1st and 2nd Artillery regiments are under orders to proceed from Kaifeng to Nanking. Chiang Kai-shek's 47th Division is moving from Pengpu to Pukow.

The situation as regards Chinese and Japanese air activities, particularly at Shanghai, is covered in the "Current Aviation Activities" report.

Due to the possible retreat of Chinese troops toward the west and north, the Consul-General at Shanghai has advised American women and children to evacuate from Soochow, Wuhsien, Changshou, Changshu and Kiangyin. The Nanking Consul-General has advised evacuation of women, children and all men who can be spared from all the lower Yangtze Valley. 9,000 Japanese women and children are reported to have left Shanghai for Japan.

That the strength of Chinese concentrations in the Nanking-Shanghai area is not inconsiderable may be indicated by Japanese talk of further reinforcements from Japan. If the resistance put up by the Chinese in this area is at all determined, it would appear that the Japanese have bitten off more than they can chew. If they have used the inferior Fengtien soldier to estimate the timbre of Central and South China troops they have erred materially.

South China.

At Swatow the recent Japanese threat has been avoided by acceding to their demands. On the 15th, however, two Japanese destroyers appeared suddenly in the harbor there throwing the population into a panic.

Until the developments at Shanghai the position at Canton has been easier than elsewhere with no outstanding issue likely to cause trouble. However the resistance of their 19th Route Army at Shanghai has raised the greatest enthusiasm throughout the area. A week ago a sum of 500,000 dollars L.C. was reported sent to these troops at Shanghai.

Reports have been received that the "Ironsides" forces are assembling at Chuanchow on the Kwangsi-Hunan border pending further instructions from the National Government. Pai Chung-hsi is reported waiting at Canton for the arrival of Li Tsung-jen. Press telegrams received the 17th state that great uneasiness is prevailing and active defense plans are being carried out in view of possible attack by the Japanese; that the Bocca Tigris forts are being equipped with long-range guns and the old armaments overhauled; that trenches are being dug along the Canton River and arrangements made to mine the estuary if necessary; that large consignments of munitions and anti-aircraft guns have been bought.

In view of the inflamed feeling it would be very easy to cause an "incident" in this area. Due to present commitments at Shanghai, the Japanese probably will endeavor to avoid one if possible.

It is reported that Szechwan military commanders have decided to mobilize 6 divisions against Japan, 2 divisions each to be transferred from commands under Liu Hsiang and Liu Wen-hui and one each from Yang Sen and Teng Hsi-hou.

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Communist Activities.

Red forces continue active around Hankow, but the general opinion is that they do not constitute an immediate menace to the Wuhan cities. The extent of the bandit-communist control of Hupeh is indicated by the accompanying map prepared by the Consulate-General at Hankow.

Nanyang in western Honan has been seriously threatened by bands of Reds estimated at several thousand. To combat these the 11th, 15th and 20th Route Armies (the 64th and 65th, the 30th and 72nd, and the 28th and 80th Divisions respectively) have moved south.

At Kanchow in southern Kiangsi a large band of Reds are fiercely attacking and the two Americans in the town as well as nine others in that vicinity are in danger. Chen Chi-tang is reported to have sent a number of troops into the province to suppress the growing communist-bandit depredations.

Japanese communists have been reported active among Japanese troops at Shanghai.

Unless the Central authorities take some steps to placate these great communist bands during the Japanese crisis, a large number of effective Chinese troops must be held in the more dangerous Red areas, even though war is actually declared.

Encls:
8 photos
1 map of Hupei (communist-bandit control)
HSA

Nelson E. Margetts
Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery
Military Attache

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G-2 Report

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WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 29 1932

(Northern Provinces)

HOPEI - Wang Shu-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Ind. Brig. | Wang Yi-che | Tsingho | 9,000 |
| 8th | " " | Ting Hsi-ch'un | Lwanchow | 10,000 |
| 9th | " " | Ho Chu-kuo | Shanhaikuan | 10,000 |
| 12th | " " | Chang T'ing-shu | Tungchow | 10,000 |
| 13th | " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Chunliangcheng | 9,500 |
| 14th | " " | Chen Kuan-chun | Paoting | 9,500 |
| 15th | " " | Yao Tung-fan | Tingchow | 7,000 |
| 16th | " " | Miao Chen-lin | Yangliutsing | 9,000 |
| 17th | " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Peiping | 9,500 |
| 18th | " " | Tu Chi-wu | " | 9,500 |
| 19th | " " | Sun Te-chuan | Changli | 11,000 |
| 20th | " " | Chang Ching-wu | Tsienan | 11,000 |
| 29th | " " | Wang Yung-sheng | Yangliutsing | 7,500 |
| 30th | " " | Yu Chao-lin | Langfang | 9,500 |
| 2nd | Cav. Div. | Fu Chan-kwei | Tungkwang | 8,000 |
| 6th | Ind.Cav.Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Ankwo | 3,000 |
| 6th | Ind.Art.Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | Yangliutsing | 4,000 |
| 7th | " " " | Ch'iao Pang | Peiping | 5,500 |
| 8th | " " " | Liu Han-tung | Tangku | 3,000 |
| 1st | Engr. Regt. | Po Kuei-ling | Peiping | 3,000 |
| 1 | Com. Detach. | Tu Cheng | " | 1,800 |
| | Bodyguards | Liu To-ch'uan | " | 9,000 |
| | | | | 169,300 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

Fortieth Army - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Shen Ke | Shenchow | 9,000 |
| 39th | " | Pang Ping-hsun | Hokien | 20,000 |
| | | | | 29,000 |
| 84th | Division | Kao Kwei-tze | Hantan | 8,000 |
| | | | Total Troops in Hopei | 206,300 |

CHAHAR - Liu Yi-fei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th | Ind. Brig. | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | 9,000 |
| 11th | " " | Tung Ying-pin | Hsuanhua | 9,000 |
| | | | | 18,000 |

From M/A, China Report No. 8226 March 2, 1932.

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CHAHAR (continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Dolonor | 4,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Chahar | | 22,000 |

JEHOL - Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of Provincial Government

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

Tang Yu-lin's Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36th Division | Tang Yu-lin | Jehol | 24,000 |
| 31st Ind. Brig. | Fu Chun | Lwanping | 6,000 |
| 9th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Tsui Hsin-wu | Jehol | 6,000 |
| 10th " " | Shih Wen-hua | Lwanping | 6,000 |
| | Total Troops in Jehol | | 42,000 |

SHANSI - Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 37th Division | Feng Chih-an | 15,000 * |
| 38th " | Chang Tze-chung | 15,000 * |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Pao Kang | 5,000 * |
| 2nd " " | Chang Jen-chieh | 5,000 * |
| | | 40,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units

It is reported that the above forces are being mobilized into Hopei from Shansi and that parts of these units have arrived at Shihkiachuang, Hwailu and Tsingsing, in southern Hopei.

Thirty-third Army - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | Taiyuan | 10,000 |
| 69th " | Yang Cheng-yuan | Pingyang | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Luan | 10,000 |
| 67th " | Feng Peng-chu | Yangchuan | 4,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-fang | Taiku | 10,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SHANSI (continued)

Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 72nd | Division | Li Sheng-ta | Yangchuan | 10,000 |

Forty-first Army - Sun Tien-ying

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40th | Division | Sun Tien-ying | Tsechow | 30,000 |

Railway Protection Army - Sun Chu

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Brigade | Meng Hsien-chi | Taiyuan | 3,000 |
| 2nd | " | Ma Yun-show | Yutze | 3,000 |

Emergency Army - Jung Hung-lu

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Brigade | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " | Chow Yuan-chien | Tatung | 6,000 |

Ten Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai
(21st to 30th)

| | |
|---|---|
| Stationed at Taiyuan, Yutze, Tatung & Suiyuan | 8,000 |
| Total Troops in Shansi | 150,000 |

SUIYUAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70th | Division | Wang Ching-kuo | Saratsi | 10,000 |

Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73rd | Division | Fu Tso-yi | Fengchen | 10,000 |

Cavalry Army - Chao Cheng-show

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | 4,000 |
| 2nd | " | Lu Ju-yi | Fengchen | 4,000 |
| 3rd | " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | 4,000 |
| Total Troops in Suiyuan | | | | 32,000 |



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SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

Han Fu-chu's Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division | Sun Tung-hsuan | Tsingchow | 13,000 |
| 22nd " | Ku Liang-ming | Yenchow | 9,000 |
| 29th " | Tsao Fu-lin | Tehchow | 11,000 |
| 74th " | Ch'iao Li-chih | Tsinan | 8,000 |
| 81st " | Chan Shu-tang | Ichow | 8,000 |
| 11th Cav.Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tsinan | 3,500 |
| Pistol " | Lei Tai-ping | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 56,500 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Emergency Army | Liu Khei-tang | Kaotangchow | 8,000 |

The above Emergency Army consists chiefly of bandits, who recently surrendered to the Government, and is placed under Han Fu-chu.

Liu Chen-nien's Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | 30,000 |

Total Troops in Shantung 94,500

(Central Provinces)

KIANGSI - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chow Kwang-yuan | Nanfeng | 12,000 |
| 6th " | Chao Kuan-tao | Fuchow | 12,000 |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Kwangchang | 12,000 |
| 11th " | Lo Cho-ying | Kanchow | 12,000 |
| 14th " | Chen Cheng | Juiking | 10,000 |
| | | | 58,000 |

Advance elements of the 6th and 14th Divisions under Chao Kuan-tao and Chiang Ting-wen, respectively, are reported to have arrived in Shanghai.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSI (continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd Division | Li Yun-chieh | Kwangchang | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | " | 12,000 |
| 28th " | Kung Pin-fan | Futien | 10,000 |
| 45th " | Wei Li-huang | Shihcheng | 12,000 |
| 50th " | Yueh Shen | Juichowfu | 12,000 |
| 52nd " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Changshu | 13,000 |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-lin | Tungku | 16,000 |
| 55th " | Juan Chao-chang | Lopinghsien | 12,000 |
| | | | 95,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | 12,000 |
| 43rd " | Liu Shao-hsien | Yungsin | 14,000 |
| 59th " | Chang Ying | Kwangchang | 10,000 |
| 77th " | Lo Lin | Pingsiang | 9,000 |
| 79th " | Lu Hsiao-chen | Nanfeng | 8,000 |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kuan Shu-jen | Changshu | 6,000 |
| 36th Ind.Brig. | Tai Yueh | Kweiki | 5,000 |
| | | | 64,000 |

Total Troops in Kiangsi 217,000

CHEKIANG - Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Division | Chow Hung-yuan | Hangchow | 12,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force<br>Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.<br>One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla | | 10,000 |

Total Troops in Chekiang 22,000

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Kaifeng | 30,000 |
| 2nd " | T'ang En-po | Huangchuan | 30,000 |
| 3rd " | Chen Chi-cheng | Loyang | 30,000 |
| 12th " | Li Shih-sheng | Huangchuan | 12,000 |
| 1st Art.Brig. | Hsiang Chih-chuang | Kaifeng | 4,000 |
| 1st " Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | 3,000 |
| 4th " " | Cheng Ya-nun | Kaifeng | 3,000 |
| 5th " " | Li Shih-to | " | 3,000 |
| 6th " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 124,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HONAN (continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Division | Li Mao-lin | Paofeng | 10,000 |
| 30th " | Ma Hung-kwei | Sinyang | 14,000 |
| 35th " | Li Sze-sho | Kaifeng | 8,000 |
| 45th " | Tai Ming-chuan | Shangcheng | 12,000 |
| 53rd " | Li Yung-heng | Sinyang | 12,000 |
| 64th " | Liu Mao-en | Nanyang | 12,000 |
| 65th " | Liu Chen-hua | " | 12,000 |
| 72nd " | Ma Chuan-liang | Yencheng | 8,000 |
| 80th " | Wan Tien-tsung | Chowkiakow | 12,000 |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Liu Feng-chi | Sihsien | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Li-sheng | Kweiteh | 10,000 |
| 1st " Brig. | Chang Chao-lin | Kaifeng | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Ma Teng-chiao | Loshan | 5,000 |
| | | | 125,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58th Division | Chen Yueh-han | Shangcheng | 10,000 |
| 68th " | Chang Fang | Sinyang | 12,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Huangchuan | 10,000 |
| 3rd Ind.Brig. | Chen Ming-shen | Chumatien | 5,000 |
| 33rd " " | Tang Sze-tung | Yencheng | 4,000 |
| | | | 41,000 |

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang

Thirty-second Army - Shang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 198th Brigade | Huang Kuang-hua | Sinsiang | 5,000 |
| 199th " | Kao Hung-wen | " | 5,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

Total Troops in Honan 300,000

ANHWEI - Chen Tiao-yuan, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Liuan | 14,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | Anking | 10,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind.Brig. | Shih Chung-cheng | Pengpu | 4,000 |

Total Troops in Anhwei 28,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HUPEH - Ho Cheng-chun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th | Division | Hsu Ting-yao | Hankow | 20,000 |
| 13th | " | Wan Yueh-huang | Hwangpei | 12,000 |
| 89th | " | Chien Ta-chun | Hankow | 10,000 |
| | | | | 42,000 |

Part of the 89th Division under Chien Ta-chun is reported operating at Shanghai.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26th | Division | Kuo Ju-tung | Hingkwo | 20,000 |
| 34th | " | Chang Wan-hsin | Sientaochen | 14,000 |
| 44th | " | Hsiao Chih-chu | " | 10,000 |
| 48th | " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Hwangpei | 17,000 |
| 51st | " | Fan Shih-sheng | Hwayuan | 12,000 |
| 69th | " | Wang Yi-chung | Wuchang | 10,000 |
| | | | | 83,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th | Division | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | 10,000 |
| 30th | " | Li Ming-chung | Hwangpei | 12,000 * |
| 31st | " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Macheng | 12,000 * |
| 33rd | " | Ke Yun-lung | Hwangan | 10,000 * |
| 41st | " | Chang Chen-han | Hankow | 10,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Jung Chin-fang | Ichun | 7,000 |
| 1st | " " | Wu Chun-ping | Ichang | 6,000 |
| 8th | " " | Wang Kwang-chung | Ichun | 4,000 |
| 37th | " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | 5,000 |
| 38th | " " | Pan Shan-chai | Kishui | 4,000 |
| | | | | 80,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units which surrendered to the Government.

Total Troops in Hupeh 205,000

SHENSI - Yang Hu-cheng, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42nd | Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Pucheng | 10,000 |
| 1st | Ind.Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | 5,000 |
| | | | | 15,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Ma Ching-yuan | Sian | 14,000 |
| 68th | " | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | 10,000 |
| | | | | 24,000 |

Total Troops in Shensi 39,000

CHINA (Military)

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KIANGSU - Ku Chu-tung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Wang Chun | Hsuchow | 12,000 |
| 9th " | Chiang Ting-wen | Shanghai | 12,000 |
| 87th " | Chang Chih-chung | " | 14,000 |
| 88th " | Yu Chi-shih | Nansiang | 14,000 |
| 3rd Cav. Div. | Chang Chan-kwei | Fenghsien | 6,000 |
| | | | 58,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47th Division | Liu Chin-fang | Chenju | 14,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Division | Liang Kan-ying | Hwaian | 12,000 | * |
| 60th " | Shen Kuang-han | Shanghai | 10,000 | |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-show | " | 12,000 | |
| 78th " | Chu Show-nien | " | 12,000 | |
| 1st Ind.Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 | |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 | |
| 5th " " | Chang Ting-chen | Haichow | 4,000 | |
| 1st Cav. " | Chu Chang-te | Suining | 5,000 | * |
| 2nd " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | 5,000 | * |
| | | | 66,000 | |

* Old Kuominchun units which surrendered to the Central Government.

Total Troops in Kiangsu 138,000

(Southern Provinces)

FUKIEN - Fang Sheng-tao, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Shanghang | 8,000 | |
| 25th " | Sun Lien-chung | Tingchow | 18,000 | |
| 27th " | Kao Shu-hsun | " | 18,000 | |
| 49th " | Chang Chen | Changchow | 12,000 | |
| 56th " | Liu Ho-ting | Foochow | 11,000 | |
| 1st Ind.Brig. | Ma Yu-kuang | Hweian | 2,500 | |
| 2nd " " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | 2,500 | |
| 18th " " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | 4,000 | |
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Futing | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Kutien | 4,000 | CONSTB.) |
| Training Regt. | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | 2,500 | |

Total Troops in Fukien 86,500

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KWANGTUNG - First Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Canton | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Jui-kwei | Swatow | 6,000 |
| 16th Division | Yang Ting-chung | Canton | 10,000 |
| Gar.Brig. | Chen Kuang-han | " | 5,000 |
| 2nd Ind. " | Wu Chien-hsiung | Yingtak | 6,000 |
| | | | 33,000 |

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Li Cheng-chiu | West River Area | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Huang Hsi | " " " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | | " " " | 6,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Chang Mei-hsin | Weichow | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Chang Ta | " | 6,000 |
| 6th " | | Shaklung | 6,000 |

3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Huang Ting-chen | Swatow-Chaochowfu | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Huang Che-wen | Hingning-Kaying | 6,000 |

Total Troops in Kwangtung 81,000

KWANGSI - Fourth Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Cpmmander-in-Chief.

4th Army Corps - Chang Fa-kuei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Huang Hao-lin | Chuanchow | 10,000 |
| 12th " | Wu Ch'i-wei | " | 10,000 |

7th Army Corps - Liao Yen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Division | Liao Yen | Liuchow | 10,000 |
| 21st " | Han Tsai-feng | Poseh | 10,000 |

8th Army Corps - Li Ping-hsien

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Division | Li Ping-hsien | Kweilin | 10,000 |
| 24th " | T'an Lien-fang | " | 10,000 |

15th Army Corps - Huang Hsu-ch'u

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45th Division | Wei Yun-sung | Lungchow | 12,000 |

Total Troops in Kwangsi 72,000

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HUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12th | Division | Yuan Ying | Yochow | 12,000 |
| 15th | " | Wang Tung-yuan | Changsha | 10,000 |
| 16th | " | Peng Wei-jen | Linying | 10,000 |
| 19th | " | Li Chueh | Changteh | 12,000 |
| 34th | " | Chen Chu-chen | Shenchow | 10,000 |
| 62nd | " | T'ao Kuang | Pingkiang | 8,000 |
| 63rd | " | Chen Kuang-chung | Chalin | 10,000 |
| | | | Total Troops in Hunan | 72,000 |

KWEICHOW - Mao Kuang-hsiang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25th | Army | Wang Chia-lieh | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training | Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. | Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | | Total Troops in Kweichow | 20,000 |

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd | Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | 6,420 |
| 5th | " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,420 |
| 7th | " | Kung Shun-pi | Yunnanfu | 4,420 |
| 9th | " | Chang Ch'ung | Kwangan | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard | Corps | Yen Chia-chun | Yunnanfu | 2,000 |
| Mixed | Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | 800 |
| First | " | An Te-hua | Chaotung | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance | Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 456 |
| | | | Total Troops in Yunnan | 22,836 |

(Western Provinces)

SINKIANG - Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | |
|---|---|
| Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army. | 10,000 |

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CHINGHAI - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cav. Div. | Ma Lin | Sining | 5,000 |

KANSU - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Division | Sun Yu-ju | Lanchow | 12,000 |
| 11th Ind.Brig. | Shih Ying-hsiu | Chingning | 4,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Ma Hung-pin | Suchow | 12,000 |
| 9th " | Ma Pu-fang | Pingfan | 5,000 |
| 13th " | Ch'en Kwei-chang | Lanchow | |
| 14th " | Lu Ta-ch'ang | Titaochow | 10,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |

The 13th Division under Ch'en Kwei-chang is reported to have mutinied on the 21st at Lanchow and Pingliang, and the troops have been disarmed and will probably be reorganized into other units.

Total Troops in Kansu 43,000

SZECHWAN - Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Suining | 8,000 |
| 36th " | Lo Tze-chow | Shunking | 10,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

20th Army - Yang Sen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Chuhsien | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | " | 10,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

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SZECHWAN (continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

21st Army - Liu Hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | T'ang Shih-tsung | Ichang (Hupeh) | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Shasi " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Fang-chow | Chungking | 15,000 |
| Border Def. Trps. | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow (Hupeh) | 10,000 |
| Training Div. | Chang Tsai | Chungking | 5,000 |
| Ind. Division | Wang Chao-kw'ei | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 54,000 |

24th Army - Liu Wen-hui

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Liu Wen-hui | Chengtu | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | Hsiang Chuan-i | " | 12,000 |
| 3rd " | Chang Ch'ing-p'in | " | 12,000 |
| 4th " | Liu Yung-keng | Shunking | 12,000 |
| 5th " | Chen Chung-shih | Kienchow | 12,000 |
| | | | 60,000 |

28th Army - Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Ch'en Shu-nung | Anyohsien | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |

29th Army - Tien Sung-yao

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Heng | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tsang Hsien-tung | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Nai-ch'ang | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

Border Defense Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Liu Tsung-hou | Suiting | 10,000 |
| | | | 224,000 |

Total Szechwan Troops 242,000

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## Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria)

### LIAONING

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Tungliao | 3,000 |
| 1 Cav. Regt. | Yu Chih-shan | Shanchengtze | 1,500 |
| 2 Inf. " | " | " | 3,500 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| | Chang Hai-peng | Taonan | 6,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Liaoning | 14,000 |

### KIRIN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind. Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | Suifen | 5,300 |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | Imienpo | 8,000 |
| 25th " " | Chang Tso-chow | Pinchow | 5,200 |
| 26th " " | Hsing Chan-ching | Imienpo | 7,000 |
| 28th " " | Ting Chao | " | 5,700 |
| 7th Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Yao-chen | Sansing | 4,000 |
| | | | 35,200 |

#### Troops under Hsi Ch'ia

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Ind. Brig. | Su Te-ch'en | Changkiawan | 4,000 |
| 23rd " " | Li Kuei-lin | Yushuting | 4,000 |
| 27th " " | Ki Hsing | Chientao | 6,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kirin | 49,200 |

### HEILUNGKIANG

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Inf. Brig. | Su Pin-wen | Hulan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Wu Sung-lin | Keshan | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Nan-p'ing | Heiho | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. " | Yuan Chung-ku | Lintien | 5,000 |
| 1st Cav. " | Ma Chan-shan | Hailun | 4,500 |
| 8th Ind.Cav.Brig. | Cheng Chih-yuan | Tsitsihar | 6,000 |
| 55th " Art.Regt. | Shih Lan-pin | Hailun | 3,500 |
| 2nd " Trans.Bn. | Tien Kuei-sheng | " | 600 |
| 12th " Engr. Bn. | Liu Jung-chuan | " | 600 |
| | | Total Troops in Heilungkiang | 38,200 |

Total Troops in Three Eastern Provinces - 101,400

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## RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang | 197,300 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 223,000 |
| Jehol Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 42,000 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 94,500 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek | 294,000 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 382,000 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops | 153,000 |
| Central Government Troops | 455,500 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control | 308,836 |
| Troops in Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) | 101,400 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, not including irregulars - | 2,251,536 |

Air Forces

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Air Squadrons all believed in area Pengpu-Nanking-Shanghai-Hangchow, including Second Air Squadron (Canton).

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Manchuria.

The pacification of Manchuria is far from being the accomplished feat that Japanese reports would have one believe. With the fall of Harbin on February 5, Generals Li Tu and Ting Chao retreated northward to reorganize and prepare for further ventures against the Japanese. On the 21st advance elements of their forces returned to the Chinese Eastern Railway zone and occupied Imienpo, Wuchimi and Wuohuho. Japanese reports give this force a strength of between 4,000 and 5,000 men. The Kirin (Chinese) troops who were holding this area for Japan withdrew to the southwest. The Japanese 2nd Division (General Tamon) has been reinforced from the south by the Mixed Brigade of the 10th (Himeji) Division commanded by Major General Murai. This brigade reached Harbin on the 24th. It is evident that a movement eastward along the railroad is contemplated.

The American Consul in Harbin wires that conditions on the eastern section of this line are not as serious as reports indicate. The Japanese, however, are anxious for an excuse to extend their activities eastward. The Consul stated that on the 27th the Japanese requested the railroad authorities to furnish 17 trains which would be used to move troops on Imienpo and Pogranichnia. The request was referred to Moscow. On the 29th a reply was received stating that a small amount of rolling stock would be permitted the Japanese for use as far as Imienpo and Hailin on the east, but only in case of exceptional need. Three trains were placed at the disposal of the Japanese which has delayed their eastward movement. They now say that they hope to quell Ting Chao by negotiation.

That there is no indication of a Russian troop concentration near Manchuli was reliably reported as of the 25th of February. Chinese Eastern Railway rolling stock has been going into Siberia via this city, however, and has not been returned. On the 27th the Harbin Consulate reported that considerable rolling stock was still going into Siberia via Pogranichnia. This adds color to the report emanating from the Tokyo Foreign Office and published through Reuter that a concentration of Russian troops is in progress around Vladivostok. The report quotes a Japanese consular source, stating that approximately two Army Corps are concentrated there with 100,000 more men in the Ussuri district.

The efforts of the Japanese to utilize Manchurian bandits in their pacification program is not always successful. On February 20-23, one Wang Teh-lin, a former Chinese bandit major spoken of in Japanese reports as General Wang, mutinied, cut the Kirin-Tunhua railroad and made a general nuisance of himself in the city of Kirin. He was finally driven off by Chinese troops in the pay of Japan and supported by a Japanese air force. He is retreating northward and the Japanese complain that he is recruiting troops on the way.

On the 29th another attack on Japanese forces occurred in the vicinity of Chinchow at Chinsi. The Japanese give their casualties as six killed and eighty wounded, which would indicate a considerable Chinese force.

Minor engagements of almost daily occurrence are taking place throughout Manchuria. One wonders how much of it is due to bandit suppression. With the heightened morale of Chinese in general these engagements might be attributed to an organized attempt to carry on guerrilla warfare.

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It is learned that troops of General Chang Hai-p'eng now guard the Tahushan-Tungliao railway, while watching him from his hiding place in the vicinity of Tungliao is General Chang Ting-shu (believed to be Chang Shu-sen), still loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang and still in command of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade.

A recapitulation of Japanese troops in Manchuria is given below. This information was published in the China Weekly Review quoting a "Correspondent from Harbin":

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **2nd (Sendai) Division** | | |
| Div. C.O. | Lieut. Gen. Tamon | |
| 15th Brig. C.O. | Major General Amano | |
| 3rd " " " | " " Hasebe | |
| Now stationed Harbin - strength. . . . . | | 10,000 |
| **20th (Ryuzan) Division** | | |
| Div. C.O. | (not given) | |
| 39th Brig. C.O. | Major General Kamura | |
| (2nd Brig. not given) | | |
| strength. . . . . | | 10,000 |
| **1 Brigade from the 10th (Himeji) Division** | | |
| Brig. C. O. | Major General Murai | |
| Present station Harbin - strength. . . . . | | 5,000 |
| **3rd (Nagoya) Division** | | |
| 5th (Nagoya) Brig. | (commanding officers | |
| 29th (Shizuoka) " | not given) | |
| strength. . . . . | | 10,000 |
| **19th (Ranan) Division** | | |
| Div. C. O. | Lieut. Gen. Muro | |
| Present station Chinchow and South Manchuria, strength. . . . . | | 10,000 |
| The Railway Guard | Lieut. Gen. Mori | |
| strength. . . . . | | 3,000 |
| 24 airplanes from Shin Gishu; | | |
| Bombers (numbers not given) from Hamamatsu; | | |
| A detachment from the 1st (Tokyo) Division; | | |
| A detachment (ambulances) from the 4th (Osaka) Div; | | |
| These with other auxiliaries of artillery, air-forces, etc., were placed at | | 5,000 |
| TOTAL STRENGTH | | 53,000 |

These figures are believed to be correct with the possible exception of the 20th Division which probably has only one brigade in Manchuria. The 8th Division, which has previously been reported, is believed to be the 8th Brigade of the 10th Division.

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The total strength of the Japanese in Manchuria should be well over 40,000 in any case.

Troops have been moving out of Manchuria but in small numbers. An American army officer who passed through Dairen on the way to China from the Philippines saw one troop ship moving out of the harbor as he went in. On shore, as he landed, was what appeared to be a regiment of troops preparing to embark. The personnel was armed with rifles but he was told that the unit was light motorized artillery returning to Japan. He could not determine the organization from the insignia. It is believed these units were en route to Shanghai.

North China.

Troop movement in the North is considerable. Large numbers of carts are being conscripted in the area around Peiping. The vernacular press is under strict censorship; the designations of units and places with the names of commanding officers are deleted. Elements of Sung Che-yuan's troops, however, are known to have arrived at Shihkiachuang. The Young Marshal's westernmost troop station is now Tingchou. Less reliable troops, reported as those under Wang Shu-chang, are being moved westward out of the Tientsin-Shanhaikuan area. The 13th Infantry Brigade and the 6th Artillery Brigade have, during the past week, been moved to the area between Tientsin and Taku. It is believed that General Yu Hsueh-chung is to be placed in command of troops in the danger area between Tientsin and Shanhaikuan. An anti-Japanese mobilization is reported to be in progress at Kweihwa.

Rumors are rife from the vicinity of Shanhaikuan that a southward Japanese troop movement is pending. Naval Intelligence reported on the 29th (February) that the Japanese landed 550 rifles, 12 field guns, 80 machine guns and 3150 cases of ammunition at Tangku. There is at present a garrison of only 150 Japanese there.

A conversation between Captain Tenney and General Shang Chen, which is given in full in Letter No. 8228, throws considerable light on the general situation. An anti-Japanese movement toward the retaking of Manchuria is being seriously contemplated.

Central China - Bandits.

Bandit activities continue in Central China. In southeast Honan the city of Kwangchow has been attacked by the Red-bandits three times in the past two weeks.

Canton troops numbering 20,000 are reported in southwest Kiangsi prepared to launch an anti-communist offensive on March 1st.

Troops recently arrived in Hankow from the south are also expected to be diverted for bandit suppression work. This may include Chang Fa-kuei's "Ironsides" Division.

South China.

The war spirit is growing rapidly. Military commanders stationed at coastal ports are constructing defenses in preparation for possible eventualities. Large sums of money are being contributed toward the defense of Shanghai. Chen Chi-tang, being driven by public opinion, has finally

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decided to assist by moving troops into Kiangsi for the purpose of relieving government troops there for duty in Shanghai. Much assistance can not be expected of him however, for the flow of money is at present toward coffers other than his own.

Shanghai.

Efforts to require Chinese troops to withdraw from Shanghai by negotiation having failed, the Japanese launched their major attack on the Chinese positions in and to the north of Shanghai on the morning of February 20th. Though the exact disposition of troops has proved difficult to secure, press reports and information received from Captain Mayer make it possible to draw a fairly accurate picture of the progress of events.

On the 20th the Japanese forces in Shanghai under the command of General Uyeda consisted of the following: The 9th (Kanazawa) Division, made up of the 6th (Kanazawa) Brigade - Major General Mayebara; the 18th (Tsuruga) Brigade - Major General Ono; 1 battalion heavy artillery (15 c.m.), 1 battalion air service; tank, anti-air and cavalry detachments. This force with army troops amounted to 14,300. In addition there was the 24th Mixed Brigade from the 12th (Kurume) Division - 3,500, and the naval landing force of 4,500, making up a total force of some 22,300 men. The naval air forces of the two airplane carriers previously reported were also at the disposal of the land forces. With the exception of a force of 2,500 in the vicinity of Woosung the concentration for the attack was made in the Chapei-Hongkew-Yangtspoo area. The attack was launched from a line extending from Chapei north along Szechwan Road, then to the northeast past the race track at Kiangwan. The naval force entered the line at Chapei, its left flank secure on the International Settlement. The attack was made by the 9th Division in the direction of Kiangwan. The Division (less 1 regiment) moved against the Chinese positions on a front of 2,000 yards, brigades abreast, the main effort on the right, and movement generally west.

The Chinese forces, commanded by General Tsai Ting-kai, were made up of the 19th Route Army which consisted of the 60th, 61st and 78th Divisions; the 87th and 88th Divisions. The latter two divisions were commanded by General Chang Chih-chung, the commanding officer of the Central Military Academy. The entire force, including probably Feng Yu-hsiang's Big Sword Corps and a unit from the 89th Division, totalled 55,000. Their lines extended from Woosung south to Chapei east of the Woosung-Shanghai railway. It is believed that the 19th Route Army occupied the right of the line with the two Guard Divisions on the left, the right of the 88th Division resting in Kiangwan.

The front line was lightly held and it appeared that a second line was being strongly prepared passing north and south through Chenju. A third line was also in the process of preparation six miles further to the west.

The Chinese were lightly equipped with artillery, had no dependable air force but were strong in trench mortars and machine guns.

The attack started with the Japanese confident of an early victory. A heavy artillery preparation from land and sea batteries covered the advance. By midnight of the 20th the Woosung railway north and south of Kiangwan had been crossed but the village was strongly held by the Chinese.

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Astonishment prevails in reviewing the fighting about Shanghai. The Japanese Army was excellently equipped but has been considerably overrated. The terrain over which it conducted the attack was unquestionably difficult but the reports of neutral observers indicate that even so the Japanese war machine did not come up to expectations. The general impression seemed to be that the army was over confident, had a poor estimate of the enemy, was slow, unwilling, careless in selecting gun positions, and that its dumps (ammunition and supply) were badly exposed.

The Chinese, on the other hand, poorly equipped as to heavy ordnance and air forces, amazed the world by the tenacity with which they held their positions. Morale has continued high from the opening of hostilities. The Chinese temperament has proved itself capable of withstanding the most terrific bombardment and then has been able to withstand the assaults of well equipped and well trained infantry.

Much credit has been given the 19th Route Army which it is felt belongs to Chiang Kai-shek's Guard Divisions. These divisions are responsible for the determined stand at Kiangwan. Much credit also belongs to German training which it is learned was based, in the preparation of defensive positions, on the supposition that China, poorly equipped, must prepare to hold lines against an enemy greatly superior in mechanical auxiliaries. This training was put to the test in Shanghai.

The pitiable feature of this whole affair is that in the eyes of the world China's soldiery has made this valorous stand instilled with the highest motives of patriotism. Unfortunately, however, the battle has been motivated by all the selfishness, petty jealousy and political insecurity that is common to all of China's internal unsoundness. The fight has been waged as much to secure personal advantages for leaders as it has to repel the invader. When the final break comes, which it will, it will be due not to the defeat of Chinese troops but to the weakness and corruption of Chinese leaders. They, by their inability to adjust their personal differences, are leading the country further and further toward the brink of disaster.

WGW

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On the 21st the attack continued but the line at Kiangwan could not be broken. The Japanese were surprised and worried. Something had gone wrong. Reuter reported that on that day reinforcements were asked for by General Uyeda.

On the 22nd the Japanese brought down the Mixed Brigade which had been operating in the Woosung area to extend their right in an endeavor to outflank Kiangwan by a movement toward Miaochungchen. The Japanese advanced almost to Miaochungchen but the Chinese counter-attacked during the night causing the Japanese right flank to be withdrawn slightly. Attacks were also made by the Chinese in the Chapei area with minor successes.

On the 23rd air attacks were made by the Japanese on the aerodromes at Hangchow and Soochow, damage unknown. Artillery and bombs continued to smother the Chinese positions but the Guard divisions at Kiangwan put up an amazing and desperate resistance to attacks from all arms.

On the 24th Captain Mayer reported that the Japanese line extended from the vicinity of Miaochungchen through the eastern part of Kiangwan and south to Chapei. The 24th, 6th and 18th Brigades were in line from right to left in that order. He said that the Japanese appeared to be consolidating this line and he believed they would wait for the 11th and 14th Divisions which would come as reinforcements from Japan.

The lines continued practically unchanged on the 25th and 26th. Some advance was made by the Japanese right and the line was straightened generally but without success at Kiangwan. Three separate air raids were made on the aerodrome at Hangchow resulting in considerable damage to the city and to China's air force.

On the 27th the Chinese were definitely forced out of Kiangwan but only to take up strong positions slightly to the west. Chinese reinforcements were reported to be arriving in the Shanghai area. Their casualties were admittedly well over 2,000 but morale was very high. Some units of the 60th Division were replaced in Chapei by the 88th Division, the 60th being sent to the northern part of the line.

On the 28th the Chinese still held their positions. 400 replacements for the Japanese 24th Brigade arrived in Shanghai. The Japanese report heavy casualties and admit 1,100 from the beginning of the fighting, but this figure is believed to be low.

On the 29th the 22nd Japanese Infantry (about 2,000) from the 11th Division landed at Changwahpang and went to the support of the 9th Division on the 1st of March. Troop arrivals were surrounded with secrecy but large reinforcements were expected. Chinese reinforcements were also known to be moving into the Shanghai area, namely the 6th, 9th, 14th and 47th Divisions, with others available. The Japanese, in consequence of these movements, warned the Chinese that if troop movements on the railroads west of Shanghai did not cease their demolition by bombing and artillery fire would commence on March 2nd.

On March 1st a large Japanese force believed to be the 11th Division landed at Liuho and Lauchen, northwest of Woosung, threatening the left and rear of the Chinese position. General Shirakawa arrived in Shanghai relieving General Uyeda as Commander-in-Chief. On the morning of the 2nd, when the Japanese launched their daily offensive they found the Chinese positions empty of all but corpses. Tazang was occupied before noon and it was learned that the Chinese were retreating on Chenju.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

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Manchuria.

With the quieting of the military situation at Shanghai come widespread sporadic outbursts and uprisings throughout Manchuria. There is reason to believe that "bandit" (the Japanese terminology) or "Volunteer Corps" (the Chinese terminology) attacks along the so-called Feng-Shan Railway and northwest of the Mukden area have been consistent and sustained for some weeks. Due to poor communications and the overshadowing by the Shanghai hostilities these attacks have received little notice. The following statement given out at Tokyo on March 2nd by the Colonial Office concerning the necessity for augmenting the policing force under the Kwangtung Government is indicative:

> "Since the outbreak of the Manchuria affair last autumn, bandits have been rampant in Manchuria, and peace and order are wholly destroyed. In November last year, 1055 cases of raids were reported, 1460 cases in December, and 2280 cases in January this year, the number of brigands in Manchuria being reckoned to total more than 40,000 in round figures. In view of these things, and menace felt especially in regions traversed by the Antung-Mukden Railway, the number of the police and police-boxes have been decided to be increased, 500 Japanese and 1000 Chinese police being increased by the middle of March, for the time being. The sum of Y.360,000 will be disbursed to provide for the required expenses therefor, for the current fiscal year."

The promulgation of the new Man Chou Kuo Government at Changchun with the ex-Emperor, Pu Yi, as "Regent" seems to have been the signal for a series of widespread uprisings extending generally along all the railways in Manchuria.

After the occupation of Harbin by Japanese forces and the subsequent flight northeast of Ting Chao, who had been acting commander of the Chinese Eastern Railway Guards for Chang Tso-chang, Hsia Chia was installed as commander of these forces with Yu Shen-cheng as vice-commander.

On March 3rd Japanese troops of the 15th Brigade of the 2nd Division at Harbin left for Imienpo in three echelons reported as consisting of 1200 men each, and traveled over the C.E.R. to drive out remnants of the forces of Lu Ti and Ting Chao which had occupied Imienpo and neighboring towns. Upon arrival they found that the anti-Kirin forces had fled north. Meanwhile Wang Te-lin's troops which had fled north after revolting and cutting the Kirin-Tunhwa line during the latter part of February were reported threatening Ninguta. The Japanese troops at Imienpo were diverted against them and proceeded to Hailin from which point they went on foot to Ninguta. Japanese press reports state that this detachment left at 5:00 a.m. March 6th and covered the 20 miles of hilly country to the latter town in 9½ hours. Wang's men had partially looted the town and fled.

Rengo reported a revolt of railway guards at Manchuli on March 4th, which was quelled locally.

On March 7th bandits equipped with 2 trench mortars and some machine rifles appeared some 13 miles from Harbin. The 2nd Kirin Brigade was sent against them and routed them only after applying for and receiving aid from Japanese planes. The same date 200 "bandits" raided the station

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at Tangshancheng on the Mukden-Antung line and were driven off by Japanese police and railway guards. Larger bands were reported seen in the vicinity.

On the 10th the southbound train carrying Count Uchida, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, General Honjo, Commander of the Kwangtung Army, and General Ninomiya, commander of the police forces, from Changchun after the conclusion of the ceremony of establishing the new state of Manchuria, was attacked at Liutiaokow by bandits numbering some 400. After desperate fighting Japanese railway guards succeeded in repulsing the brigands. Liutiaokow is the place where the Japanese allege Chinese troops under General Wang Yi-che blew up the Peking-Mukden Railroad on September 18, 1931.

On March 11th what the press described as a revolt by the Heilungkiang 3rd Infantry Brigade, commanded by Wang Nan-p'ing, against the Man Chou Kuo Government, broke out at Taheiho across the Amur from Blagovestchensk. Widespread looting followed andseveral civilians were reported killed. Harbin-Tokyo press reports state that Ma Chan-shan despatched a detachment of cavalry from Hailun to Taheiho accompanied by twenty motor lorries of infantry. The "insurgents" were reported routed and had retreated to Aigun. Simultaneously, "revolts" broke out again at Manchuli and in Inner Mongolia at Erhlutun, west of Taonan, and some of Ting Chao's troops raided Metaitze, a railroad station eight miles west of Harbin. There is some basis for the belief that these outbreaks had some connection with each other.

At Manchuli the railroad-guard commander and a Japanese were killed. The remainder of the Japanese residents there fled to Harbin. Two days later Heilungchiang troops in the Paiho region near Tsitsihar were reported to have rebelled. The same day the 4th Regiment of the 2nd Division was sent to Pinchow to restore order in that vicinity.

Chinese reports, unconfirmed by Japanese or independent sources, report the capture of Tahushan by a very large corps of "volunteers" of cavalry and infantry coming from Chaoyang, Jehol. That this is possible is indicated by a report dated February 24th from our Consul-General at Mukden that Chang Hsueh-liang's 3rd Cavalry Brigade, having discarded its uniforms, was reported hiding in the vicinity of Tungliao and that the not too trustworthy troops of Chang Hai-p'eng were being used by the Japanese against bandits at Changwu on the Tahushan-Tungliao line.

Chinese press telegrams from Shanhaikuan further state that there appears to have been considerable activity outside the Wall, that the Feng-Shan Railroad had been cut at Lienshan and that through traffic from Shanhaikuan to Mukden had been cut off the last two days.

The Japanese Information Bureau reports that the main force of the anti-Kirin troops is now stationed at a district near Fengchung and Wuchuho, near Yunpaoshan, consisting of the entire staff of the 26th Brigade with a portion of the 22nd Brigade and about 400 men belonging to the militia, the 662nd Regiment, the 663rd Regiment, of the 22nd Brigade, and two other infantry regiments.

With relation to the situation in Manchuria vis-a-vis Russia, our Consul at Harbin reports as of March 12th that the Soviet Government has been buying very large quantities of wheat there and shipping it into Soviet territory, and that the Harbarovsk-Vladivostok passenger service over

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Ussuri line had been suspended as it was being used only for military transport. Japanese press reports comment on the fact that since they occupied Harbin on February 5th, 37 Decabot locomotives had been sent into the Ussuri line and had not returned.

A foreign press report from Harbin dated February 24th says that passengers arriving there from Europe stated they had seen troops, airplanes and artillery loaded on flat cars traveling east across Siberia and also that among their traveling companions had been 15 German engineers sent out by the Soviet Government to superintend construction and re-inforcement of defenses along the frontier on the west and at Harbarovsk and Vladivostok. Various unconfirmed reports state that the number of recently arrived troops at the latter point is about 100,000 to 150,000. The Japanese Consul at Alexandrovsk has reported the landing of 600 Soviet troops on Saghalien Island. In Harbin, however, it appears difficult if not impossible to learn anything about troop movements in Russia as all such news appears to be guarded carefully.

A Kuo Wen report dated March 15th states that General Honjo had returned to Harbin on March 14th and was to make an aerial visit along the C.E.R., and that 300 Japanese troops of the Amano Detachment (from the 15th Brigade, 2nd Division) had arrived March 13th at Suifenho opposite Pogranichnaya from Ninguta. After a "route march" in Suifenho these troops returned to Ninguta. The report ends with the statement that the Japanese are planning to construct a military aerodrome at Suifenho. If this latter statement is true it would seem to lend a little color to the report, denied by Tokyo, that a Japanese plane had been forced down in Soviet territory by Russian planes (mentioned in Current Aviation Activities, Report No. 8239, March 16, 1932).

North China.

The Tientsin-Peiping area continues quiet although there was some nervousness about the possibilities of another outbreak at the former place when on March 11th the Japanese commanding general there protested to General Wang Chu-chang, the Governor of Hopei, against the anti-Japanese character of the actions of the "Kneel and Cry Corps", whose members would kneel at the doors of Chinese merchants, imploring them not to buy or sell Japanese goods and generally succeed in persuading them to take oath in their presence. The Japanese threatened to adopt "certain measures" to deal with this anti-Japanese activity unless General Wang suppressed it at once. The Chinese officials took action to stop the movement and nothing further has been heard of the incident.

Consular reports from Chefoo state that that port and eastern Shantung is quiet; that defensive preparations are being carried out not only along the shore but inland along the main motor roads; that Liu Chen-nien continues to recruit men and strengthen his forces; and that all these measures are intended against a possible Japanese invasion but possibly also with an eye to a possible clash with Han Fu-ch'u's forces after the settlement of the Sino-Japanese trouble.

Press reports from Tsinan dated March 16th state that Han Fu-ch'u, acting upon the resolution passed at the 2nd Plenary Session that a chairman cannot hold a concurrent military post and owing to suffering from insomnia in recent times, has tendered his resignation to the government to relieve him of his duties as Governor (Chairman) and Military Commander of Shantung.

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He proposes that either Li Shu-chun or Chiang Po-cheng be appointed to the post of Governor and that the position of Military Commander be given either to Sun Tung-hsuan or Tsao Fu-lin. The unnecessary resigning of both of these offices by Han is surprising and at this writing inexplicable.

Hankow reports that Ho Cheng-chün for similarly announced reasons has resigned from his office as Governor of Hupeh and that he will proceed at once to Nanking by airplane. The Central Government has sanctioned his resignation and appointed Hsia Tou-jen as Acting Chairman of Hupeh.

Hand grenades from the Taiyuanfu Arsenal in considerable numbers are reported shipped south for the use of troops at Shanghai. It is believed that these are part of a supply on hand and not of recent manufacture.

Central China.

The falling back of the Chinese 19th Route Army and some of Chiang Kai-shek's troops to their final defense line Huangcheng-Shatow-Maokiashih-Taisang-Kolungchen-Wanghsienchiao-Soochow Creek was made in good order. This line affords them a strong natural position.

On March 3rd the Japanese reported they had halted on the line Liuho-Kiating-Nanhsiang and had given orders to cease fighting. They did, however, advance their outpost line to Tsienking-Loutang-Fangtaichen-Soochow Creek east of Huangtu. On March 8th General Shirakawa announced a patrol zone, the west boundary of which was the line Fuchiao-Yuehwangshih-Waikang-Anting-Paihuchiang-Soochow Creek-International Settlement. He stated that if any Chinese detachments entered this line they would be fired upon.

Except for minor clashes the situation has stabilized on the lines indicated above, which are shown graphically on the accompanying map. (On the map Soochow Creek is shown by its other name, Woosung Ho.)

The 14th Division began disembarking about March 7th and was in line by March 15th. The 11th Division is reported embarking for Japan and orders have been received at Shanghai for the withdrawal of the 24th Mixed Brigade.

The exact position of the various Japanese and Chinese units in the Shanghai area is not known by this office but the approximate positions gathered from such reports so far received are shown on the accompanying map.

An interesting sidelight upon the Chinese retreat is given in the arrest of General Wang Keng (known to West Pointers of the class of 1916 and 1917 as Ken Wang), Commanding Officer of the Independent Brigade of the 88th Division, and his removal to Nanking to appear before a court-martial on a charge of high treason, as he is suspected of selling secrets to the Japanese. Over two weeks ago he was arrested in the Astor House in Shanghai by Japanese agents while he was in civilian clothes and carrying important maps of the Chinese positions. Later he was released but his maps were kept by the Japanese. On March 10th he was arrested by Nanking officials. Some reports state that the revelation through these maps of the thinly held lines near Liuho led the Japanese to land there suddenly and turn the Chinese left flank.

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A brief study of the various reports emanating from Japanese sources on the Japanese casualties at Shanghai and in Manchuria is interesting. On February 28th the Manchurian Daily News carried the 3rd Squadron's report of casualties of "marines and on board warships" as killed 115, wounded 630. On March 9th the same daily printed the Japanese War Office report to about that date as:

| | killed | wounded | total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manchuria | 377 | 817 | 1194 |
| Shanghai | 188 | 1387 | 1575 |
| Totals - | 565 | 2204 | 2769 |

On March 15th the Journal de Pekin printed the Japanese War Office announcement of troop casualties up to March 13 as:

| | killed | wounded | total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manchuria | 378 | 821 | 1199 |
| Shanghai | 245 | 1595 | 1840 |
| Totals - | 623 | 2416 | 3039 |

These last two reports appear consistent with each other and there is no reason to doubt the naval report. However on March 9th the Manchuria Daily News printed the following:

"We give the casualty list suffered by Lt. Gen. Uyeda's Command, Shanghai:

| Mayebara Detachment | killed | wounded |
|---|---|---|
| Hayashi unit | 100 | 200 |
| Tokuno " | 113 | 344 |
| **Ono Detachment** | | |
| Sakoh unit | 59 | 264 |
| Ohga " | 102 | 349 |
| Total - | 374 | 1157 |

"Thus, the total casualty list amounts to 1,531 to which that of the Shimomoto Detachment numbering some 800 and losses sustained by the supplements should be added up, rolling up the grand total to 2,500."

The detail given in this latter report gives an impression of authenticity and if accurate (and there is no more reason to doubt this report than those above) it would appear that the true figures are more than double those officially announced by the Japanese War Office. There is no apparent reason for the descrepancy between dead-wounded proportion of one to two in Manchuria and that of about one to six in Shanghai, as shown by the War Office reports. The last report given corresponds more closely to the Manchurian proportion, being, namely, about one to three. In any case, the figures given for Manchuria are higher than one would expect and lead to the conclusion that the guerrilla warfare carried on by the so-called Chinese Volunteer Corps has been more deadly than was supposed.

In Honan and Hupeh between Hankow and Chengchow the Peking-Hankow Railway is being constantly cut and raided by communist bands. Ma Hung-kuei with his 15th Route Army (30th and 72nd Divisions) is kept busy keeping the line open. An American returning from a visit to his (Ma's) troops at Sinyang, Honan, reports them to be well disciplined, fed, and paid, but with hopeless equipment aside from their rifles.

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South China.

On March 4th the Central Government requested both Kwangtung and Kwangsi to despatch troops to Kiangsi for the suppression of communists there. Chen Chi-tang appointed Yu Han-mo as Commander of the Bandit Suppression forces and the latter has arrived at Kanchow with his 1st and 2nd Divisions, thereby forcing the communists who had besieged that town to flee down the Kan River. It is reported that these forces will cooperate with Chang Chen's Fukien troops and make a strong effort to stamp out communist bands in Kiangsi and Fukien.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

Parker G. Tenney
Captain, Field Artillery
Assistant Military Attache

1 map attached
HSA

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G-2 Report

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WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

(Northern Provinces)

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 9 1932

HOPEI - Wang Shu-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Ind. Brig. | Wang Yi-che | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Taingho | |
| " " | | Hwailai | |
| " " | | Nankow | |
| 8th Ind. Brig. | Ting Hsi-ch'un | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Machang | |
| " " | | Tsinghsien | |
| " " | | Tacheng | |
| 9th Ind. Brig. | Ho Chu-kuo | Shanhaikuan | 10,000 |
| 12th " " | Chang Ting-shu | Luanchow | 10,000 |
| 13th " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Chunliangcheng | 9,500 |
| 14th " " | Chen Kuan-chun | Paoting | 9,500 |
| 15th " " | Yao Tung-fan | | 7,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Regts. | | Tingchow | |
| One Regt. | | Changting | |
| 16th Ind. Brig. | Miao Chen-lin | Tientsin | 9,000 |
| 17th " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Huailu | 9,500 |
| 18th " " | Tu Chi-wu | | 9,500 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Peiping | |
| Two Regts. | | Hsiyuan | |
| 19th Ind. Brig. | Sun Te-chuan | Changli | 11,000 |
| 20th " " | Chang Ching-wu | Tsienan | 11,000 |
| 29th " " | Wang Yung-sheng | Nanyuan | 7,500 |
| 30th " " | Yu Chao-lin | | 9,500 |
| Hqrs. & two Regts. | | Langfang | |
| One Regt. | | Wutsinghsien | |
| 4th Cav. Brig. | Kuo Hsi-peng | Tungkwang | 4,000 |
| 5th " " | Li Fu-ho | Shihkiachwang | 4,000 |
| 6th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Ankwo | 3,000 |
| 6th " Art. " | Wang Ho-hua | Tsinghai | 4,000 |
| 7th " " " | Ch'iao Fang | Peiyuan | 5,500 |
| 8th " " " | Liu Han-tung | Tungchow | 3,000 |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Po Kuei-ling | Yangtsun | 3,000 |
| One Com. Detach. | Tu Cheng | " | 1,800 |
| Bodyguards | Liu To-ch'uan | | 9,000 |
| 1st Corps | | Waikwan | |
| 2nd " | | Kwangau | |
| 3rd " | | " | |
| Cav. " | | Peiping | |
| Pistol Bn. | | " | |
| | | | 169,300 |

The 4th. and the 5th. Cavalry Brigades are the former 2nd. Cavalry Division reorganized.

From M/A. China. Report No. 8262. April 14, 1932.

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HOPEI (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37th Division | Fang Chih-an | Shihkiachwang | 15,000 * | |
| 38th " | Chang Tze-chung | Kaoyi | 15,000 * | |
| | | | 30,000 | |

* Old Kuominchun units.

Fortieth Army - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Shen Ke | Shenchow | 9,000 | |
| 39th " | Pang Ping-hsun | Hokien | 20,000 | |
| | | | 29,000 | |
| 84th " | Kao Kwei-tze | Hantan | 8,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Hopei | | 236,300 |

CHAHAR - Liu Yi-fei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th. Ind. Brig. | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | 9,000 | |
| 11th. " " | Tung Ying-pin | Hsuanhua | 9,000 | |
| | | | 18,000 | |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Doloner | 4,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Chahar | | 22,000 |

JEHOL - Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

Tang Yu-lin's Troops.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36th Division | Tang Yu-lin | Jehol | 24,000 | |
| 31st Ind. Brig. | Fu Chun | Luanping | 6,000 | |
| 9th Ind.Cav.Brig. | Tsui Hsin-wu | Kailu | 6,000 | |
| 10th " " " | Shih Wen-hua | Chaoyang | 6,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Jehol | | 42,000 |

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SHANSI - Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

Thirty-third Army - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiyuan | |
| " " | | Taihsien | |
| 69th Division | Yang Cheng-yuan | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Pingyang | |
| " " | | Yuncheng | |
| | | | 20,000 |

Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Luan | 10,000 |
| 67th " | Feng Peng-chu | Yangchwan | 4,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-feng | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiku | |
| " " | | Pingyao | |
| | | | 24,000 |

Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hoshun | |
| " " | | Hsiyang | |

Railway Protection Army - Sun Chu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade | Meng Hsien-chi | Yutze | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ma Yen-shou | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |

Emergency Army - Jung Hung-lu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Chow Yuan-chien | Tatung | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st. Art. Regt. | Li Po-chen | Suiyuan | 800 |
| 22nd. " " | Shih Kuo-fan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 23rd. " " | Li Hsi-chiu | Yutze | 800 |
| 24th. " " | Hou Ching-lung | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 25th. " " | Chang Yang-chi | " | 800 |
| 26th. " " | Chieh Ching-hai | " | 800 |
| 27th. " " | Chao Chung-pao | Pingyang | 800 |
| 28th. " " | Tung Tse-shan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 29th. " " | Chang Chien | Yuhsien | 800 |
| 30th. " " | Liu Peng-chu | Yangchwan | 800 |
| | | | 8,000 |

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Subject: Situation Report.

SHANSI (Continued)

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd. Division | Pao Kang | Kiehsiu | 5,000 * | |
| 3rd. " | Chang Jen-chieh | Siaoyi | 5,000 * | |
| | | | 10,000 | |

* Old Kuominchun units.

Forty-first Army - Sun Tien-ying

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40th. Division | Sun Tien-ying | Taechow | 30,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Shansi | | 130,000 |

The former 1st. and 2nd. Independent Brigades have now been reorganized as the 2nd. and 3rd. Divisions.

SUIYUAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Kweihwa | |
| " " | | Sarahwa | |

Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 73rd Division | Fu Tso-yi | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Kweihwa | |
| " " | | Fengchen | |

Cavalry Army - Chao Cheng-show

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | 4,000 | |
| 2nd " | Lu Ju-yi | Fengchen | 4,000 | |
| 3rd " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | 4,000 | |
| | | | 12,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Suiyuan | | 32,000 |

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th. Division | Sun Tung-hsuan | | 13,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Tsinan | |
| One Brig. | | Chanhwa | |

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SHANTUNG (Continued)

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Division | Ku Liang-ming | Yenchow | 9,000 |
| 29th " | Tsao Fu-lin | | 11,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Chowtsun | |
| " " | | Kiaochow | |
| " " | | Tehchow | |
| 74th Division | Ch'iao Li-chih | Weihsien | 8,000 |
| 81st " | Chan Shu-tang | Ichow | 8,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tsingchow | 3,500 |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| Shantung Pre-cautionary Force | Liu Kwei-tang | Kaotang | 8,000 |
| | | | 64,500 |

Liu Chen-nien's Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | 30,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shantung | 94,500 |

(Central Provinces)

KIANGSI - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chow Kwang-yuan | Nanfeng | 12,000 |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Kwangchang | 12,000 |
| 11th " | Lo Cho-ying | Kanchow | 12,000 |
| 14th " | Chow Chih-ju | Juiking | 10,000 |
| | | | 46,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd Division | Li Yun-chieh | Kwangchang | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | " | 12,000 |
| 28th " | Kung Pin-fan | Shihcheng | 10,000 |
| 45th " | Wei Li-huang | " | 12,000 |
| 50th " | Yueh Shen | Juichow | 12,000 |
| 52nd " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Changshu | 13,000 |
| 53rd " | Li Yung-heng | Loping | 12,000 |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-lin | Yungfeng | 16,000 |
| | | | 95,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th. Division | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | 12,000 |
| 43rd. " | Liu Shao-hsien | Yungsin | 14,000 |
| 59th " | Chang Ying | Kwangchang | 10,000 |
| 77th " | Lo Lin | Ining | 9,000 |

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KIANGSI (Continued)

Central Government Troops. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 79th Division | Lu Hsiao-chen | Wuning | 8,000 |
| 83rd " | Chiang Fu-sheng | Nanchang | 8,000 |
| 4th. Cav. Div. | Kuan Shu-jen | Changshu | 6,000 |
| 32nd Ind. Brig. | Liu Yi | Ining | 4,000 |
| | | | 63,000 |

The 83rd. Division is a newly organized unit.

Chang Fa-kuei's Troops.

4th. Army Corps - Chang Fa-kuei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Huang Hao-lin | Pingsiang | 10,000 |
| 12th " | Wu Chi-wei | " | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

A portion of the above-mentioned Army Corps is now stationed at Liling in Hunan.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

8th. Route Army - Chen Chi-tang
(for other units of the 8th. Route Army see under Kwangtung)

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Li Chen-chiu | Kanchow | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Yueh Chao | Sinfeng | 9,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping
(less the 5th and 6th Divisions in Kwangtung)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th. Division | Chang Mai-hsin | Sinfeng | 6,000 |
| 1st. Ind. Brig. | Fan Teh-hsing | Tayu | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

The 3rd. Division has been amalgamated with the 1st and the 2nd. Divisions.

Total Troops in Kiangsi 262,000

CHEKIANG - Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th. Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Kashing | 12,000 |
| 9th. " | Chiang Ting-wen | Hangchow | 12,000 |
| 18th. " | Chow Hung-yuan | " | 12,000 |
| (A small portion is now stationed at Lunghwa in Kiangsu) | | | |
| 36th Ind. Brig. | Tai Yueh | Kashing | 5,000 |
| | | | 41,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

CHEKIANG (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force ) Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.) One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla ) | | 10,000 |
| | Total Troops in Chekiang | 51,000 |

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Hwang Chieh | Kaifeng | 30,000 |
| 3rd " | Chen Chi-cheng | | 30,000 |
| Hqrs. & 3 Brigs. | | Loyang | |
| One Brig. | | Kaifeng | |
| 12th Division | Li Shih-sheng | Hwangchwan | 12,000 |
| 1st Art. Brig. | Hsiang Chih-chwang | Kaifeng | 4,000 |
| 1st " Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | 3,000 |
| 4th " " | Kung Ching-kuei | Kaifeng | 3,000 |
| 5th " " | Li Shih-to | " | 3,000 |
| 6th " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| 1st Com. Regt. | Hwa Chen-lin | " | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chu Li-wei | Loyang | 3,000 |
| | | | 100,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

11th. Route Army under Liu Chen-hua.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 64th Division | Liu Mao-en | Nanyang | 12,000 |
| 65th " | Liu Chen-hua | | 12,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Nanyang | |
| Two Brigs. | | Sinsiang | |
| | | | 24,000 |

15th. Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th Division (less 1 Brigade in Hupeh) | Ma Hung-kuei | Sinyang | 11,000 |
| 72nd Division | Ma Chuan-liang | Yencheng | 8,000 |
| 2nd. Cav. Brig. | Ma Teng-chiao | Loshan | 5,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

20th. Route Army under Chang Fang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Division | Li Mao-lin | Hwangchwan | 10,000 |
| 68th " | Chang Fang | Sinyang | 12,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Hwangchwan | 10,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division | Kao Tze-chu | Sinyang | 6,000 |
| 35th " | Li Sze-sho | Kaifeng | 8,000 |
| 45th " | Tai Ming-chuan | Kushih | 12,000 |
| 80th " | Wan Tien-tsung | Hsuchang | 12,000 |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Liu Feng-chi | Sihsien | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Li-sheng | Kweiteh | 10,000 |
| 1st " Brig. | Chang Chao-lin | Kaifeng | 6,000 |
| | | | 58,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58th Division | Chen Yueh-han | Shangcheng | 10,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Chen Ming-shen | Chumatien | 5,000 |
| 33rd " " | Tung Sze-tung | Yencheng | 4,000 |
| | | | 19,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

Thirty-second Army - Shang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 198th Brigade | Huang Kuang-hua | Tsinghwachen | 5,000 |
| 199th " | Kao Hung-wen | Sinsiang | 5,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

Total Troops in Honan 267,000

ANHWEI - Wu Chung-hsin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Hsu Ting-yao | Chuchow | 20,000 |
| One Brig. of 7th Div. | | Pengpu | 4,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

General Reserve Army - Chen Tiao-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Liuan | 14,000 |
| 55th " | Juan Chao-chang | Kienteh | 12,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Anking | |
| One Brig. | | Fuyang | |
| | | | 36,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Shih Chung-cheng | Showchow | 4,000 |
| 40th " " | Sung Shih-ku | Hwokiu | 4,000 |
| One Brig. of 47th. Div. | | Pengpu | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

ANHWEI (Continued)

Wu Chung-hsin has newly been appointed as the Chairman of Anhwei.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total Troops in Anhwei | 72,000 |

HUPEH - Hsia To-yin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

21st. Route Army under Hsia Tao-yin.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13th. Division | Wan Yueh-huang | Hwangpei | 12,000 | |
| 34th. " | Chang Wan-hsin | Sientaochen | 14,000 | |
| | | | 26,000 | |
| 89th. " (less one Brigade in Kiangsu) | Chien Ta-chun | Hankow | 10,000 | |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26th. Division | Kuo Yu-tung | Hingkwo | 20,000 | |
| 44th Division | Hsiao Chih-chu | Hanchuan | 10,000 | |
| 48th " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Hwangpei | 17,000 | |
| 51st " | Pan Shih-shang | Hwayuan | 12,000 | |
| 69th " | Wang Yi-chung | Wuchang | 10,000 | |
| One Brig. of 30th. Div. | | Kwangshui | 3,000 | |
| | | | 72,000 | |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41st Division | Chang Chen-han | Suichow | 10,000 | |
| 85th " | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | 10,000 | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Jung Chin-fang | Ichun | 7,000 | |
| 1st " " | Wu Chun-ping | Kingmen | 6,000 | |
| 37th " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | 5,000 | |
| 38th " " | Pan Shan-chai | Kishui | 4,000 | |
| 8th " " | Wang Kuang-chung | Ichun | 4,000 | |
| | | | 46,000 | |
| | | | Total Troops in Hupeh | 188,000 |

SHENSI - Yang Hu-cheng, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th. Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng.
(less two Divisions in Kansu)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42nd Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Sian | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | 5,000 |
| (1st and 17th Divisions of this Route Army are in Kansu) | | | 15,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SHENSI (Continued)

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | 10,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shensi | 25,000 |

KIANGSU - Ku Chu-tung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

5th. Army Corps - Chang Chih-chung

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 87th Division | Chang Chih-chung | Changshu | 11,000 |
| 88th " | Yu Chi-shih | " | 12,000 |
| 117th Brig. of 89th. Div. | | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |

Sometimes the above-mentioned forces are called by the newspapers as the 5th. Route Army.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Nanking | 30,000 |
| 7th. " | Wang Chun | Wuchow | 8,000 |
| (less one Brig. in Anhwei) | | | |
| 3rd. Cav. Div. | Chang Chan-kwei | Fenghsien | 6,000 |
| 1st. Ind. Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd. " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 50,000 |

Central Government Troops.

19th. Route Army under Chiang Kwang-nai (Field Commander, Tsai Ting-kai).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60th. Division | Shen Kwang-han | Anting | 14,000 |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-show | Kunshan | 12,000 |
| 78th " | Chu Show-nien | Taitsang | 12,000 |
| | | | 38,000 |

25th. Route Army under Liang Kuan-ying.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Division | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwaian | 12,000 |
| One Brigade | | Sutsien | |
| " " | | Haichow | |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Cheng Ting-chen | " | 4,000 |
| 1st Cav. " | Chu Chang-te | Suining | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | 5,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| 47th Division | Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang | Fushan | 14,000 |
| (less one Brigade in Anhwei) | | | |
| | | Total Troops in Kiangsu | 138,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

(Southern Provinces)

FUKIEN - Fang Sheng-tao, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

8th. Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. Ind. Division | Huang Jen-huan | Pengshih | 6,000 | |
| 3rd. Army Corps - Li Yang-ching (less one Division in Kwangtung) | | | | |
| 8th. Division | Huang Che-wen | Yungting | 6,000 | |
| 2nd. Division | Lu Hsing-pang | | 8,000 | |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Changping | | |
| " " | | Tsingliu | | |
| " " | | Kweihwa | | |
| 25th. Division | Sun Lien-chung | Tingchow | 18,000 | |
| 27th " | Kao Shu-hsun | " | 18,000 | |
| 49th " | Chang Chen | | 12,000 | |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Changchow | | |
| One Brig. | | Lungyen | | |
| 56th Division | Liu Ho-ting | | 11,000 | |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Foochow | | |
| One Brig. | | Yenping | | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Ma Yu-kuang | Kweian | 2,500 | |
| 2nd " " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | 2,500 | |
| 18th " " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | 4,000 | |
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Puting | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Ningteh | 4,000 | CONSTB.) |
| Training Regt. | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | 2,500 | |
| | | Total Troops in Fukien | | 98,500 |

KWANGTUNG - 8th. Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2ndInd. Div. | Chang Jui-kwei | Tsungkow | 6,000 |
| Gar. Brigade | Chen Kuang-han | Canton | 5,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Chen Chang-pu | Namyung | 6,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chang Ta | Weichow | 6,000 |
| 6th " | | Shaklung | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching (less one Division in Fukien)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Huang Ting-chan | Taipu | 6,000 |

Chen Chang-pu has newly been appointed as the 2nd. Ind. Brigadier.

In addition to the above units, the 8th. Route Army includes the 1st. and 2nd. Divisions of the 1st. Army Corps, the 4th. Division of the

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KWANGTUNG (Continued)

2nd. Army Corps and the 1st. Independent Brigade at Kiangsi, and the 1st. Independent Division and the 8th. Division of the 3rd. Army Corps at Fukien.

Total Troops in Kwangtung 35,000

KWANGSI - 9th. Route Army under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

7th Army Corps - Liao Yen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Division | Liao Yen | Liuchow | 10,000 |
| 21st " | Han Tsai-feng | Poseh | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45th Division | Wei Yun-sung | Lungchow | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regts. | | Nanning | 8,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

The 8th. and the 15th. Army Corps have been amalgamated on account of insufficiency of men in the former Corps.

Total Troops in Kwangsi 40,000

HUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

4th. Route Army under Ho Chien.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Division | Wang Tung-yuan | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Changsha | |
| " " | | Paoking | |
| " " | | Chenchow | |
| 16th Division | Pang Wei-jen | Liuyang | 10,000 |
| 19th " | Li Chueh | | 12,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Changteh | |
| One Brig. | | Yochow | |
| 34th Division | Chen Chu-chen | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Shenchow | |
| One Brig. | | Fenghwang | |
| 62nd Division | T'ao Kuang | Pingkiang | 8,000 |
| 63rd " | Chen Kuang-chung | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Chalin | |
| One Brig. | | Yuhsien | |
| 82nd Division | Yuan Ying | Yochow | 12,000 |

Total Troops in Hunan 72,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HUNAN (Continued)

The 82nd. Division is the former 12th. Division reorganized.

KWEICHOW - Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Wang Chia-lieh | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kweichow | 20,000 |

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

10th. Route Army under Lung Yun.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Ami | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Yunnanfu | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-chen | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 456 |
| | | Total Troops in Yunnan | 22,836 |

(Western Provinces)

SINKIANG - Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th. Army Corps 10,000

CHINHAI - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cav. Div. | Ma Lin | Sining | 5,000 |

KANSU - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KANSU (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th. Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ma Ching-yuan | Tienshui | 14,000 |
| 17th " | Sun Yu-ju | Lanchow | 12,000 |
| 11th Ind. Brig. | Shih Ying-hsiu | Chingning | 4,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Ma Pu-fang | Pingfan | 5,000 |
| 14th " | Lu Ta-ch'ang | Lanchow | 6,000 |
| 36th " | Ma Chung-ying | Suchow | 6,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

Total Troops in Kansu 47,000

NINGHSIA - Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Ma Hung-pin | Ninghsia | 12,000 |

Total Troops in Ninghsia 12,000

SZECHWAN - Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Suining | 8,000 |
| 36th " | Lo Tze-chow | Shunking | 10,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

20th Army - Yang Sen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Kwangan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | Chuhsien | 10,000 |
| 3rd. " | Yang Han-chung | " | 10,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

21st Army - Liu Hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Wang Ling-chi | Ichang (Hupeh) | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Shasi ( " ) | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Fang-chow | Chungking | 15,000 |
| Border Def. Trps. | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow( " ) | 10,000 |
| Training Div. | Chang Tsai | Chungking | 5,000 |
| Ind. Division | Wang Chao-kw'ei | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 54,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SZECHWAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

24th. Army - Liu Wen-hui

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Liu Wen-hui | Chengtu | 12,000 |
| 2nd | " | Hsiang Chuan-i | " | 12,000 |
| 3rd | " | Chang Ch'ing-p'in | " | 12,000 |
| 4th | " | Liu Yung-keng | Shunking | 12,000 |
| 5th | " | Chen Chung-shih | Kienchow | 12,000 |
| | | | | 60,000 |

28th. Army - Tang Hsi-hou

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | 10,000 |
| 2nd | " | Li Chia-yu | " | 10,000 |
| 3rd | " | Ch'en Shu-mung | Anyohsien | 10,000 |
| 5th | " | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | 10,000 |
| | | | | 40,000 |

29th. Army - Tien Sung-yao

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd | " " | T'ang Heng | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Tseng Hsien-tung | " | 6,000 |
| 4th | " " | Lo Nai-ch'ang | " | 6,000 |
| 5th | " " | Wang Ming-chang | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

Border Defense Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Liu Tsung-huo | Suiting | 10,000 |
| Total Troops in Szechwan | | | 242,000 |

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

LIAONING. (Volunteer Corps)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind. Cav. Brig. | | Chang Shu-shen | Ichow | 3,000 |
| One Cav. Regt. | | Yu Chih-shan | Shanchengtze | 1,500 |
| Two Inf. | " | " | " | 3,500 |
| | | | | 8,000 |
| | | Chang Hai-peng (Manchoukuo troops) | Taonan | 6,000 |
| Total Troops in Liaoning | | | | 14,000 |

KIRIN. (These units are Anti-Kirin or so-called Volunteer Corps)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st | Ind. Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | Muling | 5,300 |
| 24th | " " | Li Tu | Fengcheng | 8,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KIRIN (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Ind. Brig. | Chang Tso-chow | Fangcheng | 5,200 |
| 26th " " | Hsing Chan-ching | Hailin | 7,000 |
| 28th " " | Ting Chao | Sansing | 5,700 |
| 7th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Yao-chen | " | 4,000 |
| Salvation Army | Wang Teh-lin | Wangching | 10,000 |
| | | | 45,200 |

The Salvation Army is formed by the people.

Troops under Hsi Hsia.
(Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Ind. Brig. | Su Te-ch'en | Pinchow | 4,000 |
| 23rd " " | Li Kuei-lin | Kirin | 4,000 |
| 27th " " | Ki Hsing | Chientao | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Yu Cheng-shen | Imienpo | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Wen-ping | Harbin | 5,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

The 1st. and 2nd. Brigades are newly organized units by Hsi Hsia.

Total Troops in Kirin 69,200

HEILUNGKIANG. (Believed now to be anti-Manchoukuo)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Inf. Brig. | Su Pin-wen | Manchowli | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Wu Sung-lin | Keshan | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Nan-p'ing | Heiho | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. " | Yuan Chung-ku | Lintien | 5,000 |
| 1st Cav. " | Ma Chan-shan | Tsitsihar | 4,500 |
| 8th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Cheng Chih-yuan | Hailar | 6,000 |
| 55th " Art. Regt. | Chin Hsi-chun | Hailun | 3,500 |
| 2nd " Trans. Bn. | Tien Kuei-sheng | " | 600 |
| 12th " Engr. Bn. | Liu Jung-chuan | " | 600 |

Total Troops in Heilungkiang 38,200

Total Troops in Three Eastern Provinces - 121,400

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

## RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang | 187,300 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 121,000 |
| Jehol Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 42,000 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 94,500 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek | 323,000 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 396,000 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops | 137,000 |
| Central Government Troops | 404,000 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's control | 310,836 |
| Troops in Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) | 121,400 |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan | 112,000 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, NOT INCLUDING IRREGULARS | 2,249,036 |

### Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st. | Squadron | Chengchow, Honan. |
| 2nd. | " | " " |
| 3rd. | " | Hangchow, Chekiang. |
| 4th. | " | Chengchow, Honan. |
| 5th. | " | Kaifeng, Honan. |
| 6th. | " | Nanking & Shanghai. |
| 7th. | " | Nanking. |

### Air Forces of the 8th. Route Army - Hwang Kwang-to

#### 1st. Air Corps - Hwang Kwang-to

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. | Squadron | Teng Yo-ming | Kwangtung |
| 2nd. | " | Ting Chi-hsu | Kiangsu |
| 3rd. | " | Chen Yu-sheng | Kwangtung |

#### 2nd. Air Corps - Hu Chin-ya

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th. | Squadron | Tan Shou | Kwangtung |
| 5th. | " | Liu Chih-yen | " |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Manchuria.

In point of military activity Manchuria has superseded Shanghai in interest and potentiality. Recent centers of Japanese-Manchoukuo-Volunteer Corps fighting in Manchuria have been Nungan, the Fangcheng-Sansing (Ilan) area, and the Chientao region.

Nungan, 35 miles north of Changchun, was closely invested by a large number of Volunteer Corps (anti-Manchoukuo troops) under Li Hai-ching during the period March 28-April 2. The town was held by about 2,000 Manchoukuo troops. The Japanese main forces were occupied with their operations against Li Tu and Ting Ch'ao in the Fangcheng-Sansing area. It appears therefore that the relief of Nungan was entrusted to Manchoukuo forces aided by a few Japanese bombing planes sent from Mukden and New Wiju, Korea, the 1st Railway Battalion and a battery from Mukden, and Japanese police and 2 armored cars from Changchun. The Manchoukuo troops reported employed were units of Ma Chan-shan, Chang Hai-p'eng and Hsi Hsia. Attacking an ammunition train of six trucks sent by the Japanese for the Manchoukuo troops, the Volunteer Corps captured four trucks containing 250,000 rounds of rifle ammunition and 1,000 trench mortar shells.

Apparently convinced of the ability of their allies in being able to relieve Nungan, the Japanese press prematurely reported such had been accomplished. Later reports stated that the attack had been delayed and would be made April 2-3. At the same time bitter complaints of the Manchoukuo troops were printed in the Japanese press. The following appeared in the Manchuria Daily News:

> "Manchu (Manchoukuo) Soldiers Driven Like Sheep by Anti-Changchun Insurgents.
>
> "So far, the Manchu troops have acquitted themselves very poorly and disappointingly, and seem to have exposed the abject lack of virility and grit against the insurgents. It was a thousand pities that they should have failed to acquit themselves well enough to carry through the original attack plan."

Japanese units from Hailin and more bombing planes were rushed to support the Manchoukuo troops and a strong attack made upon the besiegers. After heavy fighting the latter were driven off the next day to the northwest "pursued by Chang Hai-p'eng's cavalry who lost track of them".

As stated in Situation Report No. 8247, Japanese units had been despatched toward the Fangcheng-Sansing area where Li Tu's and Ting Ch'ao's troops were concentrated and seriously threatening the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Amano column (from the Japanese 15th Brigade, 2nd Division) reached Tungpin, southwest of Fangcheng, on March 29th, while the Hasebe detachment (from Japanese 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division) reached Kaolimao, not far from Pinchow. Meanwhile Manchoukuo (Kirin) troops had assembled to advance upon Fangcheng from

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Tungpin, from Kaolimao (Li Ping-wen's unit), and from Heilungkung (Yu Shen-cheng's unit). The Japanese Railway Guard (evidently the 6th Battalion) was ordered from Tunhwa to Ninguta to replace the 15th Brigade units there and apparently Japanese troops from Kainei, Korea, were in turn sent to Tunhwa to replace the Railway Battalion, although a part of these were directed against the Chientao bandits.

The various Japanese press reports of the Fangcheng fighting were often contradictory and inconsistent. That all did not go as easily as these tried to make it appear was indicated by such inadvertencies as: "On April 2nd Lt. General Tamon, exhausting his patience at last, moved his 2nd Independent Division headquarters east to Wuchimiho on the C.E.R. whence to advance on the anti-Kirin base early next morning"; and "On April 4th the Japanese troops attacked Fangcheng again". Frequent references also were made to "heavy fighting".

Consular reports from Harbin support the news that in their first attack on Fangcheng the Japanese troops suffered a serious reverse. Reports from Japanese sources set forth that the Kirin troops (mentioned above) first attacked Fangcheng, the two Japanese columns at Tungpin and Kaolimao quietly standing by to watch eventualities, and that the Volunteer Corps thoroughly routed the Manchoukuo forces. Following this the Volunteer Corps are reported to have attacked the Japanese column at Kaolimao but were driven off.

In any event General Tamon personally took charge April 2nd and on April 3rd a general attack was made, Generals Amano and Hasebe entering the walled city of Fangcheng on the morning of April 5th. The Volunteer Corps retreated toward Sansing (Ilan). No pursuit of them is reported other than by a few bombing planes. On April 7th the 15th Brigade units were recalled to Harbin from Fangcheng as well as 2nd Division Headquarters. Later Japanese reports complain that "the old Kirin (Volunteer Corps) and new Kirin (Manchoukuo) troops do not appear anxious to fight each other".

The Chientao district bordering Korea again became a Manchurian "sore-spot" the beginning of April, when bands variously described in the Japanese press as bandits, insurgents, or Reds began raiding villages and towns in the Lungchingtsun area. On April 2nd the Japanese War Office announced that it was sending troops from Korea into the Chientao area inasmuch as "the whole of the Kwangtung Army now happens to be engaged in suppression of hunghudze (bandits) in Manchoukuo". At the present time it is not clear whether these bandit bands, whose organizer is supposed to be Wang Te-lin, have been driven out of the district. As late as April 9th reports showed that they had not. There is always the possibility, of course, that these Chientao depredations afford a convenient excuse to work Japanese units from the north Korean forces into the Liulaokow-Tienpaoshan-Ninguta area with an eye on Soviet concentrations at Vladivostok.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Meanwhile it appears that Ma Chan-shan's troops have generally revolted for the greater part and gone over to the anti-Manchoukuo elements. Ma, whose relations with the Japanese have seemingly cooled, is reported to have fled to Heiho whence he crossed into Siberia via Blagovestchensk. On April 13th he sent telegrams from Heiho to Chinese in Peiping saying that he has declared his independence from the bogus Manchoukuo and that he is busy preparing a memorandum dealing with Japan's aggression in Manchuria and setting forth the numerous evidences of her deliberate and systematic attempt to force Chinese officials and organizations in Manchuria to secede from China Proper. General Ma adds that he will submit this memorandum to the Commission of Inquiry on its arrival in Manchuria.

Unconfirmed Chinese press reports state that at all the towns on the C.E.R. between Hsingan and Manchuli the Manchoukuo troops have revolted and are flying the Chinese National Flag.

At the second session of the National Emergency Conference at Loyang on April 10th a resolution was passed for despatching a telegram to Ting Ch'ao and Li Tu encouraging their activities in Manchuria.

Reports of Soviet troop concentrations and general military activities continue numerous. One such report from Harbin, dated April 2nd, gives the Soviet concentration in the Ussuri region as 300,000 and states that General Putana has assumed command of the Eastern Soviet forces while General Galen has been summoned to Moscow for a conference. Reports indicate that the Soviet Army is strengthening its position throughout the Priamur Province.

In spite of the embargo on grain exports from Manchuria to Siberia (now extended to include China south of the Wall) cereals continue to be sent across the border.

The functioning of the C.E.R. is proving difficult due to the denuding of the line of freight cars and locomotives. This has reached the point where the Chinese (Manchoukuo) members of the Railway Board may request the Manchoukuo Government for a loan to buy equipment in order to continue operations. This, it is reported, is giving the Soviet Board members pause in regard to their policy of sending railway equipment out of the country. A loan could come only from Japan and thus put her into a position to exercise considerably more control than she now does, Japanese control being synonymous with military control.

Reuter reports "from a reliable quarter" that there are 200 Germans with the Soviet troops and naval forces; that a number of submarines have been shipped knocked-down to Vladivostok where they are being assembled.

Opinion generally holds that the Soviet activities are of a defensive nature and that with the poor showing of the Japanese in Shanghai their attitude towards the latter shows signs of stiffening.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

In March the Japanese, especially the military in Manchuria, were intensely annoyed by a radio-broadcasted "Red" speech addressed to Japanese farmers. On March 29th the Manchuria Daily News announced significantly: "The broadcasting station... ... has been traced to Harbarovsk".

No doubt the next war will see this insidious form of propaganda dissemination highly developed.

Farther south at Suichung on the Peking-Mukden Railroad the Japanese detachments have been materially strengthened and the Volunteer Corps threatening that point have been driven into the mountains to the west. This is confirmed by travellers from Mukden who report that all is quiet on the railroad between Shanhaikuan and Mukden.

Tokyo reports state that Imperial sanction is being sought for the army's program for the relief of the Korean Division (20th) now operating in Manchuria. On April 5th the following item from Dairen appeared in the Manchuria Daily News:

> "This morning, the military transport Ujina Maru put in here from Japan, bringing on board a batch of first year conscripts to join the Tamon Division now on duty in Manchoukuo".

<u>North China</u>.

Troop movements in North China have been confined to minor routine replacements and no large movements of troops have taken place in the Peiping-Tientsin area. Military leaders appear chiefly to be engaged in trying to find means of overcoming their present financial stringency.

The American Consul-General at Tientsin reports he has reliable information that a shipment of 1500 rifles was received recently by the Chinese at Tangku for the purpose of providing arms for a plain-clothes corps to be organized at Tientsin for defensive operations in case of fresh disturbances there. He makes the comment that the "plain-clothes" problem may soon become a problem in China equal to those of organized banditry and radicalism.

Information has been received unofficially from Chang Hsueh-liang's headquarters to the effect that Han Fu-chu, acting upon the instructions from the Central Government, will deliver to Chang 1,500,000 rifle cartridges, the value of which will be paid by the latter. The cartridges comprise 1,000,000 6.5 mm and 500,000 7.9 mm. These munitions are now being transported to Peiping from Shantung, according to this information.

Han Fu-chu's recent friendliness with Feng Yu-hsiang is causing considerable speculation as to what is really in the wind in that direction. The former has followed Feng's example in developing a "cough" which has necessitated a "rest cure" at Chien Fu Shan, which makes frequent visits to the Christian General a simple matter. It is now understood that Feng will not be made Peace Director at Loyang as Han wished.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

It is to the rejection of Han's proposal by the government that the latter's retreat into the mountains beside Feng is ascribed. The entire matter is causing considerable uneasiness and seems to portend the possible re-birth of the once powerful Kuominchun.

On April 5th Han, speaking at a memorial meeting at Tsinan, defended his recent action in detaining a portion of the national revenue, collected in Shantung, for the payment of his troops. More than 1,000 officers and officials of the Shantung Provincial Government were present. After declaring that one should die for some noble cause instead of offering one's life on the altar of some petty loyalties, General Han went on to say that he was formerly an officer in the Northwestern Army. When he was appointed regimental commander he declined it. He accepted the Chairmanship of Shantung against his wishes but now that he had accepted it, he would labor and die for the people but would never comsent to serve as a tool for others.

Referring to his brief tenure of the Chairmanship of Honan, General Han said that it was entirely against his will to carry out the order of the Central Government to legalize the sale of opium and to commandeer provisions and carts and trains. When he went to Shenchow and saw stocks of commandeered grain piled up in the station, while thousands of people were starving, his mind revolted. He decided to distribute the grain to the poor and needy.

In concluding, General Han deplored the dissensions in Government and Party circles at this moment of national crisis, when internal unity is urgently needed. He expressed the fear that further trouble might occur and hoped that his officers and men would always bear the welfare of the nation in mind.

In response to reports that Han had intimated intentions to advance north on Tientsin and Peiping, on April 11th Chiang Po-cheng, a representative of the Young Marshal, telegraphed Han asking if such rumors had any foundation. Following is Han's purported reply:

> "Your telegram has been received with great surprise to me. During the present time of our national emergency caused by foreign aggression, even the efforts of our whole nation are not sufficient to cope with the present grave situation. How can there be a man so mad now as to scheme rebellion to break up the unification of our country? As you know me so well, I trust you will certainly not believe in this unfounded rumor about me. Please consult Sung, the adviser, to make adjustment in this matter so that the truth may be known by the public, and also kindly inform the Commander-in-Chief to this effect accordingly."

The shipment of ammunition, if actually made, is not consistent with plans for an attack on Chang Hsueh-liang. But that the uneasiness regarding Han's plans should have reached the point where the above telegrams were deemed necessary is an outward indication of underground simmering of China's politico-military pot.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

In passing it is worthy of note that Han's troops regularly undergo a thorough training routine (thorough, at least, from a Chinese viewpoint). Various units of his army are regularly moved about in order to acquaint them with different conditions and different parts of the province. Also they are not allowed to settle down in any particular place, lest they should come to look upon it as an appanage of their own. Thus the 20th Division was brought to Tsinan from eastern Shantung, while the 29th Division and the 11th Cavalry Division replaced it. The division and brigade commanders travel about reviewing and inspecting their commands or participating in the reviewing of the troops. The troops practice under conditions simulating actual warfare, including working with anti-aircraft guns and guarding against air bombs and poison gas.

Under the orders of the Ministry of War the staff and equipment of the military hospital at Tsinan were moved to Pengpu early in the month for the purpose of caring for some of the wounded brought back from the battlefields near Shanghai.

Central China.

At Shanghai the lines facing each other remain quiet awaiting the outcome of the peace conference, which has been discontinued for the moment. Information of the Chinese line-up received from the Military Attache at Shanghai, although already received by the War Department, is included herein for purposes of record: The 30th Division (note: there are two divisions designated the 30th, namely, Ma Hung-kuei's last reported at Sinyang and Kwangshin, Honan, and the Central Government troops, formerly Kuominchun troops, last reported under Li Ming-cheng at Hwangpei, Hupeh. The 30th Division mentioned might be either of these divisions.) occupies the Tsientun-Kunshan section; the 61st Division the high ground north of Kunshan to Pach'eng. Two regiments of the 78th Division are occupying a very strong position at Taitsang which the Chinese regard as the key to their forward defenses. Their main effort in construction of defenses is along the line Kushan-Changshu and they believe this line can be held against any Japanese attack. Kunshan would be the pivot for Chinese counter-attacks. The advance positions are being lightly held. The report of the Military Attache goes on to state that the defense lines between Cheng Lake and Yangcheng Lake and between Yangcheng Lake and the Yangtze are organized in depth by the 87th and 47th Divisions, respectively. The strength of the 19th Route Army, the 5th Army Corps (also called 5th Route Army), and the 47th Division is estimated at 85,000. The Chinese have about 30 mountain batteries. There are no field guns forward of Soochow. This report further states that movements of supplies and troops indicate large concentration of troops, believed to be the 6th Division and parts of Chang Fa-kuei's command, is being carried out in the Kashing area in Chekiang.

Reports from Nanking state that the Military Council, of which Chiang Kai-shek is Chairman, has been reorganized into four departments. Chiang will be the Director of Military Strategy, Li Chai-sum of Training, Ho Ying-ching in charge of troop movements and Chu Pei-teh is to be Director of General Affairs.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

It is reported from Chengchow that all the large machinery of the Hanyang Arsenal is being moved to Kunghsien, Honan.

South China.

Canton remains quiet and would appear more interested in active communist suppression than in the dormant situation at Shanghai. Ch'en Chi-t'ang, it is claimed, is too busy running his command both in Kwangtung and Kiangsi to go to Nanking or Loyang to assume his duties as a member of the Military Council. That the Central Government did not expect him actually to do so is evidenced by his appointment as Chief of the Communist Suppression Army. There is not, however, any indication but that he is closely cooperating with Nanking, - for the present at any rate.

On April 6th the Central Government, evidently in an attempt to breathe some needed life into the Kiangsi expedition, issued orders to the five provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangsi, Kiangsi and Fukien each to send an expedition to Kiangsi and cooperate in commencing a general attack on the communists for whose complete suppression a time limit of three months has been fixed. A general attack on the communists is ordered to be commenced as soon as all the troops from the various provinces have reached the destinations assigned to them. All the troops now in the field in Kiangsi will be the main forces in the offensive operations against the Reds. They will be under the direct control of Ch'en Chi-t'ang and General Ho Ying-ching has been appointed the vice-commander-in-chief by Nanking.

Whether Ch'en is serious in his efforts to suppress the Reds and whether the Central Government has sufficient influence to see that he is given the indicated support remains to be seen. No offensive operations seem to have been taken against the Reds since those initially reported.

On April 9th Chang Fa-kuei's troops were reported awaiting Chiang Kai-shek's orders at Liling and Pinghsiang. In view of the dispatch from the Military Attache at Shanghai that troops believed to be part of Chiang's units were concentrating at Kashing, it would appear that they are not to be used in the projected general attack on the communists as was supposed.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

Parker G. Tenney
Captain, Field Artillery
Assistant Military Attache

HSA

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2657-D-27

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WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 24 1932

Manchuria.

Events in Manchuria continue to hold the center of the military stage in China.

The blowing up of railroad tracks and bridges used by the Japanese has become a feature of the methods employed against them. On April 11th an unsuccessful attempt was made to dynamite the Taolaichao bridge across the Sungari north of Changchun.

On April 12th a Chinese Eastern Railway train carrying the last group of Japanese soldiers returning from the fighting at Fangcheng was derailed and wrecked about 10 miles east of Harbin through the dynamiting of the tracks, resulting in a number of casualties including 13 dead. This, too, was laid to "Russian Reds" and a number of Russian railway workers were arrested by Japanese police in Harbin. These events increased the growing Japanese-Soviet tension and a series of acrimonious charges and counter-charges by the Tass and Rengo news agencies followed.

A Japanese consular report from Harbin states that the Soviets have completed the concentration of 9 divisions in the Far East and were "likely to become more provocative"; that Japan was anxious to avoid the possibility of a clash and would therefore refrain from sending troops east of Hailin unless absolutely necessary; that it was recognized that the Soviet dispositions were defensive rather than offensive. This report ended by stating that the Soviet garrison and defenses on Saghalien were being augmented and there being no Japanese troops there the Japanese oil wells would be undefended "in the event of trouble though it is not expected at present".

For a time the C.E.R. workers threatened a general strike as an expression of their indignation over the arrest of their fellow workers mentioned above, thereby delaying the transport of the Tamon Division to the south as scheduled. The strike, however, failed to materialize.

In two instances, however, there is evidence of an effort on the part of the Soviets to smooth over matters. One is the recall of the Chinese Consul at Blagovestchensk for sending coded messages of Ma Chan-shan (see Report No. 8262), and the other the promise, reported by the American Consul at Harbin, of the Soviet management of the C.E.R. to furnish rolling stock for the transport of Japanese troops. Probably this promise was not given voluntarily. In addition to the threat of Japanese loans to buy new equipment (see Report 8262) there have been intimations that if rolling stock was not increased the Japanese military authorities might find it necessary to alter the gauge of the C.E.R. to that of the S.M.R. (at least from Changchun to Harbin) by laying an inner rail, thereby allowing equipment of the latter road to be used.

From M/A, China Report No. 8275 April 28, 1932

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Wang Te-lin, who was last reported in the Chientao district, made his way with his forces to Suifenho (Pogranichnaya), arriving there April 14th where he established his headquarters. A few days later he effected an alliance with Li Tu. Their combined forces were combined into what was named "The People's Patriotic Army". Of this army Wang became commander-in-chief and Li Tu vice-commander. Ting Ch'ao, however, refused to join forces with them and it is thought that he will operate independently or with Ma Chan-shan who is reported to be rallying his troops in Heilungkiang.

On April 19th Ting Ch'ao was reported by the Japanese press to have retaken Fangcheng, indicating that he plans to cooperate to some extent with the Patriotic Army.

On April 20th forces under Wang Te-lin and Li Tu advanced westward along the railway. The Manchoukuo troops fell back without offering any resistance, and Wang, making his base Shihtaohotze, advanced as far west as Imienpo. At the latter place his troops clashed with a Japanese regiment sent east to attack. During the fighting which ensued a raiding party destroyed the track in the rear of the Japanese. The situation for the latter was reported to be serious and reinforcements were sent which resulted in the retreat of the Patriotic Army forces. On April 28th the Japanese forces had succeeded in clearing the line of bandits as far east as Hengtaohotze, west of Hailin. Traffic however has not been resumed on the eastern branch of the railway according to the latest reports and it is probable that only a major campaign by the Japanese will effectively clear the line.

On April 23rd a large force of "guerrillas" attacked the southern branch of the C.E.R. near Talaichao and captured Shihtouchengtzu. Telegraph and telephone wires were cut and rails torn up, severing all communications between Harbin and Changchun. Later these bands were driven off by Japanese railway guards and the following day communications were restored. On April 23rd and again on the 25th freight trains south of Harbin were derailed, wrecked and looted.

In the Chientao area all seems to have become peaceful since Wang Te-lin's departure northward. Whether Japanese troops sent from Korea have been withdrawn is not known. Probably they have not.

Even the most optimistic Japanese must feel far from happy over the Manchurian prospect. On April 21st Rengo published a resume of raids on towns along the South Manchuria Railway during March 1932, placing the total at 613 as against 32 in March 1931.

The Manchuria Daily News prints the following casualty figures suffered by the Kwangtung Army since September 18, 1931: Killed 460, wounded 960, total 1420.

On April 13th that blunt, forthright Japanese warrior, Jiro Tamon, in an interview to pressmen at Harbin declared that it would take two or three years to clear that territory of bandits and would require 100,000 troops.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

The 8th Division and the remainder of the 19th were ordered to relieve units of the Korean Army which have been serving in Manchuria. Meanwhile it was announced at Harbin that the 4th Mixed Brigade at Tsitsihar on April 26th would start relieving Muro's 20th Division (the 19th Division's 38th Brigade under Yoda and the 20th Division's 39th Brigade under Kamura) at Chinchow, which would start leaving the latter place on April 25th for its Korean post.

On April 15th it was stated that the 4th Brigade was to be relieved at Tsitsihar by the Amano "detachment" (the 15th Brigade, 2nd Division under Hasebe). Therefore of the 2nd Division reported being relieved at Harbin by Hirose's 10th Division on the 20th it would appear that actually only Division Headquarters and the 3rd Brigade had been ordered back to Liaoyang and Mukden.

Lieut. General Miyake has been relieved as the Kwangtung Army Chief of Staff by General Hashimoto.

April 26th brought a telegram from our Consul at Harbin stating that the Yoda Brigade (38th Brigade) had left Changchun for Harbin that day, having traveled there from Chinchow via Tungliao-Szupingkai. It further stated that the brigade had left detachments along the route.

Certainly considerable movement of Japanese troops is taking place, and it is difficult to follow them. The Japanese authorities may be expected to suppress news of many of these or to give misleading information regarding them.

A report from Shanghai dated April 23rd stated that according to Tokyo messages the Japanese War Minister Araki was inspecting seven divisions in south Japan which were under orders to proceed to Manchuria.

If and as Japanese send more divisions to Manchuria, whether vis-a-vis the bandits or the Soviets, the already tense situation will need but a very small spark to set off a Japanese-Soviet explosion.

North China.

Chang Hsueh-liang is reliably reported to be reducing his forces by about one-third in what would appear a hopeless effort to balance his budget. Many of those thus thrown out of employment are said to be joining Manchoukuo forces who, presumably, are paid more regularly.

In Kansu the acting Provincial Chairman, General Sun Yu-ju, has been made Pacification Commissioner. Mr. Shao Li-tze, formerly confidential secretary to Chiang Kai-shek, appointed Provincial Chairman of Kansu some months ago, is reported to have reached Sian where he is waiting to proceed via airplane to Lanchow to assume his duties as soon as the air field there is ready. General Feng Pao-shan, formerly a division commander in the Kuominchun and described as a supporter of Feng Yu-hsiang, has been made a member of the Kansu government and is proceeding to Lanchow in company with Shao.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Yen Hsi-shan is reported to have disbanded 924 officers and 22,735 men since he became Pacification Commissioner of Shansi and Suiyuan. Another report states that Yen had sent a delegate to Shih Yu-san at Tsinan "with valuable presents" who welcomed said delegate "warmly". Evidently Yen, Han and Shih are maintaining an association from which Feng Yu-hsiang, now thought to be Han's prisoner, very possibly is excluded. The Central Political Council accepted Feng's resignation from the post of Minister of the Interior on April 25, General Huang Shao-hsiung, former Chairman of Kwangsi, being appointed in his stead.

Central China.

Recent statements in the press confirm previous reports that Chang Fa-kuei's "Ironsides" were arriving in the vicinity of Hangchow. Some reports give Kunshan as their final destination. Earlier in the month Chang Fa-kuei was reported in conference with Chiang Kai-shek and Kuo Tai-chi at Nanking and Shanghai.

Ho Ch'eng-chun has been given command of the 82nd Division, replacing Yuan Ying, many of whose men are reported to have revolted and gone over to the communists. The reason given for this appointment is that Ho as Pacification Commissioner of Hupeh found himself handicapped in that position without an actual command.

On April 17th government troops (the 41st, 44th and 48th Divisions) under Hsu Yuan-ch'uan, Pacification Commissioner for the Hupeh-Hunan-Szechuan border, engaged a large force under the communists Ho Lung and Tuan Teh-chang in the Hung Lake district southwest of Hankow near the Szechuan border. The government forces drove the Reds back after themselves sustaining heavy losses. The defeat was not decisive and more trouble is to be expected from this quarter before many days.

Szechuan troops are to be brought into Hupeh for use in the communist suppression. The reason given for not using more Hupeh troops is significant, namely, that the Szechuan forces are not indoctrinated with communistic principles.

South China.

During the early part of April, Yu Han-mou was reported to have taken over the garrisoning of Kanchow from Ma K'un's 34th Brigade attached to the 11th Division, the latter force being sent up to Kian. The ousted Reds were reported to have retreated east and northeast of Kanchow toward Hingkuo and Yutu. These groups under Chu Te and Mao Tse-tung were headed toward Fukien.

Just before the middle of April the Reds became active again in the Kanchow area. These were driven off again toward Fukien and the 50th Division at Kwangchang, eastern Kiangsi, was sent south to head them off——apparently without much success.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Suddenly, Red troops were reported to have taken Lungyen in southwestern Fukien. On April 15th Sungtzulin, just west of Namtsing, had fallen and the army reported to be marching on Changchow east of Amoy.

Later reports showed that at least the main body of these troops were those of Sun Lien-chung who was sent, unwillingly, over a year ago into Kiangsi to aid in bandit suppression and who with his troops revolted some time ago. Because these well-disciplined troops did not appear to loot or burn in their triumphant march eastward later reports stated that they were not communists, although they were described as wearing red arm bands or badges. Some reports however said that Red armies were cooperating in the advance and later reports would seem to verify this.

Changchow fell on April 19th and the forces entering that town were said to be the 1st Red Army under Chu Te, the 4th Red Army under Lin Piao, the 15th Red Army under Sun Lien-chung and the 12th Red Army under Lo Ping-hui, all of which are called the First Red Group Army. Later reports also stated that Sun is definitely working with the Reds although only foreign property appears to have been looted.

Chang Chen does not seem to have attempted any serious defense but fled to Amoy. On the 24th the Reds were in control of Shima and Haiteng but to date have made no attempt to take Amoy where foreign warships are standing by to evacuate their nationals.

On the 24th the Kwangtung military authorities decided to order further reinforcements to move into Fukien from Swatow and Chaochow, while some of the Cantonese troops in Kiangsi were to be ordered to proceed to Fukien. It is believed, however, that the bulk of the Cantonese forces will be kept on the Kwangtung-Fukien border to guard against further communist activity in that area.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

Parker G. Tenney
Captain, Field Artillery
Assistant Military Attache

HSA

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G-2 Report

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CHINA (Military) 4-1

Subject: Situation Report.

JUN 9 2657-D-276 1932
372
WAR DEPARTMENT

1. **Composition and Distribution of Forces.**

(Northern Provinces)

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 7 1932

**HOPEI** - Wang Shu-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

**Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Ind. Brig. | Wang Yi-che | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Tsingho | |
| " " | | Hwailai | |
| " " | | Nankow | |
| 8th Ind. Brig. | Ting Hsi-ch'un | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Machang | |
| " " | | Tsinghsien | |
| " " | | Tacheng | |
| 9th Ind. Brig. | Ho Chu-kuo | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Bns. | | Shanhaikwan | |
| One Bn. | | Chinwangtao | |
| " Regt. | | Haiyanghsien | |
| " Bn. | | Changlihsien | |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | Chang Ting-shu | Hsianghohsien | 10,000 |
| 13th " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Chumlungcheng | 9,500 |
| 14th " " | Chen Kuan-chun | Paoting | 9,500 |
| 15th " " | Yao Tung-fan | | 7,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Regts. | | Tingchow | |
| One Regt. | | Chengting | |
| 16th Ind. Brig. | Miao Chen-lin | Tientsin | 9,000 |
| 17th " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Hsailu | 9,500 |
| 18th " " | Tu Chi-wu | | 9,500 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Peiping | |
| Two Regts. | | Hsiyuan | |
| 19th Ind. Brig. | Sun Te-chuan | Tushan | 11,000 |
| 20th " " | Chang Ching-wu | | 11,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Lwanchow | |
| " " | | Tsienan | |
| " " | | Lulung | |
| 29th Ind. Brig. | Wang Yung-sheng | Nanyuan | 7,500 |
| 30th " " | Yu Chao-lin | | 9,500 |
| Hqrs. & two Regts. | | Langfang | |
| One Regt. | | Wutsinghsien | |
| 3rd. Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Shu-shan | Tsienan | 3,000 |
| 4th Cav. Brigade | Kuo Hsi-peng | Tungkwang | 4,000 |
| 5th " " | Li Fu-ho | Shihkiachwang | 4,000 |
| 6th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Ankwo | 3,000 |
| 6th " Art. " | Wang Ho-hua | Tsinghai | 4,000 |
| 7th " " " | Ch'iao Feng | Peiyuan | 5,500 |
| 8th " " " | Liu Han-tung | Tungchow | 3,000 |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Po Kuei-ling | Yangtsun | 3,000 |
| One Com. Detach. | Tu Cheng | Nanyuan | 1,800 |
| Bodyguards | Liu To-ch'uan | | 9,000 |
| 1st Corps | | Waikwan | |
| 2nd " | | Hwangsu | |
| 3rd " | | " | |
| Cav. " | | Peiping | |
| Pistol Bn. | | " | |
| | | | 172,300 |

From M/A. China. Report No. 8287. May 10, 1932.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HOPEI (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan (less two Divisions in Shansi) | | | | |
| 37th Division | | Feng Chih-an | Shihkiachwang | 15,000 * |
| 38th | " | Chang Tze-chung | Knoyi | 15,000 * |
| | | | | 30,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fortieth Army - Pang Ping-hsun | | | | |
| 1st Division | | Shen Ko | Shenchow | 9,000 |
| 39th | " | Pang Ping-hsun | Hokien | 20,000 |
| | | | | 29,000 |
| 84th | " | Kao Kwei-tze | Hantan | 8,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Hopei | | 239,300 |

CHAHAR - Liu Yi-fei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Ind. Brig. | | Liu Yi-fei | Kalgan | 9,000 |
| 11th | " " | Tung Ying-pin | Hsuanhua | 9,000 |
| | | | | 18,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cav. Div. | | Chang Chang-te | Doloner | 4,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Chahar | | 22,000 |

JEHOL - Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tang Yu-lin's Troops. | | | | |
| 36th Division | | Tang Yu-lin | Jehol | 24,000 |
| 31st Ind. Brig. | | Fu Chun | Lwanping | 6,000 |
| 9th Ind. Cav. Brig. | | Tsui Hsin-wu | Kailu | 6,000 |
| 10th | " " " | Shih Wen-hua | Chaoyang | 6,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Jehol | | 42,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SHANSI - Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Thirty-third Army-Hsu Yung-chang** | | | |
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiyuan | |
| " " | | Taihsien | |
| 69th Division | Yang Cheng-yuan | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Pingyang | |
| " " | | Yuncheng | |
| | | | 20,000 |
| **Thirty-fourth Army** - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Lunan | 10,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-feng | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiku | |
| " " | | Pingyao | |
| | | | 20,000 |
| **Thirty-fifth Army** - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hsihsien | |
| " " | | Haiyang | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Railway Protection Army** - Sun Chu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Meng Hsien-chi | Yutze | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ma Yen-shou | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |
| **Emergency Army** - Jung Hung-lu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Chow Yuan-chien | Tatung | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| **Artillery Regiments** - Chow Tai | | | |
| 21st Art. Regt. | Li Po-chen | Suiyuan | 800 |
| 22nd " " | Shih Kuo-fan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 23rd " " | Li Hsi-chiu | Yutze | 800 |
| 24th " " | Hou Ching-lung | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 25th " " | Chang Yung-chi | " | 800 |
| 26th " " | Chieh Ching-hai | " | 800 |
| 27th " " | Chao Chung-pao | Pingyang | 800 |
| 28th " " | Tung Tse-shan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 29th " " | Chang Chien | Yuhsien | 800 |
| 30th " " | Liu Peng-chu | Yangchuan | 800 |
| | | | 8,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SHANSI (Continued)

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan | | | | |
| 2nd Division | | Pao Kung | Kiehsiu | 5,000 * |
| 3rd " | | Chang Jen-chieh | Hiaoyi | 5,000 |
| | | | | 10,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forty-first Army - Sun Tien-ying | | | | |
| 40th Division | | Sun Tien-ying | Taochow | 30,000 |

Total Troops in Shansi 116,000

The 67th Division has now been demobilised, according to Central Government orders.

SUIYUAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan | | | | |
| 70th Division | | Wang Ching-kuo | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | | Kweihua | |
| " " | | | Sarahua | |
| Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi | | | | |
| 73rd Division | | Fu Tso-yi | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | | Kweihua | |
| " " | | | Pangchen | |
| Cavalry Army - Chao Cheng-shou | | | | |
| 1st Brigade | | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | 4,000 |
| 2nd " | | Ma Ju-yi | Pangchen | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | 4,000 |
| | | | | 12,000 |

Total Troops in Suiyuan 32,000

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu. | | | |
| 20th. Division | Sun Tung-hsuan | | 13,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Tsinan | |
| One Brig. | | Chanhua | |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SHANTUNG (Continued)

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu. (Continued)** | | | |
| 22nd Division | Hu Liang-ming | Yenchow | 9,000 |
| 29th " | Tsao Fu-lin | | 11,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Chowtsun | |
| " " | | Hiaochow | |
| " " | | Tehchow | |
| 74th Division | Ch'iao Li-chih | Weihsien | 8,000 |
| 81st " | Chan Shu-tang | Ichow | 8,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tsingchow | 5,500 |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| Shantung Precautionary Force | Liu Kwei-tang | Khotang | 8,000 |
| | | | 64,500 |
| **Liu Chen-nien's Troops.** | | | |
| 21st Division | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | 30,000 |
| Total Troops in Shantung | | | 94,500 |

(Central Provinces)

KIANGSI - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chow Kwang-yuan | Nanfeng | 12,000 |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Kwangchang | 12,000 |
| 11th " | Lo Cho-ying | Kanchow | 12,000 |
| 14th " | Chow Chih-ju | Juiking | 10,000 |
| | | | 46,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd Division | Li Pun-chieh | Kwangchang | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | " | 12,000 |
| 28th " | Wang Mao-teh | Shihcheng | 10,000 |
| (Wang Mao-teh has been newly appointed as Commander of the 28th. Division) | | | |
| 45th Division | Wei Li-huang | Shihcheng | 12,000 |
| 50th " | Yueh Shen | Juichow | 12,000 |
| 52nd " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Changshu | 15,000 |
| 53rd " | Li Yung-heng | Loping | 12,000 |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-lin | Yungfeng | 16,000 |
| (The 54th Division is under the control of the 9th. Route Army. See under Kiangsu) | | | |
| | | | 95,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **4th. Route Army under Ho Chien (from Hunan)** | | | |
| 59th Division | Chang Ying | Pingsiang | 10,000 |
| 62nd " | Tao Kuang | Wantsai | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |
| 10th Division | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | 12,000 |
| 43rd " | Liu Shao-hsien | Yungsin | 14,000 |
| 77th " | Lo Lin | Ining | 9,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KIANGSI (Continued)

Central Government Troops (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 79th Division | Kuan Lin-cheng | Wuming | 8,000 |
| (Kuan Lin-cheng has been newly appointed as Commander of the 79th. Division) | | | |
| 83rd Division | Chiang Fa-sheng | Nanchang | 8,000 |
| 4th Cav. Division | Kuan Shu-jen | Changshu | 6,000 |
| 32nd Ind. Brigade | Liu Yi | Ining | 4,000 |
| | | | 61,000 |

Chang Fa-kuei's Troops.

4th Army Corps - Chang Fa-kuei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Huang Hao-lin | Pingsiang | 10,000 |
| 90th " | Wu Chi-wei | Changshu | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

The designation of the 12th. Division has been changed to the 90th. Division.

A portion of the above-mentioned Army Corps is now stationed at Liling in Hunan.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

8th. Route Army - Chen Chi-tang
(for other units of the 8th. Route Army see under Kwangtung)

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Li Chen-chiu | Kanchow | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Yueh Chao | Sinfeng | 9,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping
(less the 5th and 6th Divisions in Kwangtung)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Chang Mai-hsin | Sinfeng | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Fan Teh-hsing | Tayu | 6,000 |

Total Troops in Kiangsi ¥70,000

CHEKIANG - Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Kashing | 12,000 |
| 9th " | Chiang Ting-wen | Hangchow | 12,000 |
| 18th " | Chow Hung-yuan | " | 12,000 |
| (A small portion is now stationed at Lunghwa in Kiangsu) | | | |
| 36th Ind. Brig. | Tai Yueh | Kashing | 5,000 |
| | | | 41,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

CHEKIANG (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force<br>Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.<br>One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla | | 10,000 |
| | Total Troops in Chekiang | 51,000 |

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Hwang Chieh | Kaifeng | 30,000 |
| 3rd " | Chen Chi-cheng | | 30,000 |
| Hqrs. & 3 Brigs. | | Loyang | |
| One Brig. | | Kaifeng | |
| 1st Art. Brig. | Hsiang Chih-chwang | " | 4,000 |
| 1st " Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | 3,000 |
| 4th " " | Kung Ching-kuei | Kaifeng | 3,000 |
| 5th " " | Li Shih-to | " | 3,000 |
| 6th " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| 1st Com. Regt. | Hwa Chen-lin | " | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chu Li-wei | Loyang | 3,000 |
| | | | 88,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

11th. Route Army under Liu Chen-hua.
(less one Div. in Hupeh)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 65th Division | Liu Chen-hua | | 12,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Nanyang | |
| Two Brigs. | | Sinsiang | |

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35th Division | Ma Hung-kuei | Sinyang | 11,000 |
| (less one Brigade in Hupeh) | | | |
| 72nd Division | Ma Chuan-liang | Yencheng | 8,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Ma Teng-chiao | Loshan | 5,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

The designation of the 30th. Division has been changed to the 35th. Division.

20th. Route Army under Chang Fang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Division | Li Mao-lin | Hwangchwan | 10,000 |
| 68th " | Chang Fang | Sinyang | 12,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Hwangchwan | 10,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division | Kao Tse-chu | Sinyang | 6,000 |
| 35th " | Li Sze-sho | Kaifeng | 8,000 |
| 45th " | Tai Ming-chuan | Kuahih | 12,000 |
| 80th " | Wan Tien-tsung | Hsuchang | 12,000 |
| 1st Cav. Division | Liu Fang-chi | Sihsien | 4,000 |
| 1st " Brigade | Chang Chao-lin | Kaifeng | 6,000 |
| | | | 48,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58th Division | Chen Yueh-han | Shangcheng | 10,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Chen Ming-shen | Chumatien | 5,000 |
| 33rd " " | Tung Sze-tung | Yenchang | 4,000 |
| | | | 19,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

Thirty-second Army Corps - Shang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39th Brigade | Huang Kuang-hua | Tsinghwachen | 5,000 |
| 41st " | Kao Hung-wen | Sinsiang | 5,000 |
| 42nd " | Li Hsing-chun | Taokow | 5,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

The designations of the 198th and 199th Brigades have been changed to the 39th and 41st Brigades respectively.

The 42nd Brigade is a newly organized unit.

Total Troops in Honan 238,000

ANHWEI - Wu Chung-hsin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Wang Chun | Liuan | 12,000 |
| 12th " | Li Shih-ting | Luchow | 12,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

1st. Route Army - Chen Tiao-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Liuan | 14,000 |
| 55th " | Juan Chao-chang | Anking | 12,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Wuhu | |
| One Brig. | | Tatung | |
| | | | 36,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Chang Li-sheng | Pengpu | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Shih Chung-cheng | Showchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yen-ching | Liuan | 4,000 |
| 40th " " | Sung Shih-ko | Hwokiu | 4,000 |
| One Brig. of 47th Div. from Kiangsu | | Pengpu | 4,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

ANHWEI (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Troops in Anhwei | | 86,000 |

HUPEH - Hsia To-yin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Division | Wan Yueh-kuang | Kwangpei | 12,000 |
| 89th " | Chien Ta-chun | Wuchang | 10,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

10th. Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41st Division | Chang Chen-han | Tsaoshih | 10,000 |
| 44th " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Tienmen | 10,000 |
| 48th " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Kingshan | 17,000 |
| | | | 37,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26th Division | Kuo Yu-tung | Yangsin | 20,000 |
| 51st " | Fan Shih-shang | Kwayuan | 12,000 |
| 64th " | Liu Mao-en | Laoholow | 12,000 |
| 69th " | Wang Yi-chung | Wuchang | 10,000 |
| One Brig. of 35th. Div. from Honan | | Kwangshui | 3,000 |
| | | | 57,000 |

The 64th Division is under the 11th. Route Army from Honan.

Central Government Troops.

22nd. Route Army under Ko Yun-lung.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th. Division | Pang Chen-shan | Kwangpei | 12,000 * |
| 31st. " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Kaocheng | 12,000 * |
| 33rd. " | Ko Yun-lung | Kwangan | 10,000 * |
| | | | 34,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34th Division | Chang Wan-hsin | Hanchwan | 14,000 |
| 82nd " | Ho Cheng-chun | Wuchang | 12,000 |
| 85th " | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Jung Chin-fang | Hanchwan | 7,000 |
| 1st " " | Wu Chun-ping | Kingmen | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Ting-wu | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Lo-yu | Yingcheng | 5,000 |
| 7th " " | Li Chung-chien | Suchihkow | 5,000 |
| 34th " " | Lo Chi-kiang | Tsaoyang | 5,000 |
| 37th " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | 5,000 |
| 38th " " | Pan Shan-chai | Hsiayu | 4,000 |
| | | | 79,000 |

Ho Cheng-Chun has been newly appointed as Commander of the 82nd. Div. The two 3rd. and the 7th. Ind. Brigades are newly organized units. The 34th. Ind. Brigade is the8th Ind. Brigade reorganized.

SHENSI - Yang Hu-cheng, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th. Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng. (less two Divisions in Kansu)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42nd Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Sian | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | 5,000 |
| (1st and 17th Divisions of this Route Army are in Kansu) | | | 15,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SHENSI (Continued)

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Ching Meeh-haiu | Yulin | 10,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shensi | 25,000 |

KIANGSU - Ku Chu-tung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Army Corps - Chang Chih-chung | | | |
| 87th Division | Chang Chih-chung | Tungtangshih | 10,000 |
| 3 Regts. | | Nanking | |
| 88th Division | Yu Chi-shih | Changshu | 8,000 |
| Salt Brigade | | Kunshan | 12,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

Sometimes the above-mentioned forces are called by the newspapers as the 5th. Route Army.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Tsung-nan | Changchow | 30,000 |
| 4th " | Hsu Ting-yao | Soochow | 20,000 |
| 10th " | Li Mo-an | Chinkiang | 12,000 |
| 3rd Cav. Div. | Chang Chan-kwei | Fanghsien | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 74,000 |

Central Government Troops.

9th. Route Army under Shang Kuan Yuan-haiang.
(Less one Division in Kiangsi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47th Division | Shang Kuan Yuan-haiang | Changshu | 18,000 |

(Less one Brigade in Anhwei)

19th. Route Army under Chiang Kwang-nai (Field Commander, Tsai Ting-kai).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60th Division | Shen Chang-han | Taoutengtai | 14,000 |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-show | Kunshan | 10,000 |
| 78th " | Ou(Chu) Show-nien | Weiting | 10,000 |
| 4 Special Reserve Regiments | | | 10,000 |
| | | | 44,000 |

25th Route Army under Liang Kuan-ying.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Division | Liang Kuan-ying | | 12,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Huaian | |
| " " | | Sutsien | |
| " " | | Haichow | |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Chang Ting-chen | " | 4,000 |
| 1st Cav. " | Chu Chang-te | Suining | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Hwaian | 5,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |

Total Troops in Kiangsu 174,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

(Southern Provinces)

**FUKIEN** - Fang Sheng-tao, Chairman of Provincial Government.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **8th. Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.** | | | |
| (For other units of the 8th. Route Army see under Kwangtung) | | | |
| 1st Ind. Division | Huang Jen-huan | Poping | 6,000 |
| **3rd. Army Corps** - Li Yang-ching | | | |
| 7th Division | Huang Ting-chen | Shanghang | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Huang Che-wen | Poping | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| **Central Government Troops.** | | | |
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Changping | |
| " " | | Tsingliu | |
| " " | | Kweihwa | |
| 49th Division | Chang Chen | Chaoan | 4,000 |
| 56th " | Liu Ko-ting | | 11,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Foochow | |
| One Brig. | | Yenping | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Ma Yu-kuang | Kweian | 2,500 |
| 2nd " " | Chen Kuo-hui | Chuanchow | 2,500 |
| 18th " " | Chow Chih-chung | Chienou | 4,000 |
| 1st Brigade | Chin Chen-chung | Futing | 4,000 (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Ningteh | 4,000 CONSTB.) |
| Training Regt. | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | | 2,500 |
| | | | 42,500 |
| Total Troops in Fukien | | | 60,500 |

**KWANGTUNG** - Lin Yun-hai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **8th. Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.** | | | |
| 2nd Ind. Div. | Chang Jui-kwei | Tsungkow | 6,000 |
| Gar. Brigade | Chen Kuang-han | Canton | 5,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Chen Chang-pu | Nanyung | 6,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| **2nd Army Corps** - Hsiang Han-ping | | | |
| 5th Division | Chang Ta | Haifeng | 6,000 |
| 6th " | | Shuklung | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

For other units of the 8th. Route Army see under Kiangsi and Fukien.

Total Troops in Kwangtung 29,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KWANGSI - 9th. Route Army under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th. Army Corps - Liao Yen | | | |
| 19th Division | Liao Yen | Liuchow | 10,000 |
| 21st " | Han Tsai-feng | Poseh | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 15th. Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi | | | |
| 45th Division | Wei Yun-sung | Lungchow | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regts. | | Nanning | 8,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| Total Troops in Kwangsi | | | 40,000 |

HUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

4th Route Army under Ho Chien.
(Less 2 Divisions in Kiangsi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Army Corps - Liu Chien-shu | | | |
| 15th Division | Wang Tung-yuan | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hengyang | |
| " " | | Paoking | |
| " " | | Hengchow | |
| 16th Division | Peng Wei-jen | Siangtan | 10,000 |
| 19th " | Li Chueh | | 12,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Liuyang | |
| One Brig. | | Yochow | |
| 34th Division | Chen Chu-chen | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Shenchow | |
| One Brig. | | Taoyuan | |
| 63rd Division | Chen Kuang-chung | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Chalin | |
| One Brig. | | Yuhsien | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Kuo-chun | Tsingshih | 4,000 |
| | | | 56,000 |

The 1st Independent Brigade is a newly organized unit.

Total Troops in Hunan 56,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KWEICHOW - Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Wang Chia-lieh | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kweichow | 20,000 |

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

10th. Route Army under Lung Yun.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangsu | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Hung Shun-pi | Ami | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Yunnanfu | 2,520 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-chen | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 456 |
| | | Total Troops in Yunnanfu | 22,836 |

(Western Provinces)

SINKIANG - Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th. Army Corps | | 10,000 |

CHINHAI - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cav. Div. | Ma Lin | Sining | 5,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KANSU - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng. (From Shensi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ma Ching-yuan | Tienshui | 14,000 |
| 17th " | Sun Yu-ju | Lanchow | 12,000 |
| 11th Ind. Brig. | Shih Ying-hsiu | Chingning | 4,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Ma Pu-fang | Pingfan | 5,000 |
| 14th " | Lu Ta-ch'ang | Taochow | 6,000 |
| 36th " | Ma Chung-ying | Suchow | 6,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

Total Troops in Kansu 47,000

NINGHSIA - Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Ma Hung-pin | Ninghsia | 12,000 |

Total Troops in Ninghsia 12,000

SZECHWAN - Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Yinshan | 8,000 |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chow | Wusung | 10,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

20th Army - Yang Sen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-so | Kwangan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | Chuhsien | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | Kochih | 10,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

21st Army - Liu Hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Tang Shih-tsun | Kochow | 15,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsung-hsu | Ichang (Hupeh) | 15,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Lin-chi | Wanhsien | 15,000 |
| 4th " | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow( " ) | 15,000 |
| Model " | Liu Hsiang | Chungking | 10,000 |
| Instruc. Div. | Pan Wen-hua | Shasi ( " ) | 10,000 |
| Frontier Def. Force | Chen Lan-ting | Kienli ( " ) | 10,000 |
| Machine-gun Corps | Liu Ping-hsun | Chungking | 500 |
| | | | 90,500 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

[redacted] (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24th Army - Liu Wen-hui | | | | |
| 1st Division | | Chang Ching-ping | Kiangtsang | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | | Lin Yun-kan | Suining | 12,000 |
| 3rd " | | Hsiao Chou-hsun | Tzechow | 12,000 |
| 4th " | | Tang Ying | Anchow | 12,000 |
| | | | | 48,000 |
| Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui | | | | |
| 1st Division | | Lang Hsun-nan | Chengtu | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | | Chen Kwang-tsao | Suining | 8,000 |
| 3rd " | | Chen Ting-hsun | Chunking | 8,000 |
| Guards " | | Tang Ho | Chengtu | 8,000 |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | | Su Hua-chow | Hweili | 3,000 |
| 15th " " | | Wang Chih-jen | Chengtu | 3,000 |
| | | | | 38,000 |
| 28th. Army - Tang Hai-hou | | | | |
| 1st Division | | Huang Yin | Chengtu | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | | Li Chia-yu | " | 10,000 |
| 5th " | | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | 10,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |
| 29th. Army - Tien Sung-yao | | | | |
| 1st Route Corps | | Wang Ze-chung | Tungchuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | | T'ang Heng | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | | Tseng Hsien-tung | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | | Lo Hai-ch'ang | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | | Wang Ming-chang | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |
| Border Defense Troops. | | | | |
| | | Liu Tsung-huo | Suiting | 10,000 |
| Total Troops in Szechwan | | | | 234,500 |

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

LIAONING. (Manchoukuo troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One Cav. Regiment | Yu Chih-shan | Shanchengtze | 1,500 |
| Two Inf. " | " | " | 3,500 |
| | Chang Hai-peng | Taonan | 6,000 |
| Total Troops in Liaoning | | | 11,000 |

KIRIN. (The units are anti-Kirin or so-called Volunteer Corps, of which both Ting Chao & Li Tu are Commanders)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind. Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | Muling | 5,300 |
| 22nd " " | Chao Yi | Pingchow | 4,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KIRIN. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24th Ind. Brig. | Li Tu | Fangcheng | 8,000 |
| 25th " " | Ma Haien-chang | " | 5,200 |
| 26th " " | Sung Wen-chun | Hailin | 7,000 |
| 28th " " | Ting Chao | Suesing | 5,700 |
| 29th " " | Wang Jui-hua | Tungping | 4,000 |
| 1st Ind. Cav. Brig. | Kung Chang-hai | Pingchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brigade | Yao Tien-chen | Fangcheng | 5,000 |
| Salvation Army | Wang Teh-lin | Hailin | 10,000 |
| Temp. 1st. Brig. | Feng Chan-hai | Pingchow | 5,000 |
| | | | 63,200 |

The Salvation Army is formed by the people.

Troops under Hsi Hsia.
(Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd Ind. Brigade | Li Hsei-lin | Kirin | 4,000 |
| 27th " " | Ki Hsing | Chientao | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Yu Cheng-shan | Dmienpo | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Wen-ping | Harbin | 5,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

Total Troops in Kirin 83,200

The Temporary 1st. Brigade, the 29th. Ind. Brigade and the 2nd. Cav. Brigade are newly organized units.

The 22nd Ind. Brigade was former Hsi Hsia's troops now going to the side of the Volunteer Corps.

Ma Haien-chang, Sung Wen-chun and Kung Chang-hai have been newly appointed as the Brigadiers of the 25th and the 26th Ind. Brigades and the 1st Ind. Cavalary Brigade, respectively.

HEILUNGKIANG. (Troops under Ma Chan-shan)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Inf. Brig. | Su Pin-wen | Taili | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Wu Sung-lin | Keshan | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Nan-p'ing | Heiho | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. " | Yuan Chung-ku | Lintien | 5,000 |
| 1st Cav. " | Ma Chan-shan | Hulan | 4,500 |
| 8th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Cheng Chih-yuan | Hailar | 6,000 |
| 55th " Art. Regt. | Chin Hsi-chun | Hailun | 3,500 |
| 2nd " Trans. Bn. | Tien Kuei-sheng | " | 600 |
| 12th " Engr. Bn. | Liu Jung-chuan | " | 600 |

Total Troops in Heilungkiang 38,200

Total Troops in Three Eastern Provinces - 132,400

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Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st. Squadron | | Chengchow, Honan. |
| 2nd " | | " " |
| 3rd " | | Hangchow, Chekiang. |
| 4th " | | Chengchow, Honan. |
| 5th " | | Kaifeng, Honan. |
| 6th " | | Liuan, Anhwei. |
| 7th " | | Nanking, Kiangsu. |

Air Forces of the 8th. Route Army - Hwang Kwang-jui

1st. Air Corps - Hwang Kwang-jui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Tan Shou | Shiuchow, Kwangtung. |
| 2nd " | Ting Chi-hsu | Canton, " |
| 3rd " | Chow Po-cheng | Shiuchow, " |

2nd. Air Corps - Hu Chin-ya

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Squadron | Hsieh Hung | Canton, Kwangtung. |
| 5th " | Wu Chien-ming | Swatow, " |

Air Forces of the 4th. Route Army - Ho Chien.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | 5 airplanes | Changsha, Hunan. |
| 2nd " | 5 " | " " |

Air Forces of the 21st. Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

10 airplanes Chungking.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

## RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang | 190,300 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 126,000 |
| Jehol Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 42,000 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 94,500 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek | 325,000 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 396,000 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops | 137,000 |
| Central Government Troops | 451,500 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's control | 363,336 |
| Troops in Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) | 132,400 |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan | 108,000 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, NOT INCLUDING IRREGULARS | 2,366,036 |

CHINA (Military)

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2. Manchuria.

According to figures given to the Lytton Commission by General Honjo there are over 150,000 organized troops, irregulars, and bandits now in open defiance against the forces of Manchoukuo and the Japanese troops in Manchuria. The anti-Manchoukuo troops tabulate as follows:

| Locale | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N.E. of Harbin | CER Defense Fcs | 30,000 | Li Tu & Ting Chao |
| S.of Chinchow | Volunteers | 20,000 | Unknown |
| Vicinity of Mukden | N.E.National Army | Unknown | Wu Chung-tsin |
| Jehol Border | Volunteers | 3,000 | Tang Yu-lin |
| Vicin.Shanhaikuan) Tunhua ) Tienpaoshan ) | Volunteers | 40,000 | Unknown |
| Manchuria, mainly S. of CER | Bandits | 40,000 | " |
| N. & E. of Kirin | Bandits | 12,000 | " |
| | Total - | 145,000 | |

While the total numbers of troops and bandits compares favorably with our records, the distribution does not agree. It is to be noted that the Japanese make no mention of Ma Chan-shan. The figures given for the Japanese troops in Manchuria are 22,400, the Manchoukuo Army as 85,000, and Chinese local police under the Manchoukuo as 119,000. No details as to distribution are offered.

Information gleaned from newspapers and other sources indicate that the following Japanese units are in Manchuria:

Independent Railway Guards Division
" " Regiment, 1st Division
2nd "
8th "
10th "
14th " (now debarking at Dairen)
20th "
38th Mixed Brigade from 19th Division

A most conservative estimate of the strength of these units would total about 75,000 troops. The strength of a Japanese division appears to vary from 9,000 to 20,000, depending upon the degree of mobilization. At Shanghai the 9th Division less army troops was reported to have a strength of 10,000; the 11th Division as 11,000; and the 14th Division, which was reported to be fully mobilized, as 20,000.

While Heilungkiang remains comparatively quiet, the situation in the other parts of Manchuria continues unsettled. Engagements were reported at Imienpo; on the Hulan-Hailun railway; at Tunhua; and at Tungliao. Li Tu and Ting Ch'ao are using their combined strength along the Chinese Eastern Railway east of Harbin, and in conjunction with local bandits are daily

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interrupting railway communication. Ma Chan-shan is reported to be moving toward Koshan. Ma, since his severance with the Japanese, is determined again to resist to the last man, and to use every means in his power to recapture Tsitsihar. He is reported to have received seven airplanes from Taheiho, just across the Amur from Blagovestchensk, and to be establishing an airdrome at Pentam on the Koshan Railway. The report further says that he intends to use these planes to bomb Tsitsihar. Ma Chan-shan's present air force is probably as nebulous as it was during the Nonni River campaign.

Fighting within five miles of Harbin was reported on May 7th when anti-Manchoukuo troops occupied Ashiho. The Manchoukuo cavalry defending that place was driven out with sanguinary losses. Should Ma Chan-shan push down the Hailun Railway at this time the fall of Harbin may be imminent.

Destruction of bridges and interruption of railway traffic continues. In the eastern section of the C.E.R. traffic beyond Moershanchan is suspended, while in the western section the line beyond Angangchi is reported stopped. Two bridges of the Huai Railway over the Hulan River have been destroyed.

An advance by Japanese forces down the Sungari River on river steamers escorted by gunboats was at first reported to be meeting with great success. Now it appears this detachment has met with reverses and is being withdrawn pending the arrival of reinforcements.

3. North China.

North China has remained particularly free from military operations during the period covered by this report. Reports of minor Japanese military activity in the vicinity of Shanhaikuan have come in from time to time and have been given significance in the Chinese press, but it is not believed that the Japanese contemplate any activity inside the Great Wall.

The Young Marshal finds himself hard pressed to find funds for the upkeep of his troops. While reduction by disbandment of portions of his command continues, the local revenues are still far short of the amounts needed to keep the remainder of his troops satisfied. To ease the financial strain, the handling of opium as a government monopoly has been taken up in North China. A good deal of this drug comes from Jehol and reports indicate that in Suiyuan planting on a much larger scale than in former years is now taking place.

In Shansi the Provincial Government is finding itself in financial difficulties in attempting to provide for the so called "guest" troops. These ex-Kuominchun troops and troops from neighboring provinces forced into Shansi by the backwash of the Yen-Feng revolt in 1931 were supposed to be provided for by an allotment of one million dollars monthly from the National Government. This was soon reduced to $600,000.00 and for some months past no money has been forthcoming for their support. Provincial delegates have been despatched to Nanking to lay the financial plight of the province before the Central Government.

CHINA (Military)

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4. Central China.

The bombing outrage in Shanghai on April 29th could easily have resulted in a major disaster if the Japanese had become as hysterical as they are prone to in times of unexpected stress. Telegrams from Tokyo soon quietened any incipient panic and the event had little effect on the course of the Shanghai truce negotiations. The English version of the truce treaty was signed by all concerned on May 8th. Immediately thereafter the Japanese began the withdrawal of the 14th Division for duty in Manchuria. By May 10th the Japanese had completely evacuated Liu Ho, Kiating, Nanziang and Lutien. These localities have been taken over by Chinese police. The Japanese are now holding a strongly organized defense line running from Yanghang through Tazang and Chenju. According to the Japanese officials the date of evacuation from this line depends upon future developments. One of the attached regiments of field artillery has been ordered to return to Japan. This leaves the 9th Division with attached army troops, total numbers undetermined, still in the Shanghai area.

Information from Nanking indicates the following re-apportionment of Chinese troops now in the Shanghai area to take place upon the Japanese withdrawal from Shanghai: The 5th Army (87th and 88th Divisions) will be sent to Kiangsi via Nanking for bandit suppression; the 19th Route Army with its headquarters at Soochow will have its divisions, 61st to Nanking, 60th and 78th along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. Shanghai reports state that the 19th Route Army will be enlarged to two corps. It is expected that the Shanghai-Nanking Railway will resume service in about two weeks.

Chang Fa-kuei is reported to be in Shanghai while his "Ironsides" are now in Hangchow.

5. South China.

Chen Chi-tang almost precipitated another local war in Canton when he took over the Cantonese navy and air force on May 5th. Admiral Chen Tseh was able to sail away from Canton to Hongkong with some of his warships despite reported efforts to stop him by fire from the Boca Tigris forts. General Chang Hui-chang, who was in command of the air force, also got away and joined the Admiral at Hongkong, but the airplanes were too well guarded by Chen Chi-tang and so were left behind. Some of the Cantonese pilots loyal to General Chang followed him to Hongkong. Li Tsung-jen, who apparently distrusts Chen Chi-tang, has returned to Kwangsi. Negotiations are now going on to mediate between the contending Cantonese factions. In the meantime Chen Chi-tang has placed himself in command of the Cantonese air force and has directed Colonel Chao Kwei-chang, one of his staff officers, to take command of the navy.

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

The communist situation at Fukien is still a cause for anxiety. It is difficult to locate the main body of the communists. One group is attacking Yunsiao and Chaoan near the Kwangtung border, one group is in possession of Changchow, while a third group has moved north of Chuanchow, a city on the coast north of Amoy. General Chang Chen, the Provincial Chairman, has retreated to the extreme southeast of the province. Sun Lien-chung, some of whose troops have been reported advancing toward Amoy, has wired the Nanking Government denying that he has any connection with the communists at Changchow or elsewhere in South Fukien.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

Parker G. Tenney
Captain, Field Artillery
Assistant Military Attache

W M

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G-2 Report

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 21 1932

Manchuria.

Reports of raids by anti-Manchoukuo units continue to pour in. The Chinese Eastern Railway west of Harbin is constantly subject to sporadic bandit attacks. So pressing is the danger on the western line that the League Commission was compelled to forego its desire to interview Ma Chan-shan, much to the relief of Manchoukuo officialdom. On the eastern branch of the C.E.R. traffic beyond Imienpo is at a standstill. All efforts to repair destroyed bridges and damaged railway lines are frustrated by the activities of Li Tu's and Ting Ch'ao's forces and their bandit allies. Our Consul at Harbin reports that the city, while not in actual danger, is practically surrounded by small groups of armed anti-Manchoukuo forces. It is reported that the recent attack on Harbin from the north by Ma Chan-shan's forces has failed and that his units are now retreating toward Hulan pursued by the Japanese. It is believed that with the departure of the League Commission from Harbin, General Honjo will start the ball rolling with a major offensive probably north from Harbin.

According to a Reuter despatch from Nanking, Ma Chan-shan now has 40,000 troops, one air squadron and 20 field guns. During his incumbency as Manchoukuo War Minister, he received some supplies from the Japanese and also had the Tsitsihar arsenal moved to Taheiho. The arsenal is now reported to be turning out a considerable quantity of ammunition.

Japanese forces continue to advance down the Sungari and units of the 20th Division have reached Ilan and Tangnan. The forces under Li Tu who had occupied Ilan are reported to have massacred 35 Japanese residents before retreating in the direction of Fuchun near the Siberian border. A detachment of the 14th Japanese Division is said to have reached Hailin, though the headquarters of that Division is still reported in Harbin. A map showing the present disposition of Japanese, Manchoukuo and anti-Manchoukuo troops is forwarded herewith.

Mukden despatches state that Hunchun, in the Chien-tao region, has just become the scene of another uprising. Japanese and Korean residents in the vicinity have fled to Korea and Korean frontier guards have been despatched to the scene.

North China.

The so called Shanhaikuan affair, which has been given a good deal of prominence in the local papers, was found on investigation to have been caused by routine night maneuvers and firing practice of the Japanese garrison. These were exaggerated by the press into reports of fighting, massacres and preparation for invasion of North China. Following a conference between Colonel Matsushita, the Japanese Commander, and General Ho Chu-kuo, in command of the 9th Infantry Brigade stationed at Shanhaikuan, the alarmist reports died down.

At present the Shanhaikuan railway station is guarded by Shanhaikuan city police, Chinese soldiers, Japanese soldiers, Peking-Mukden Railway police (disarmed by railway authorities to avoid trouble) and by 57 Manchoukuo police armed with rifles.

From M/A, China Report No. 8300 May 25, 1932

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

The major part of the Manchoukuo police, who are stationed in Shanhaikuan to prevent arms and ammunition from entering Manchuria, are Japanese, the remainder being Chinese from the vicinity of Dairen and inhabitants of the Leased Territory. The strength of the Japanese troops at Shanhaikuan is about two hundred men.

A confidential report was made to a member of this office that officers of Chang Hsueh-liang's army, mostly in the grades of major and captain, are frequently passing through Jehol to join the anti-Manchoukuo forces in Manchuria.

Han Fu-chu, after an interview with an emissary from the Central Government, has come back into the fold. He has resumed the forwarding of Shantung revenues to the National Government which he had been holding out to meet his local military expenditures.

Central China.

At Shanghai, Japanese troops have been withdrawn from the Szetseling Forts, Yamghang, Chenju and Chapei. It is expected that Paoshan and Woosung will be evacuated on May 25th. Except for small detachments at the Toyoda Cotton Mill and at the Siccawei Japanese School, all Japanese forces west of the Woosung Railway will then have been withdrawn. This should make the complete restoration to status quo ante by the end of the month an easy accomplishment, and except for a few thousand lives and a few million dollars of property damage, all will be as before.

Nanking reports state that the 19th Route Army will be despatched to Fukien to take part in bandit suppression. The 87th and 88th Divisions have already been sent to Wuhan where Chiang Kai-shek's new bandit suppression headquarters is being established.

The communist menace in Anhwei has caused the Nanking Government to despatch forces to suppress them. The 4th Division arrived at Pengpu on May 15th. Hu Tsung-nan's 11th Division and Tang Yun-shan's 33rd Independent Brigade have also been ordered to the bandit infested regions in Anhwei. The 1st Division is reported to be under orders to proceed to Hsiang-cheng and Shucheng to assist in the bandit suppression.

The Special Military Commission at Nanking has appointed Chiang Kai-shek as Commander-in-Chief of the bandit suppression forces for Honan, Hupeh and Anhwei. Li Chai-sum has been appointed as vice-commander. Their headquarters will be opened temporarily in Hankow. Chiang, busy with Central Government military affairs, will remain in Nanking, and Li Chai-sum will carry on at Hankow pending Chiang's arrival there. The arrival of the 5th Route Army units (87th and 88th Divisions) at Wuchang may presage a real effort to combat the Reds in Hupeh.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

From Hangchow, Chekiang, Chu Ming-tao, head of the Provincial Peace Preservation forces, states that all communists have been driven out of the province. The communists, totalling 5000 men, under Chow Chien-ping and Fang Chih-min, are concentrated at Shangnao, Houkou, and Tehshing on the Kiangsi border. General Chu states they have 13 machine guns, a number of howitzers (probably trench mortars) and 5000 rifles. Other Red groups under command of Chow Yi have retreated into Fukien.

Sinkiang.

The Tibet-Sinkiang border dispute is taking a more serious turn. Advices from Sinkiang state that the Dalai Lama has despatched five additional battalions to Tachin Paili, on the Tibet-Sinkiang border, in readiness to attack Szechuanese troops. Liu Wen-hui, who is charged with the border defense, has despatched a brigade from Kiungchow, western Szechuan, to the border to reinforce his lines there.

The Central Government has been petitioned by Mr. Ma Tse-chao, who represents various Sinkiang civic organizations, to supply Liu Wen-hui with airplanes, anti-aircraft guns and other modern military equipment, to assist Liu Wen-hui to recapture the invaded territory. In this connection it is interesting to note that Liu Hsiang at Chungking, who incidentally is Liu Wen-hui's nephew, has been confiscating all military supplies passing through Chungking destined for his uncle.

4. South China.

The attempt of General Chen Chi-tang to seize the Cantonese navy and air force and replace Admiral Chen Chat by one of his staff officers, Colonel Chao Kwei-chang, in command of the navy has divided the military and naval authorities of Canton into two opposing factions. Admiral Chen Chat has established his headquarters at Kungchow, Hainan, where he has ordered the expansion of the navy units into two brigades with Generals Chen Ting and Chen Chieh in command, respectively.

Colonel Chao Kwei-chang was shortly succeeded by a new appointee, Brigadier-General Teng Lung-kwong, as naval commander. Due to the disaffection on the Cantonese warships with their unpopular new commander who, it is stated, "knows nothing of naval affairs", further Cantonese gunboats have joined Admiral Chen Chat, some, it is reported, carrying a number of aeroplanes aboard.

Hu Han-min, former Chairman of the Legislative Yuan, having failed in his attempt to achieve an amicable settlement, General Chen Chi-tang is reported to be organizing a punitive expedition against Hainan.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

A group of twenty-five Cantonese leaders, headed by Hsiao Fu-chen, have issued a circular telegram strongly denouncing the National Government for negotiating the Shanghai agreement without a specific date for withdrawal of Japanese troops and leaving the Manchurian question out of the discussions. Now the prompt withdrawal of the Japanese is causing discomfiture to the Canton clique, and makes them hesitate in their next line of action against Nanking.

A Military Council was called at Canton for May 18th under the auspices of General Chen Chi-tang, which was attended by representative members of Kwangtung and by delegates of the provinces of Hunan, Szechuan, Kweichow, Yunnan and a representative of General Li Tsung-jen of Kwangsi. The purpose of the meeting has been kept secret.

The present Canton situation has caused General Chen Chi-tang to recall his troops sent for suppression of bandits in Fukien back to the Kwangtung border.

The situation in Fukien shows no improvement. Reds have captured Shima, 12 miles from Amoy, and the population of that city is extremely apprehensive. Due to a number of foreign warships lying off Amoy, and its island location, the foreign population is not very alarmed.

A part of the communists occupying Changchow are reported to be mutineers from the troops of the former Northwest Army commanded by Sun Lien-chung. The Reds, whose strength is about twenty thousand, captured large quantities of arms including newly purchased aeroplanes, which were left behind in General Chang Chang's retreat on Tung-on.

It is reported from Nanking that the 19th Route Army has been ordered to Fukien for bandit suppression.

W. S. Drysdale

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WM

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G-2 Report

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CHINA (Military) 41

Subject: Situation Report.

2657-J-276

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 6 1932 WAR DEPARTMENT

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Semi-monthly Report of Changes.

(Northern Provinces)

HOPEI.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Pai Fang-hsiang | Shihkiachwang |

CHAHAR.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10th Ind. Brigade | Ho Li-chung | Kalgan |

Ho Li-chung has been newly appointed as the 10th Independent Brigade Commander.

SHANTUNG.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | Hqrs. at Tsinan |
| 58th Brig. | Chang Shun-lin | Tsinan |
| 59th " | Chao Hsin-teh | Chaohsia |
| 60th " | Ma Chih-kung | Tsinan |
| 22nd Division - Ku Liang-min | | Hqrs. at Yenchow |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shun-hsiao | Tsining |
| 66th " | Li Chan-piao | Yenchow |
| 29th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Han-chang | Tehchow |
| 86th " | Chen Teh-hsin | Tungchang |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Kiaochow |
| 74th Division - Chiao Li-chih | | Hqrs. at Tsinan |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Tsinan |
| 222nd " | Ma Kuan-yi | Tsinan |
| One Regt. is stationed at | | Chashan |
| 81st Division - Chen Shu-tang | | Hqrs. at Yichow |
| 241st Brig. | Tang Peng-chih | Yichow |
| 243rd " | Yen Chi-cheng | Yishui |

(Central Provinces)

KIANGSI.

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 83rd Division | Chiang Fu-sheng | Changshu |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

1st Army Corps.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Yueh Chao | Nanyung (Kwangtung) |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KIANGSI. (Continued)

3rd Army Corps.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Chang Hsi-hsin | Linying (Hunantung) |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Han Teh-heing | Hsufa ( " ) |

The above-mentioned units of the 6th Route Army have been transferred back to Hunantung.

CHEKIANG.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Li Hsu-nien | Hangchow |

Li Hsu-nien has been newly appointed as Commander of the 9th Division.

HONAN.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division | Li Mo-tang | Loyang |

Li Mo-tang has been newly appointed as Commander of the 3rd Division.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 80th Division | Li Hsu-sho | Hsuchang |

The designation of the 35th Division has been changed to the 80th Division.

ANHWEI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Chung-nan | Hsuchang |
| 4th " | Hsu Ting-yao | Fengyu |

The above two Divisions have been transferred from Kiangsu.

HUPEH.

Central Government Troops.

2nd Route Army under Ho Yun-lung.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 53rd Division | Ho Yun-lung | Kishui |

The above Division has joined the communists at Kishui.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 52nd Division | Jung Ching-fang | Wuchang |

Jung Ching-fang has been newly appointed as commander of the 52nd Division.

CHINA (Military)

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KIANGSU.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

5th Army Corps - Chang Chih-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 87th Division | Chang Chih-chung | Nanking |
| 88th " | Hu Chi-shih | " |
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chen-kwei | Penghsien |

The designation of the 3rd Cavalry Division has been changed to the 14th Cavalry Brigade.

Central Government Troops.

18th Route Army under Chiang Hsiang-hai.

18th Army Corps - Tsai Tien-hsi.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 61st Division | Hsu Wei-chow | Chuanchow |

The 18th Route Army was in receipt of Central Government orders to be transferred to Fukien for bandit suppression, the 61st Division having already left for Chuanchow, Fukien.

(Southern Provinces)

FUKIEN.

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Division | Huang Jen-hsun | Chaochow (Kwangtung) |

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 56th Division | Liu Ho-ting | Chuanchow |

KWANGTUNG.

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Division | Chang Tai-kwei | Swatow |
| Cav. Brigade | Chen Kwang-han | Laichow |

A large portion of the Kwangtung forces despatched to Kiangsi and Fukien for bandit suppression have been transferred back to Kwangtung. See under Kiangsi and Fukien.

KWANGSI.

8th Route Army under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

7th Army Corps - Liao Yen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19th Division | Chow Tsu-kwang | Pinghsien |

15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 45th Division | Wei Yun-sung | Wuchow |

Chow Tsu-kwang has been newly appointed as Commander of the 19th Division.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HUNAN.

Central Government Troops.

4th Route Army under Ho Chien.

20th Army Group - Liu Chien-shu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Division | Wang Tung-yuan | Juchang |

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

KIRIN. (The units are anti-Kirin or so-called Volunteer Corps, of which both Ting Chao & Li Tu are Commanders)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd Ind. Brig. | Chao Yi | Huachuan |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | Fuchin |
| 25th " " | Ma Hsien-chang | Hsiaotse |
| 28th " " | Ting Chao | Fuchin |
| 29th " " | Wang Jui-hua | Anhsing |
| 1st " Cav. Brig. | Hung Chang-hai | " |
| 2nd Cav. Brigade | Yao Tien-chen | Doli |
| Temp. 1st Brig. | Peng Chan-hai | Hsiaotse |

Troops under Hsi Hsia.
(Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23rd Ind. Brigade | Li Hsei-lin | Wuchang |
| 1st " " | Yu Chang-shan | Imienpo |

HEILUNGKIANG. (Troops under Ma Chan-shan)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Yuan Chung-hsi | Paichuan |
| 1st Cav. " | Ma Chan-shan | Tungpei |
| 1st Ind. " | Fu Ping-shan | " |
| 2nd " " | Hsu Pao-chen | Lintien |
| 3rd " " | Hsu Ching-teh | Tungpei |
| 2nd " Cav. Brig. | Hsu Pin-hao | " |
| 3rd " " " | Shao Pin-shan | " |

The last five above-mentioned Brigades are newly organized units.

Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Pengpu, Anhwei |
| 2nd " | Changchow, Honan |
| 4th " | Hankow, Hupeh |
| 5th " | " " |
| 7th " | Nanchang, Kiangsi |

Air Forces of the 8th Route Army - Hwang Kwang-jui

1st Air Corps - Hwang Kwang-jui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Squadron | Tseng Tse-tang | Shiuchow, Kwangtung. |

Tseng Tse-tang has been newly appointed as Commander of the 3rd Squadron.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

2. Manchuria.

With the assistance of troops transferred from Shanghai and under direction of General Honjo, who arrived in Harbin from Mukden on May 24th to direct the campaign, the Japanese forces in Manchuria have been making a certain amount of headway. General Ma Chan-shan's drive on Harbin failed and his Heilungkiang troops withdrew north to Suihua and Tungpei. General Hirose's 10th Division occupied Hulan on the 24th, capturing 500 prisoners, 3 armored cars and several field guns, and are in control of the Hulan-Hailun Railway. General Hiraga's 28th Brigade, 14th Division, is also reported to have participated in this operation.

Japanese troops from Tsitsihar reached Tianchen on the Tsitsihar-Koshan Railway and are still driving the Chinese northwest. Li Hai-ching's army was driven from Chaotung and pursued to Chaochow. On the Sungari the Japanese continue advancing down the river with Fuchin as objective.

Ashiho, east of Harbin, which suffered severely from looting on May 31st after the revolt of New Kirin troops, was occupied by Japanese on June 2nd. Engagements are reported at Yushu, Anta on the western section of the C.E.R., at Sungpu-chen on the Hu-Hai Railroad, and at Tungho, southern Heilungkiang.

Although the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway is open again for traffic it is not altogether quiet; banditry is rife on both the eastern and western sections, traffic is frequently disrupted, rails pulled up, bridges burned, trains fired on, held up and robbed, and passengers kidnapped and held as hostages.

The constant defection of Manchoukuo troops to the anti-government ranks is causing the Japanese most serious con-cern. Numerous reports are available from Japanese sources of desertions of complete units with arms to the ranks of various volunteer and "salvation" armies. Japanese are openly critical not only of the loyalty but of the fighting qualities as well of their comrades in arms.

A Reuter despatch from Tokyo reports the contemplated despatch of further troops, mainly cavalry, to Manchuria, chiefly in order to cope with activities of mounted bandits. It is not stated whether this will entail a numerical increase or if they will merely be replacements.

3. North China.

The situation in North China continues quiet. Slight friction at Shanhaikuan is reported due to purchase of land for drill ground outside the Great Wall by Brigadier-General Ho Chu-kuo, in command of the 9th Brigade at Shanhaikuan. The Japan-ese are reported to have objected to the purchase on the ground that the sale was made without permission from the "Manchoukuo" government.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Chang Hsueh-liang called a meeting of a number of his generals from Hopei and Shansi, including Shang Chen, former Chairman of Shansi, Sun Tien-ying, Shen Keh, Peng Ping-hsun and Sung Che-yuan, former Kuominchun commanders. According to General Shang Chen, as given to the press, the purpose of the conference is to discuss matters pertaining to exchange of garrison areas and the future equal payment of all armed forces under command of Marshal Chang.

Rumors of another disturbance by Japanese armed plain-clothes men were rife in Tientsin the week-end of June 4th. However, Saturday and Sunday passed quietly, the only indication of unrest being the increase of police activity both in the Chinese city and the Japanese Concession. Proclamations alleged to have been prepared by the "Anti-Japanese National Salvation Army", which stated that its purpose was to organize the country under the leadership of Tuan Chi-jui and Wu Pei-fu to combat the Japanese, were exhibited by the Tientsin Bureau of Public Safety.

Shansi's "guest" ex-Kuominchun troops under Sun Tien-ying continue to be a problem to the Provincial Government. The $600,000 monthly allotment of the National Government has not been forthcoming these many months, and now during the financial stringency in Hopei and Shansi the monthly $200,000 from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and the $70,000 from Yen Hsi-shan, which is to support Sun's troops, is in arrears.

Han Fu-chu, after release of Shantung revenues to the National Government, is trying other ways to replenish his shrunken revenues. His latest scheme, a coal tax of thirty cents per ton which would yield $450,000 a year, was promptly blocked by the Nanking Government, which is endeavoring to concentrate the control of all sources of revenue in its own hands.

Eastern Jehol, which has been serving as a concentration area for the various National Salvation and Volunteer Armies prior to their departure for service with the anti-Manchoukuo forces, is beginning to feel the effect of these armed guests most of whom are bandits impartial as to their prey. A force of about 2,000 troops of General Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of Jehol, including cavalry and local police, is being concentrated at Chaoyang to suppress the bandits to the area southeast of that town.

4. Central China.

The Japanese completed their evacuation of Shanghai on scheduled time. Yanghang and Hsitzelin forts were turned over May 24th. Paoshan and Woosung forts were evacuated on the 25th; Chinese assumed control of area No. 2 Kiangwan on the 29th. May 31st the last remnants of the 9th Division embarked for Japan leaving 2,500 bluejackets to carry on with the regular garrison duties.

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With the Japanese final withdrawal from Shanghai it is evident that the government feels freer to deal with the communist-bandit menace. The famous 19th Route Army has been ordered to proceed to Fukien for bandit suppression. On June 3rd its advance elements consisting of the 4th Regiment and a portion of the 5th Regiment of the 122nd Brigade of the 61st Division, under Mao Wei-shan, left Nanking for Fukien by steamer. Their garrison area was taken over by Chiang Kai-shek's crack 87th Division which arrived June 5th from Wusih. Prior to being sent on to their new task the 19th Route Army was re-fitted and re-supplied. The casualties incurred in the Shanghai fighting were refilled by intensively trained replacements. According to official figures published by the headquarters of the 19th Route Army at Soochow, the casualties sustained by the Chinese armies during the Sino-Japanese hostilities total 5281 deaths, 9722 injured and 625 missing. Tabulated records show:

| 19th Route Army | Killed | | Wounded | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers | Soldiers | Officers | Soldiers |
| 60th Division | 26 | 368 | 92 | 1157 |
| 61st " | 46 | 843 | 195 | 2802 |
| 78th " | 45 | 128 | 24 | 1965 |
| **5th Army** | | | | |
| 87th Division | 24 | 499 | 101 | 1340 |
| 88th " | 57 | 1034 | 141 | 1557 |
| Independent Brigade | 16 | 195 | 34 | 314 |
| Total - | 214 | 3067 | 587 | 9165 |

In addition to the above, 14 officers and 281 soldiers of the 87th Division and 12 officers and 218 soldiers of the 88th Division are listed as missing, making the total 625.

The garrison positions of the 19th Route Army along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway will be taken up by troops of the 5th Army under command of General Chang Chih-chung, which left Soochow for Nanking on the 4th of June.

Headquarters for bandit suppression has been established in Hankow, where the 88th Division is going to act as bodyguard to General Chiang Kai-shek, the Commander-in-Chief of Bandit Suppression, who is expected at Hankow daily. After Chiang's return to Nanking it is reported that General Li Chai-sum, his deputy, will be appointed commander-in-chief of bandit suppression in Hupeh, Honan, Kiangsi and Anhwei.

The 5th Squadron of the Central air forces stationed at Suchowfu, Kiangsu, has received orders for transfer to Hankow, Hupeh, to assist in communist suppression. In addition the 1st Aviation Squadron of 8 planes at Chengchow, Honan, has been ordered to aid in suppression.

The bandit situation in Anhwei though better continues to be serious. The main body of the bandits or Reds among whom are many former government troops are around the towns of Hwokiu

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Subject: Situation Report

and Loho, western Anhwei. Considerable portions of Anhwei outside the Yangtze Valley area are held by them. The 7th and 46th Divisions garrisoning this area were attacked by the Red armies, sustained heavy casualties and were forced to withdraw in the direction of Pengpu. The 4th Division continues to move forward to its positions between Pukow and Pengpu whence operations against the Reds have begun. A large band of outlaws have occupied and thoroughly looted the town of Chaokiapo, near the Tientsin-Pukow railway line. Other Red bands are menacing the city of Luchow, from where American and other foreign missionaries have been advised to leave. General Chen Tiao-yuan reports the recapture of Chenyangkwan. Anking is still exposed to danger.

In western Anhwei the situation is slightly better; the bandits have retreated as far as the west bank of the Pi River. The region of Luan has been cleared. Near the Hupeh-Honan border the government forces of the two provinces are cooperating and have occupied some old bandit strongholds.

Revolt in Hsikang. While mainly of local importance and of no considerable effect on the general situation, conditions in Hsikang and Szechuan are of interest as showing the continuance of disorders in these provinces and lack of control by Nanking.

Letters received recently from American missionaries at Batang confirm reports in the vernacular press of a revolt of theSpecial Hsikang Delegate for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and his alliance with troops under the control of the Lhassa Government. The Special Delegate, Ko Tse-jen, was sent by the Nanking Government to Hsikang in the fall of 1931 to effect a cessation of hostilities between the invading Tibetans and the Chinese troops garrisoning the principal cities. Ko is reported to have initiated an orgy of taxation and adopted cruel and oppressive measures in carrying out his plans. As a consequence, public opinion turned against him. Thereupon he found it more profitable to champion the invaders who promised to give him military support in exchange for certain favorable concessions which Nanking appears to have given him power to make in settling the dispute. He capitulated in favor of the Tibetans. On April 30, Ko and his Tibetan supporters were reported to be attacking Ning Ching, while the people and the small Chinese garrison there appealed to General Liu Wen-hui of Szechuan for troops to assist in the defense, whereupon General Liu Wen-hui has despatched troops to capture Ko and offered a reward of$1,000 for his head.

Szechuan. Following the repulse of the Tibetan troops and the recapture of Kantsu and Huaijou, eastern Sikong, and Hsiungchilin and Chowing near the Szechuan-Sikong border by the troops of General Liu Wen-hui, the Tibetans are reported to be planning a counter-attack. 3000 of their reinforcements arrived at Tachinssu, between 700 and 800 more at Nanan, over a thousand at Peian, bringing the total to over 10,000 men. Liu Wen-hui, the Chairman of Szechuan, has wired the Central Government asking for issue of military expenses, arms and munitions for his troops.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

5. South China.

The high hopes of General Chen Chi-tang, commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung armies, and his drastic measures for reorganization of the Canton naval and aerial departments, have been shattered by the opposition of Admiral Chen Chat and his supporters. Of the naval forces, eighteen of the larger gunboats have joined Admiral Chen at Hainan Island leaving but twenty-two in Canton, of which the majority are merely steam launches fitted with six pounders and machine guns, and even of these a goodly number are badly in need of repair. With General Chen preparing an expedition against the "bandits" on Hainan and commandeering big junks for use as troop ships, and Admiral Chen continuing his warlike preparations assisted by his supporter, General Chang Hui-chang, former chief of Cantonese air forces, who purchased four up-to-date fighting airplanes in Hongkong and brought them to Hainan, the prospects of peace between the two Chens are not bright.

A possible clash between Kwangsi and Canton is reported in the Southern press, as the Kwangsi forces under Li Tsung-jen are reported to have started concentrating on the upper West River, and the Cantonese troops are entrenching along the lower West River and the terminus of the Canton-Samshui Railway.

The reported break between Kwangtung and Kwangsi and the alleged movement afoot in Kwangsi to oust General Chen Chi-tang from power in Canton seems to be corroborated by the failure of the naval and military factions in Canton to reach an agreement, the massing of Kwangsi troops on the Kwangtung border and lastly, the continued reluctance on the part of Li Tsung-jen to attend an important conference at Canton in spite of repeated invitations from Chen Chi-tang. Officially it is stated that General Li is on a long tour of inspection which will take him considerable time.

The bandit-communist situation in Fukien seems to show an improvement. General Chang Chen after gathering strong forces, assisted by troops of General Chen Kuo-hui, three thousand newly organized militia and two battalions of Marine Corps from Foochow, advanced on Changchow. Under threat of the attack the Reds evacuated their stronghold and retreated in the direction of Lungyen.

Although the communist troops in the various parts of Fukien still number fully 60,000, with the expected arrival of the 19th Route Army the situation eased considerably. The Kwangsi expedition, 20,000 strong, in aid of the Fukien forces against the Reds, is said to have arrived at Wu-chou on the West River at the border of Kwangsi and Kwangtung, and are waiting for permission, which is not forthcoming, from the Kwangtung authorities to pass through that province to Fukien. Instead they have been advised by Chen Chi-tang to take the round about route from Kiangsi.

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Subject: Situation Report

Cantonese forces from Swatow have been ordered by Chen Chi-tang to defend the eastern borders of Kwangtung owing to retreat of Red troops from Changchow, Fukien.

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# CONFIDENTIAL

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CHINA (Military) 4-1

Subject: Situation Report.

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1. Composition and Distribution of ROUTE ARMIES.

**1st Route Army under Chang Tsung-chang.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yuan Ching-hwan | Linan | 14,000 |
| 58th " | Juan Chao-chang | Anking | 12,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Wuhu | |
| One Brig. | | Tatung | |
| | | | 36,000 |

**3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division | Sun Tung-hwan | Hqrs. at Tsinan | 13,000 |
| 58th Brig. | Chang Shu-lin | Tsinan | |
| 59th " | Chao Hsin-teh | Chaohsu | |
| 60th " | Ma Chih-kung | Tsinan | |
| 22nd Division | Ku Liang-min | Hqrs. at Yuncheng | 9,000 |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shun-hsiao | Tsining | |
| 66th " | Li Chun-piao | Yuncheng | |
| 29th Division | Tsao Fu-lin | Hqrs. at Chowtsun | 11,000 |
| 85th Brig. | Li Han-chang | Tsaohsien | |
| 86th " | Chen Tsai-hsin | Tungchang | |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Kiaochow | |
| 74th Division | Chiao Mi-chih | Hqrs. at Tsinan | 8,000 |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Tsinan | |
| 222nd " | Ma Chun-yi | " | |
| One Regiment is stationed at | | Chaohsu | |
| 61st Division | Chun Hsu-tang | Hqrs. at Yichow | 8,000 |
| 241st Brig. | Tang Peng-chih | Yichow | |
| 242nd " | Yun Chi-chang | Yishui | |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tsingchow | 5,500 |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| Shantung Emergency Force | Liu Kwei-tang | Khotang | 8,000 |
| | | | 64,500 |

**4th Route Army under Ho Chien.**

**28th Army Corps** - Liu Chien-shu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Division | Wang Tung-yuan | Hqrs. at Hungyang | 10,000 |
| One Brig. | | Hungyang | |
| " " | | Paoking | |
| " " | | Hungchow | |
| 16th Division | Peng Wei-jen | Shangtsai | 10,000 |
| 19th " | Li Chueh | Hqrs. at Liuyang | 12,000 |
| Two Brigs. | | Liuyang | |
| One Brig. | | Yochow | |
| 34th Division | Chen Chu-chen | Shenchow | 10,000 |
| Two Brigs. | | " | |
| One Brig. | | Taoyuan | |
| 59th Division | Chang Ying | Pingsiang | 10,000 |
| 62nd " | Tao Kuang | Wantsai | 8,000 |
| 63rd " | Chen Kuang-chung | Hqrs. at Chalin | 10,000 |
| Two Brigs. | | Chalin | |
| One Brig. | | Yuhsien | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Kuo-chun | Tsingshih | 4,000 |
| | | | 74,000 |

From M/A. China. Report No. 8316. June 9, 1932.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **5th Route Army under Chang Chih-chung. (Army Corps).** | | | |
| 67th Division | Chang Chih-chung | Nanking | 10,000 |
| 68th " | Yu Chi-shih | " | 8,000 |
| Salt Brigade | | Soochow | 12,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |
| **8th Route Army under Chou Chi-tung.** | | | |
| 1st Army Corps - Yu Hsu-wen | | | |
| 1st Division | Li Chen-chiu | Shuchow | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Yueh Chao | Hsinfeng | 9,000 |
| 2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Hsu-ping | | | |
| 4th Division | Chang Hsi-hsin | Hsinfeng | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Chang Yu | Huifeng | 6,000 |
| 6th " | | Shahlung | 6,000 |
| 3rd Army Corps - Li Yung-ching | | | |
| 7th Division | Huang Ying-chun | Shanghung | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Huang Che-wen | Fuping | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Division | Huang Jun-huan | Fuping | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Jui-kwei | Santow | 6,000 |
| Gar. Brigade | Chou Huang-han | Laichun | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Pan Yih-hsing | Tuyu | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chen Chang-pu | Lungyung | 6,000 |
| | | | 77,000 |
| **9th Route Army under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.** | | | |
| 7th Army Corps - Liao Yun | | | |
| 19th Division | Chow Tse-hwang | Liuchow | 10,000 |
| 21st " | Han Tsai-feng | Kweih | 10,000 |
| 15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi | | | |
| 45th Division | Wei Jun-sung | Wuchow | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regts. | | Nanning | 8,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |
| **11th Route Army under Liu Chen-hua.** | | | |
| 64th Division | Liu Ho-en | Lochokow | 12,000 |
| 65th " | Liu Chen-hua | | 12,000 |
| Regts. & one Brig. | | Nanyang | |
| Two Brigs. | | Sinsiang | |
| | | | 24,000 |
| **15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kwei.** | | | |
| 35th Division | Ma Hung-kwei | Sinyang | 11,000 |
| One Brigade is stationed at | | Hsiangkwei(Hsyeh) | 5,000 |
| 72nd Division | Ma Chuan-liang | Yencheng | 8,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Ma Teng-chiao | Lochun | 5,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |
| **19th Route Army under Chiang Kwang-nai.** | | | |
| 19th Army Corps - Tsai Ting-kai. | | | |
| 60th Division | Shen Hsiang-han | Tsoutengtai | 14,000 |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-shou | Chuanchow | 10,000 |
| 78th " | Ou(Chu) Shou-nien | Weiting | 10,000 |
| Four Special Reserve Regiments | | | 10,000 |
| | | | 44,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **17th Route Army under Hsue Yo-chuan.** | | | |
| 1st Division | Ma Ching-yuan | Tienshui | 14,000 |
| 17th " | Sun Yo-ju | Lanchow | 12,000 |
| 42nd " | Pang Chih-tsai | Hsin | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Huachuang | 5,000 |
| 11th " " | Shih Ying-hsiu | Chingning | 4,000 |
| | | | 45,000 |
| **20th Route Army under Chang Fang.** | | | |
| 38th Division | Li Hao-lin | Hwangchuan | 10,000 |
| 68th " | Chang Fang | Hsiyang | 12,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Hwangchuan | 10,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |
| **22nd Route Army under Ko Kuo-lung.** | | | |
| 30th Division | Pang Chen-shan | Hwangpei | 12,000 |
| 31st " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Huchuang | 12,000 |
| 33rd " | Ko Kuo-lung | Hwangan | 10,000 |
| | | | 34,000 |
| **25th Route Army under Liang Hsueh-ying.** | | | |
| 38nd Division | Liang Hsueh-ying | | 12,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Huaian | |
| " " | | Suteien | |
| " " | | Haichow | |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Chang Ting-chen | " | 4,000 |
| 1st Cav. " | Chu Chang-te | Suining | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Hua-t'ang | Huaian | 5,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| **26th Route Army under Sun Lien-chung.** | | | |
| 26th Division | Sun Lien-chung | Tsungjen | 12,000 |
| 27th " | Hsu Hsu-hsun | " | 12,000 |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kuan Hsu-jen | Chungshu | 6,000 |
| | | | 42,000 |

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry,
Military Attache.

G-2 Report

CONFIDENTIAL

6180

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JUL 20 1932

2657-D-276
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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China (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Semi-monthly Report of Changes.

(Northern Provinces)

HOPEH.

Troops loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12th Ind. Brigade | Chang Ting-shu | Tungchow |

SHANTUNG.

Troops Nominally loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 29th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | |
| 58th Brigade | Chang Shu-lin | Hsuchien |
| 60th " | Ma Chin-kung | Fuyang |
| 29th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | |
| 85th Brigade | Li Hsu-chang | Fuyang |
| Shantung Emergency Force | Liu Hwei-tang | Hsuchien |

The Shantung Emergency Force under Liu Hwei-tang revolted a short time ago at Khotang, north-west of Shantung, and then fled to Hsuchien in North Honan, to which the three above-mentioned brigades have been despatched to suppress them.

(Central Provinces)

CHEKIANG.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Chuchow |
| 36th Ind. Brigade | Tai Yueh | " |

HONAN.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division | Chen Chi-chang | Sinyang |

From M/A. China. Report No. 8325. June 25, 1932.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN. (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

Thirty-second Army - Sung Shen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 41st Brigade | Ho Sung-wen | Fuyang |

ANHWEI.

1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yeah Sheng-hsuan | Suchow |
| 55th " | Juan Chao-cheng | Fengyu |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | Suchsien |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Li Yun-hsien | Fengyu |

The above-mentioned Division was transferred from Kiangsu.

HUPEH.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Division | Wan Yeah-hsiang | Hwangchow |
| 89th " | Tang En-po | |

Tang En-po has been newly appointed as the 89th Division Commander.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 85th Division | Kuo Yu-ting | Suyeh |
| 54th " | Chang Wan-hsin | Hsinyang |

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 47th Division | Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang | Wuhsueh |
| 54th " | Hsu Sung-ling | Hsiaoki |

The two above-mentioned Divisions were transferred from Kiangsu and Kiangsi respectively.

KIANGSU.

19th Route Army under Chiang Kuang-nai.

19th Army - Tsai Ting-kai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 60th Division | Shen Hsung-hsun | Nanking |

(Southern Provinces)

FUKIEN.

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Liencheng |
| 49th " | Chang Chen | Changchow |
| 1st Mixed Brigade | Chen Kuo-hui | Chungan |
| 2nd " " | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | Wuying |

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Subject: Situation Report.

**FUKIEN.** (Continued)

Central Government Troops. (Continued)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Mixed Brigade | Chen Wei-yuan | Chungan |
| 4th " " | Huang Ping-wu | Liencheng |

The four Brigades referred to above were reorganized from the 1st, 2nd and 18th Independent Brigades and the Training Regiment.

**KWANGTUNG.**

9th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gar. Brigade | Chen Huang-hsu | Meihsien |

**HUNAN.**

Central Government Troops.

4th Route Army under Ho Chien.

52th Army - Liu Chien-shu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Division | Wang Tung-yuan | |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Shuling |

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

**LIAONING.** (Manchukuo Troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Wang Tien-chung | Shenyang |

**KIRIN.** (The units are anti-Kirin or so-called Volunteer Corps, of which both Ting Chao and Li Tu are Commanders).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24th Ind. | Brigade | Li Tu | Reli |
| 1st " | Cav. Brigade | Kung Chang-hai | Wukiachen |

Troops under Hsi Hsia.
(Manchukuo Troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Ind. Brigade | Chow Feng-heiang | Anhsing |

The 5th Independent Brigade is a newly organized unit.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

2. MANCHURIA.

a. Operations.

Ma Chan-shan who controls the only anti-Manchukuo army that can be reckoned as a serious enemy by the Japanese, having failed in his attempt to capture Harbin, the Japanese are proceeding methodically with operations designed to destroy the various volunteer detachments or else drive them into the region between the Japanese lines and the Soviet border where for want of supplies they will soon be forced to break up into small bands living off the country, incurring hostility of the inhabitants and thereby hastening their own destruction.

In their operations the Japanese are endeavoring to leave a zone between the limit of their operations and the Soviet border so as to eliminate the possibility of disturbing relations with the Soviet Union.

In the main the Japanese operations can be stated to be proceeding in three regions: The eastern and western lines of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Sungari region. The Mutan River near Hailin is named as the limit of military operations along the eastern branch; on the western branch the line is open with troops of the 14th Division constantly engaged in bandit and volunteer suppression.

It is significant that operations on the eastern branch will direct railway traffic intended for Vladivostok southward to Japanese controlled lines.

On the Sungari the Japanese have reached Fuchin and the Sungari from Harbin to Fuchin is claimed by them to be free for normal river traffic. Consular reports indicate, however, that river traffic is safe only for Japanese ships of the Kokusai Unyu, a large Japanese company which carry a guard of Japanese troops. Shipping by other firms is entirely paralyzed.

As for local situations, the record of events in Manchuria for the period is a long tale of unrest, fights and skirmishes and mutinies. On the 13th, artillery and small arms fire were clearly audible at Harbin. Fighting is reported at Imienpo, Ilan, Chingyan, Acheng (Ashiho), Hailun, Kushan, Anchenghsien, Tunghua, Fangcheng and Santaokou in the Ch'ientao district.

Japanese operations against Wang Teh-lin in the vicinity of Echo disclosed defense works and artillery emplacements whose engineering work was so excellent as to indicate foreign, presumably Russian, supervision. It is reported that even when not conducting military operations the Japanese troops spend a good deal of time in the field as the Japanese command fears the spread of communism should units remain too long in one place in that infected area.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

b. Aviation.

Captain Tenney, Assistant Military Attache, recently returned from Manchuria, reports that exclusive of Kwantung there are now 112 Japanese airplanes in Manchuria, of which 66 formerly belonged to the Chinese. This total is being constantly augmented from Japan.

The following airdromes have been constructed by the Japanese Army: Tsitsihar, Anda (temporary), Harbin, Schwangcheng-pu (temporary), Changchun, Mukden, Ninguta, Tunghua, Kirin, Taonanfu, Chinchow. Of these the most important are those at Harbin, Changchun, Mukden and Kirin, each having 15 to 20 planes.

c. Troops.

According to Japanese sources at Mukden, the headquarters of the Japanese Army in Manchuria will shortly be moved from Dairen to Changchun. After considering Mukden, Harbin and Changchun as possible locations for headquarters, the last, due to its being the capital of the new state, was selected. Barracks and buildings will be constructed as soon as permission from Tokyo has been obtained.

The first army dog corps in the Japanese Army was organized on June 1st in the 2nd Battalion of the Japanese Railway Guard at Mukden. The second unit of 19 dogs was assigned to the 3rd Battalion of Railway Guards at Taonan. The dogs are shepherd breed, about two years of age, and will be used in connection with the guarding of the railway line and warding off telegraph and telephone wire thieves.

The organization of White Russian railway guard detachments by the Japanese has been magnified by press reports into organization of a White army for the purpose of invasion of the Maritime Province. Up to the present, however, only two detachments of 250 men each have been organized for the guarding of the Mukden-Shanhaikuan, the Taonan-Tsitsihar and the Huhai railways, and for fighting bandits. The personnel is enlisted in Harbin and armed and equipped at their place of service. A third infantry detachment and a cavalry unit are being formed.

The newly organized Manchukuo troops, many of whom are said to be unreliable, are reported to be located as follows: One brigade on the Sungari; one on the western line; one on the eastern line; one in the Tayangchen region, the last station on the Tsitsihar-Keshan Railway. The Manchukuo command estimates the number of its forces at 60,000 men.

The following is believed to be reasonably accurate information as to the strength of the Soviet troops on the Manchurian border. Region Vladivostok-Nikolsk-Pogranichnaya, 19th Corps of 1st, 40th, 34th, 48th and 26th Divisions, 9th Cavalry Brigade; Habarovsk, 2nd Division; Blavovestchensk, 12th Division; Chita, 18th Corps of 36th Division and 5th Cavalry Brigade; 35th Division of same corps at Irkutsk. Total,

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

ten infantry divisions, two cavalry brigades, one air brigade with extra aviation and artillery additional to corps. The Japanese Military Attache at Peiping estimates Russian strength to be a minimum of 200,000. The situation is somewhat improved between Japan and the Soviets and hostilities are believed to be improbable as the Japanese army is carefully avoiding military operations adjacent to the Siberian frontier that might cause misunderstandings.

d. Railways.

A report originating with a recent American visitor to Lungchingtsun discloses that with reference to the extension of the Kirin-Tunhua Railway, considerable progress has been made in building the road-bed along the existing narrow gauge Tienpaoshan-Tumen Railway, which extends from the Tumen river to Liutookow. Between the Tumen river and Lungchingtsun the road-bed is by the side of the old line and already the erection of a number of bridges has been completed. The work of constructing the road-bed is being carried on by sections throughout the length of the line.

The attempt to run trains along the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern ended in a fiasco, only one train getting through safely on account of volunteers, bandits or disbanded soldiers stopping trains, looting, robbing and kidnapping.

Trans-Siberian trains are almost empty due to uncertainty and danger of Manchurian travel.

3. NORTH CHINA.

Chang Hsueh-liang on June 13th completed a five-day inspection and review of his troops in the Peiping area. The inspections were made in person and refute the malicious rumors that his troops are disloyal and that the Marshal was afraid for his personal safety during such inspections. Troops so inspected consisted of over six brigades totalling approximately 36,000 men. It was ascertained that the troops have been paid regularly as payments were due and all units have been paid to include the month of May.

On June 6th, Han Fu-chu sent an anti-bandit expedition into northern Shantung where considerable bandit activity had been reported. General Liu Kuei-tang, whose brigade was garrisoning Kaotang and vicinity at the time, suspicious of the movement, rebelled, drove out the Kaotang magistrate, disarmed the militia and closed the gates of the city, but threatened by the 58th, 68th and 85th brigades, Liu evacuated and fled southwest into Hopei. Liu Kuei-tang's band had been incorporated into Han's Provincial Army (not the 3rd Route Army) only about three months ago.

In south Hopei, Liu's band captured the walled city of Kaichow, south of Tamingfu. The so called bandits made no attempt to molest the seven Americans who remained in Kaichow, in spite of urging by consular authorities to evacuate.

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On the 19th of June General Liu, hearing that concerted action was being planned against him by Hopei troops under Shang Chen, Han Fu-chu and Liu Shih, the Chairman of Honan, abandoned Kaichow and fled south into north Honan, looting villages on the way.

4. CENTRAL CHINA.

Under instructions from the Military Council of which Chiang Kai-shek is the Chairman, the Chinese military forces are to be divided into 48 armies, each composed of two divisions, with the proviso that an army commander cannot hold concurrent post as division commander. Each division is to be composed of two brigades of four regiments each, and one battalion each of engineer, transportation and communication corps. The strength of divisional artillery has not yet been announced.

The Ministry of War issued orders suspending the work of reconstructing the Kiangnan Arsenal in Shanghai due to the fact that, on account of its vulnerability, the site of the arsenal is considered unsuitable. The important machine which, during the Shanghai incident, was shipped to Hangchow will be shipped to the Nanking, Hanyang and Kunghsien (Honan) arsenals to aid in increasing their output.

The sum of eleven million dollars originally ear-marked in the national budget for the development of the navy was transferred to the air corps, leaving about $310,000 out of the original appropriation for use by the former.

A portion of the 60th Division of the 19th Route Army under Shen Kuang-han embarked for Fukien from Nanking on the 17th. The 30th and 28th Brigades of the 83rd Division stationed at Haiyen and Haining, Chekiang, received orders to be transferred to Hankow. The 10th Division under Li Ssu-shue, stationed at Kashing and Hangchow, Chekiang, left Hangchow for Nanking on the 21st, thence by steamer for Wuchang, its new station. The 9th Division under Li Yen-nien stationed at Kashan, Chekiang, arrived at Pengpu, Anhwei. The 36th Independent Brigade garrisoned at Chapu, Chekiang, has left for Chuchow, Chekiang, to check the possible advance of communists from Kiangsi.

a. Communist Situation.

The Red-bandit situation in Anhwei continues to be serious. The communists still hold Chengyangkwan, Hwokiu and Liuan districts in Anhwei and are preparing to resist government troops concentrating at Pengpu. The headquarters of the anti-Red expedition has been established at Pengpu where General Li Chai-sum is in command.

In order to coordinate and make more effective the government's anti-communist campaign, Chiang Kai-shek held a conference at Kuling of the military leaders from Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Anhwei and Honan, providing for simultaneous attacks in all the bandit infested areas.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

The communist situation in Central China is easing slightly with the arrival of government troops which, with the assistance of bombing planes, are prepared to operate more effectively against the Red strongholds.

With the arrival of Chiang Kai-shek at Hankow, a general attack is to be launched in Honan, for which purpose intensive military preparations are under way and large quantities of munitions are being stored.

b. Tibet-Hsikang-Chinghai.

Following the recapture of Kantsu, eastern Hsikang, and Changhua from the Tibetan forces, troops of General Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Szechuan, are advancing towards Tachinssu, about 17 miles west of Kantsu, where the main Tibetan forces are concentrated.

Telegrams received at Nanking from the new state of Chinghai report that Tibetan troops are making unprovoked attacks on Chinese territory. General Ma Lin, the Chairman of Chinghai, states that the Tibetans, who are well equipped, are invading via the Langchen and Shumon highways and forcing the outnumbered Chinese garrison to retreat.

5. SOUTH CHINA.

After some weeks of watchful waiting across the Hainan Straights, and preparation for the coming struggle by purchase of foreign arms and munitions, the friction between General Chen Chi-tang and Admiral Chen Chat flared into open warfare. Admiral Chen at the head of a landing force crossed Tongking Bay and occupied Limchow (Hoppo) on the 3rd, seizing the customs revenues, while General Chen transferred troops to Luichow by steamer in preparation for attack on Hainan and is moving other units into south Kwangtung. On June 8th Chen Chat sailed into Pakhoi, northwest of Luichow Peninsula, seized opium and revenues to the amount of $200,000 and, after a three-day occupation, returned to Hainan. However, it was not until June 17th that open hostilities began, when Chen Chi-tang's forces crossed from Chungshan to Lappa Island under cover of darkness, took up positions facing the harbor of Macao and at daylight opened machine gun and field gun fire on Admiral Chen's gunboats. Although some resistance was offered by "Feiping", "Pingshi" and other ships loyal to the Admiral, the fleet finally weighed anchor and retired to sea. The emissaries of both the Nanking Government and of the various political factions are still trying to effect an adjustment of these personal differences.

With the cooperation and advance of various local leaders the communist menace to Amoy seems to have disappeared. Following the evacuation of Changchow, the Reds retreated to Lungyen, which was in turn abandoned, under pressure of government troops concentrated against them, for the Tingchow area (Changtinghsien), west Fukien.

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Fang Sheng-tao, Chairman of Fukien, is to reorganize the Fukien Provincial Defense Force into mixed brigades, the reorganization of this force having been sanctioned by the Fukien Provincial Government on the 14th. Both Chen Kuo-hui and Hsiao Su-hsuan will still be the 1st and 2nd Mixed Brigade commanders, respectively. Chen Wei-yuan will be appointed as the 3rd Mixed Brigade Commander; Huang Ping-wu as the 4th Mixed Brigade Commander.

The 61st Division under General Mao Wei-shou, and detachments of the 78th Division of the 19th Route Army reached Chwanchow, Fukien, on the 12th.

W. S. Drysdale.

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

AG

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2026 J7-D-276
WAR DEPARTMENT 378

CHINA (Military) 4-1

Subject: Situation Report.

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 1 1932

(Northern Provinces)

[redacted] - Wang Shu-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Ind. Brig. | Wang Yi-cho | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Bngt. | | Tsingho | |
| " " | | Hsailai | |
| " " | | Hunhow | |
| 8th Ind. Brig. | Ting Hsi-ch'un | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Bngt. | | Hsihsing | |
| " " | | Tsinghsien | |
| " " | | Taohsing | |
| 9th Ind. Brig. | Ho Chu-kuo | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Bns. | | Shanhaikwan | |
| One Bn. | | Chinwangtao | |
| " Bngt. | | Laiyangh sien | |
| " Bn. | | Changlihsien | |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | Chang Ting-chu | Tungshow | 10,000 |
| 13th " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Chumlimgshang | 9,500 |
| 14th " " | Chen Kuan-chun | Paoting | 9,500 |
| 15th " " | Tao Tung-fan | | 7,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Bngts. | | Kuanteh | |
| One Bngt. | | Shaho | |
| 16th Ind. Brig. | Miao Chen-lin | Tientsin | 9,000 |
| 17th " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Hsailu | 9,500 |
| 18th " " | Tu Chi-wu | | 9,500 |
| Hqrs. & one Bngt. | | Peiping | |
| Two Bngts. | | Laiyuan | |
| 19th Ind. Brig. | Sun Te-chuan | Tushan | 11,000 |
| 20th " " | Chang Ching-wu | | 11,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Bngt. | | Luanshow | |
| " " | | Tsienan | |
| " " | | Lulung | |
| 29th Ind. Brig. | Wang Tung-sheng | Nanyuan | 7,500 |
| 30th " " | Yu Chao-lin | | 9,500 |
| Hqrs. & two Bngts. | | Lungfang | |
| One Bngt. | | Wutsinghsien | |
| 3rd Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Hsu-shan | Tsienan | 3,000 |
| 4th Cav. Brigade | Kao Hsi-peng | Tungkwang | 4,000 |
| 5th " " | Li Fu-ho | Shihlichwang | 4,000 |
| 6th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| 6th " Art. " | Wang Ho-kuo | Tsinghai | 4,000 |
| 7th " " " | Ch'iao Fang | Paiyuan | 3,500 |
| 8th " " " | Liu Hsu-tung | Tungshow | 3,000 |
| 1st Engr. Bngt. | Po Hsi-ling | Hsingtsun | 3,000 |
| One Gun. Detach. | Tu Cheng | Nanyuan | 1,800 |
| Bodyguards | Liu To-ch'uan | | 9,000 |
| 1st Corps | | Waikuan | |
| 2nd " | | Hsiangsun | |
| 3rd " | | " | |
| Cav. " | | Peiping | |
| Pistol Bn. | | " | |
| | | | 172,500 |

From M/A. China. Report No. 8329. July 6, 1932.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan (less two Divisions in Shansi) | | | | |
| 57th Division | | Sung Chih-an | Shihkiachwang | 15,000 * |
| 58th " | | Chang Tso-chung | Enoyi | 15,000 * |
| | | | | 30,000 |

* Old Kwominchun units.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fortieth Army - Sung Ping-hsun | | | | |
| 1st Division | | Shan Ko | Tsning | 9,000 |
| 59th " | | Sung Ping-hsun | Hokien | 20,000 |
| | | | | 29,000 |
| 86th " | | Kho Kwei-tse | Hantan | 8,000 |
| | | | Total Troops in Hopei | 239,500 |

CHAHAR - Liu Yi-fei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Ind. Brig. | | Ho Li-chung | Kalgan | 9,000 |
| 11th " " | | Tung Ying-pin | Hwailaihua | 9,000 |
| | | | | 18,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cav. Div. | | Chang Chang-te | Dolonor | 4,000 |
| | | | Total Troops in Chahar | 22,000 |

JEHOL - Tung Yu-lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tung Yu-lin's Troops. | | | | |
| 36th Division | | Tung Yu-lin | Jehol | 24,000 |
| 51st Ind. Brig. | | Fu Chun | Iwanping | 6,000 |
| 9th Ind. Cav. Brig. | | Tsui Hsin-wu | Khailu | 6,000 |
| 10th " " " | | Shih Wen-hua | Chaoyang | 6,000 |
| | | | Total Troops in Jehol | 42,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SHANSI - Yen Hsi-shan, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-third Army - Yen Hsi-shan | | | 10,000 |
| 69th Division | Li Fu-ying | | |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiyuan | |
| " " | | Taihsien | |
| 69th Division | Yang Cheng-yuan | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Pingyang | |
| " " | | Yuncheng | |
| | | | 20,000 |
| Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 66th Division | Yang Hsien-en | Linan | 10,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-feng | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiku | |
| " " | | Pingyao | |
| | | | 20,000 |
| Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hsehsui | |
| " " | | Hsiyang | |
| Railway Protection Army - Sun Chu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Meng Hsien-chi | Yutse | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ma Yen-shou | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |
| Emergency Army - Jung Hung-lu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Chow Yuan-chien | Tatung | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai | | | |
| 21st Art. Regt. | Li Po-chen | Suiyuan | 800 |
| 22nd " " | Shih Hsu-fan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 23rd " " | Li Hsi-chiu | Yutse | 800 |
| 24th " " | Hou Ching-lung | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 25th " " | Chang Tung-chi | " | 800 |
| 26th " " | Chieh Ching-hai | " | 800 |
| 27th " " | Chao Chang-pao | Pingyang | 800 |
| 28th " " | Tung Tso-shan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 29th " " | Chang Chien | Yuhsien | 800 |
| 30th " " | Liu Pang-chu | Yungchwan | 800 |
| | | | 8,000 |

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan | | | |
| 2nd Division | Pao Kang | Kiehsiu | 5,000 * |
| 3rd " | Chang Jen-chieh | Hsiaoyi | 5,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

* Old Kwominchun units.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SHANSI (Continued)

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forty-first Army - Sun Tien-ying | | | |
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Taochow | 30,000 |
| Total Troops in Shansi | | | 116,000 |

SUIYUAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-seventh Army - Wang Ai-yuan | | | 10,000 |
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | | |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Kweihwa | |
| " " | | Suiyuan | |
| Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi | | | 10,000 |
| 73rd Division | Fu Tso-yi | | |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Kweihwa | |
| " " | | Pangchen | |
| Cavalry Army - Chao Chang-hsow | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | 4,000 |
| 2nd " | Yu Ju-yi | Pangchen | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| Total Troops in Suiyuan | | | 32,000 |

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 58th Brig. | Chang Shu-lin | Kwanhsien | 4,000 |
| 59th " | Chao Hsin-teh | Chaohsien | 4,000 |
| 60th " | Yu Chin-kung | Tsinan | 5,000 |
| | | | 13,000 |
| 22nd Division - Yu Hsiang-min | | Hqrs. at Yenchow | |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shou-haiao | Tsining | 4,500 |
| 66th " | Li Chen-piao | Yenchow | 4,500 |
| | | | 9,000 |
| 29th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Hsu-chang | Tehchow | 4,000 |
| 86th " | Chen Teh-hsin | Tungchang | 5,000 |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Kiaochow | 4,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SHANTUNG (Continued)

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 74th Division - Chiao Li-chih | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| 222nd " | Ma Kuan-yi | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| One Regt. is stationed at | | Chenhsien | |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 51st Division - Chen Shu-Tung | | Hqrs. at Yichow | |
| 241st Brig. | Tung Fung-chih | Yichow | 4,000 |
| 242nd " | Yen Chi-cheng | Yishui | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brigade | Li Hsuan-te | Shingshow | 3,500 |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| | | | 7,500 |
| Liu Chen-nien's Troops. | | | |
| 51st Division | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | 30,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shantung | 86,500 |

SHENSI - Lieng Hu-Chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng. (Less two Divisions in Honan). | | | |
| 42nd Division | Yang Chih-tsai | Sian | 10,000 |
| 1st Bnd. Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | 5,000 |
| (1st and 17th Divisions of this Route Army are in Honan) | | | 15,000 |
| Central Government Troops. | | | |
| 68th Division | Ching Hsueh-hsiu | Enlin | 10,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shensi | 25,000 |

KANSU - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng. (From Shensi) | | | |
| 1st Division | Ma Ching-yuan | Tienshui | 14,000 |
| 17th " | Sun Yu-ju | Lanchow | 12,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| 11th Bnd. Brig. | Shih Ying-hsiu | Chingning | 4,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Ma Pu-fang | Pingfan | 5,000 |
| 14th " | Ta Ta-ch'eng | Taochow | 6,000 |
| 36th " | Ma Chung-ying | Suchow | 6,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HUNAN (Continued)

Total Troops in Hunan 47,000

HUNGHSIA - Ma Hung-kwei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Ma Hung-pin | Ningsia | 12,000 |

Total Troops in Ningsia 12,000

KIANGSU - Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army Corps | | | 10,000 |

CHINHAI - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cav. Division | Ma Lin | Sining | 5,000 |

(Central Provinces)

KIANGSI - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chow Kwang-yuan | Nanfeng | 12,000 |
| 8th " | Mao Ping-wen | Kwangchang | 12,000 |
| 11th " | Lo Cho-ying | Kanchow | 12,000 |
| 14th " | Chow Chih-ju | Juiking | 10,000 |
| | | | 46,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd Division | Li Yun-chieh | Kwangchang | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Ko-hsiang | " | |
| 28th " | Wang Mao-teh | Shihchang | 12,000 |
| 50th " | Yueh Shan | Juichow | 10,000 |
| 52nd " | Kuo Hua-tsung | Changshu | 12,000 |
| 53rd " | Li Yung-hung | Loping | 15,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| | | | 67,000 |

Central Government Troops.

4th Route Army under Ho Chien (From Hunan)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 59th Division | Chang Ying | Pingsiang | 10,000 |
| 62nd " | Tao Kwang | Wantsai | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |
| 10th Division | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | 12,000 |
| 43rd " | Liu Shao-hsien | Yungsin | 14,000 |
| 77th " | Lo Min | Ning | 9,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KIANGSI (Continued)

Central Government Troops (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 79th Division | Hsue Yin-chang | Wuning | 8,000 |
| 4th Cav. Division | Hsue Shu-jen | Changshu | 6,000 |
| 58nd Ind. Brigade | Liu Yi | Ining | 4,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

Chang Fa-kwei's Troops.

4th Army Corps - Chang Fa-kwei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Huang Hao-lin | Pingsiang | 10,000 |
| 90th " | Wu Chi-wei | Changshu | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

A portion of the above-mentioned Army Corps is now stationed at Liling in Hunan.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

8th Route Army - Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kwangtung).

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Li Chen-chiu | Kanchow | 9,000 |

Total Troops in Kiangsi 215,000

CHEKIANG - Hu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Changshan | 12,000 |
| 18th " | Chow Hung-yuan | Hangchow | 12,000 |
| (A small portion is now stationed at Lunghwa in Kiangsu) | | | |
| 36th Ind. Brig. | Tai Yueh | Chuchow | 5,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force | ) | |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn. | ) | 10,000 |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla | ) | |

Total Troops in Chekiang 39,000

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-chang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Sinyang | 30,000 |
| 80th " | Li Ke-sho | Loshan | 8,000 |
| | | | 38,000 |
| 2nd Division | Huang Chieh | Sinyang | 30,000 |
| 1st Art. Brig. | Hsiang Chih-chwang | Kaifeng | 4,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HUNAN (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Art. Regt. | Ho Yung-an | Changchow | | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | | 5,000 |
| 4th " " | Hung Ching-kuei | Kaifeng | | 5,000 |
| 5th " " | Li Shih-to | " | | 5,000 |
| 6th " " | Du Chao-hsiang | " | | 5,000 |
| 1st Com. Regt. | Hua Chen-lin | " | | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chu Li-wei | Loyang | | 5,000 |
| | | | | 50,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

11th Route Army under Liu Chen-hua.
(Less one Div. in Hupeh)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 65th Division | Liu Chen-hua | Nanyang | 12,000 |

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35th Division | Ma Hung-kuei | Sinyang | 11,000 |
| (Less one Brigade in Hupeh) | | | |
| 72nd Division | Ma Chuan-liang | " | 8,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Ma Tung-chiao | " | 5,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

20th Route Army under Chang Fang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26th Division | Li Mo-lin | Hsiangchuan | 10,000 |
| 68th " | Chang Fang | Sinyang | 12,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Hsiangchuan | 10,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |
| 29th Division | Ko Tse-chu | Hsiangshan | 6,000 |
| 45th " | Tai Ming-chuan | Kushih | 12,000 |
| 1st Cav. Division | Liu Fang-chi | Sihsien | 4,000 |
| 1st " Brigade | Chang Chao-lin | Kaifeng | 6,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58th Division | Chen Kuo-han | Shangchang | 10,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Chen Ming-shan | Chumatien | 5,000 |
| 33rd " " | Tang Sze-tung | Kuchang | 4,000 |
| | | | 19,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Kuo-liang.

Thirty-second Army Corps - Chang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39th Brigade | Huang Kuang-hua | Tsaikow | 5,000 |
| 41st " | Ko Hung-wan | Loyang | 5,000 |
| 42nd " | Li Hsing-chun | Sinsiang | 5,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

Total Troops in Honan 226,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

ANHWEI - Wu Chung-hsin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Second Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen | | | |
| 4th Division | Hsu Ting-yuo | Chungyang | 20,000 |
| 9th " | Li Han-hien | Fengyu | 12,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |
| Third Army Corps - Wang Chun | | | |
| 7th Division | Wang Chun | Liuan | 12,000 |
| 12th " | Li Shih-ting | Luchow | 12,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |
| 1st Division | Ho Chung-nan | Hochien | 30,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Army - Chen Tiao-yuan | | | |
| 46th Division | Yueh Shang-hsuan | Suchow | 4,000 |
| 55th " | Juan Chao-cheng | Fengyu | 6,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | Suchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11th Cav. Brigade | Chiang Hsi-ju | Chungyang | 5,000 |
| 12th " " | Sun Pao-yu | Mingkwang | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. " | Shih Chung-cheng | Showchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Han-ching | Liuan | 4,000 |
| 40th " " | Sung Shih-ko | Hsukiu | 4,000 |
| | | | 22,000 |

The 2nd Cavalry Division has been changed into the 11th and 12th Cavalry Brigades.

Total Troops in Anhwei 128,000

HUPEH - Hsia Te-yin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Division | Wan Yueh-kwang | Hwayuan | 12,000 |
| 89th " | Tang En-po | Kwangshui | 10,000 |
| | | | 22,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan | | | |
| 41st Division | Cheng Chen-han | Tsaochih | 10,000 |
| 44th " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Tienmen | 10,000 |
| 48th " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Kingshan | 17,000 |
| | | | 37,000 |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | | |
| 10th Division | Li En-an | Hwayuan | 12,000 |
| 83rd " | Chiang Fu-sheng | Wushengkwan | 8,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HUPEH (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26th Division | Hao Yo-tung | Tuyeh | 20,000 |
| 51st " | Pan Shih-cheng | Enshih | 12,000 |
| 64th " | Liu Hao-en | Tsaoyang | 12,000 |
| 69th " | Wang Yi-cheng | Wuchang | 10,000 |
| One Brig. of 55th Div. from Honan | | Hsiangchwi | 3,000 |
| | | | 57,000 |

The 64th Division is under the 11th Route Army from Honan.

Central Government Troops.

9th Route Army under Chang Fang Yun-haisng.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47th Division | Chang Fang Yun-haisng | Hsiaogi | 18,000 |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-ling | " | 16,000 |
| | | | 34,000 |

52nd Route Army under Sh Yun-lung.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th Division | Feng Chan-shan | Macheng | 12,000 * |
| 51st " | Chang Yin-haisng | " | 12,000 * |
| 53rd " | Sh Yun-lung | Hsiaogi | 10,000 * |
| | | | 34,000 |

* Old Kwominchun units.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34th Division | Chang Wen-hsin | Hsiaogan | 14,000 |
| 82nd " | Yang Ching-fang | Wuchang | 12,000 |
| 85th " | Hsieh Pin | Hankow | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wu Chun-ping | Kingmen | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Ting-wu | " | 6,000 |
| 5rd " " | Wang Lo-yu | Yingchang | 5,000 |
| 7th " " | Li Chung-chien | Ouchihkow | 5,000 |
| 34th " " | Lo Chi-kiang | Tsaoyang | 5,000 |
| 37th " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtse | 5,000 |
| 38th " " | Pan Shan-chai | Hsiayu | 4,000 |
| | | | 72,000 |

Total Troops in Hupeh 276,000

HUNAN - Hu Chu-tung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

5th Army Corps - Chang Chih-chung

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 87th Division | Chang Chih-chung | Nanking | 10,000 |
| 88th " | Yu Chi-shih | " | 8,000 |
| Salt Brigade | | Soochow | 12,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chan-kwei | Penghsien | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KIANGSU (Continued)

Central Government Troops.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 85th Route Army under Liang Hsueh-ying. | | | | 12,000 |
| 52nd Division | Liang Hsueh-ying | | Hsuhsien | |
| Hqrs & one Brig. | | | Suhsien | |
| " " | | | Hsiahsu | |
| " " | | | " | 4,000 |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Chang Ting-chen | | Suining | 5,000 |
| 1st Cav. " | Chu Cheng-tu | | Hsuhsien | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Hsu-t'ang | | | 24,000 |

Total Troops in Kiangsu 68,000

HUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

4th Route Army under Ho Chien.
(Less 2 Divisions in Kiangsi)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Army Group - Liu Chien-shu | | | | |
| 15th Division | Wang Tung-yuan | | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | | Chaling | |
| One Brig. | | | Hungshou | |
| 16th Division | Pang Wei-jen | | Siangtan | 10,000 |
| 19th " | Li Chueh | | | 12,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | | Liuyang | |
| One Brig. | | | Pochow | |
| 54th Division | Chen Chu-chun | | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | | Shenchow | |
| One Brig. | | | Taoyuan | |
| 63rd Division | Chen Kuang-chung | | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | | Chaling | |
| One Brig. | | | Yuhsien | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Kuo-chun | | Taingshih | 4,000 |
| | | | | 56,000 |

Total Troops in Hunan 56,000

SZECHWAN - Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Yinshan | 8,000 |
| 23rd " | Lo Tse-chow | Wusung | 10,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Army - Yang Sen | | | |
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-so | Kwangan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | Chuhsien | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | Kochih | 10,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SZECHWAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Army - Liu Hsiang | | | |
| 1st Division | Tang Shih-tsun | Kochow | 15,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Pihsien (Hupeh) | 15,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Lin-chi | Wanhsien | 15,000 |
| 4th " | Pan Shao-tsung | Kweichow( " ) | 15,000 |
| Medical " | Liu Hsiang | Chungking | 10,000 |
| Instrns. Div. | Pan Wen-hua | Shansi ( " ) | 10,000 |
| Frontier Def. Force | Chen Lan-ting | Kianli ( " ) | 10,000 |
| Machine-gun Corps | Liu Ping-hsun | Chungking | 500 |
| | | | 90,500 |
| 24th Army - Liu Wen-hui | | | |
| 1st Division | Chang Ching-ping | Kiangtsang | 12,000 |
| 2nd " | Liu Yun-han | Suining | 12,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsiao Shou-hsun | Tzechow | 12,000 |
| 4th " | Tang Ying | Luchow | 12,000 |
| | | | 48,000 |
| Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui | | | |
| 1st Division | Leng Hsun-nan | Chengtu | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Chen Kwang-tsao | Suining | 8,000 |
| 3rd " | Chen Ting-hsun | Shunking | 8,000 |
| Guards " | Tang Ho | Chengtu | 8,000 |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | Su Hua-chow | Hweili | 5,000 |
| 15th " " | Wang Chih-jan | Chengtu | 5,000 |
| | | | 38,000 |
| 28th Army - Tang Hai-hou | | | |
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | " | 10,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | Mienchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |
| 29th Army - Tien Sung-yao | | | |
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Hang | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tang Hsien-tung | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Hai-ch'ang | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |
| Border Defense Troops. | | | |
| | Liu Tsung-hso | Suiting | 10,000 |
| Total Troops in Szechwan | | | 294,500 |

(Southern Provinces)

FUKIEN - Fang Sheng-tao, Chairman of Provincial Government.

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.

(For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kwangtung)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Division | Huang Jen-huan | Lungyen | 6,000 |

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[redacted] - (Continued)

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang. (Continued)

3rd Army Corps - Li Tung-ching

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Huang Ting-chen | Shanghang | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Huang Cho-wen | Poping | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

Central Government Troops.

19th Route Army under Chiang Kuang-nai (Field Commander, Tsai Ting-kai).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60th Division | Chen Kuang-hua | Haifeng | 14,000 |
| 61st " | Hsu Wei-chow | Tungun | 10,000 |
| 78th " | Ou(Chu) Chen-nien | Changchow | 10,000 |
| Four Special Reserve Regiments | | Chaochow | 10,000 |
| | | | 44,000 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Lu Ching-pang | Liencheng | 8,000 | |
| 49th " | Chang Chen | Changchow | 4,000 | |
| 56th " | Liu Ho-ting | Chaochow | 11,000 | |
| 1st Mixed Brig. | Chen Kuo-kai | Chungan | 3,000 | |
| 2nd " " | Hsiao Shu-kuan | Futsing | 3,000 | |
| 3rd " " | Chen Wei-yuan | Chungan | 3,000 | |
| 4th " " | Huang Ping-wu | Liencheng | 3,000 | |
| 1st Brigade | Yang Ting-ying | Futing | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Yingteh | 4,000 | GUARD.) |
| | | | 45,000 | |

Total Troops in Fukien 105,000

[redacted] - Lin Kuo-hai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Div. | Chang Jui-kuei | Swatow | 6,000 |
| Gar. Brigade | Chen Kuang-hua | Haichow | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Fan Teh-hsing | Kuangtung | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chen Chang-pu | " | 6,000 |
| Training Div. | Miao Pai-nan | Canton | 6,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

The Training Division is a newly organized unit.

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Yueh Chao | Canton | 9,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Chang Hai-hsia | Shuichow | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Chang Ta | Haifeng | 6,000 |
| 6th " | | Shaklung | 6,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kiangsi and Fukien.

Total Troops in Kwangtung 56,000

SHANSI - 9th Route Army under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Army Corps - Liao Ho | | | | |
| 19th Division | | Chow Tzu-hsiang | Hsuchow | 10,000 |
| 21st " | | Hsu Tzu-fang | Fuchi | 10,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |
| 15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi | | | | |
| 45th Division | | Chou Chi-hsun | Wuchow | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regts. | | | Nanning | 8,000 |
| | | | | 20,000 |
| | | | Total Troops in Kwangsi | 40,000 |

Chou Chi-hsun has been newly appointed as the 45th Division Commander.

KWEICHOW - Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army | Wang Chia-lieh | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Chung-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Hung-hsiang | " | 5,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kweichow | 20,000 |

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Route Army under Lung Yun. | | | |
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsung | Hwangan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Anni | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Yunnanfu | 2,520 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-chen | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 456 |
| | | Total Troops in Yunnanfu | 22,856 |

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

LIAONING (Manchukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One Cav. Regiment | Yu Chih-shan | Shenyang | 1,500 |
| Two Inf. Regiments | " | " | 3,500 |
| | Chang Hai-peng | Taonan | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Wang Tien-chung | Shenyang | 5,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Liaoning | 16,000 |

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KIRIN (The units are anti-Kirin or so-called Volunteer Corps, of which both Ting Chao & Li Tu are Commanders)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind. Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | Huling | 5,500 |
| 22nd " " | Chao Yi | Hunchun | 4,000 |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | Fuli | 8,000 |
| 25th " " | Ma Hsien-chang | Hsiaoshao | 5,200 |
| 26th " " | Sung Wen-chun | Hailin | 7,000 |
| 28th " " | Ting Chao | Fushin | 5,700 |
| 29th " " | Wang Jui-hua | Antung | 4,000 |
| 1st Ind. Cav. Brig. | Hung Chung-hai | Weitzuchan | 4,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brigade | Yao Tien-chun | Fuli | 5,000 |
| Salvation Army | Wang Tsai-lin | Hailin | 10,000 |
| Temp. 1st Brig. | Feng Chan-hai | Yushu | 5,000 |
| | | | 68,200 |

The Salvation Army is formed by the people.

Troops under Hsi Hsia.
(Manchukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd Ind. Brigade | Li Hsi-lin | Wuchang | 4,000 |
| 27th " " | Hi Heing | Chiamtse | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Yu Chung-shan | Antung | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Wen-ping | Harbin | 5,000 |
| 5th " " | Chow Feng-hsiang | Antung | 4,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

Total Troops in Kirin 87,200

HEILUNGKIANG (Troops under Ma Chan-shan)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Inf. Brigade | Su Pin-wen | Tsitsi | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Wu Sung-lin | Mohan | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Pan-p'ing | Heiho | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. " | Yuan Chung-hsi | Lintien | 5,000 |
| 1st Cav. " | Ma Chan-shan | Tungpei | 4,500 |
| 1st Ind. " | Pu Ping-shan | " | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hsu Pao-shan | Lintien | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Hsu Ching-teh | Tungpei | 3,000 |
| 2nd " Cav. Brig. | Hsu Yun-hao | " | 2,000 |
| 3rd " " " | Shao Pin-shan | " | 2,000 |
| 8th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Cheng Chih-yuan | Hailar | 6,000 |
| 56th " Art. Regt. | Chin Hsi-chun | Hailun | 3,500 |
| 2nd " Trans. Bn. | Tien Hsi-sheng | " | 600 |
| 12th " Engr. Bn. | Liu Jung-chuan | " | 600 |

Total Troops in Heilungkiang 51,200

Total Troops in Three Eastern Provinces - 154,400

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**Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Yen Yu-tsung | Pengpu, Anhwei |
| 2nd " | Shih Fang-fan | Changchow, Hunan |
| 3rd " | Liu Fang-hsiu | Hengchow, Chekiang |
| 4th " | Tang Yu-hsiu | Hanlow, Hupeh |
| 5th " | Tien Yi | Mingkung, Honan |
| 6th " | Huang Yu-pei | Yiwan, Anhwei |
| 7th " | Chang Yao-kun | Kanchang, Kiangsi |

**Air Forces of the 8th Route Army** - Hsung Hsung-jui

**1st Air Corps** - Hsung Hsung-jui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Tan Shou | Shiwuhow, Kwangtung |
| 2nd " | Ting Chi-hsu | Canton, " |
| 3rd " | Tseng Tie-tang | Shiwuhow, " |

**2nd Air Corps** - Hu Chin-ya

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Squadron | Hsieh Hung | Canton, Kwangtung |
| 5th " | Wu Chien-ming | Suntow, " |

**Air Forces of the 4th Route Army** - Ho Chien.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | 5 airplanes | Changsha, Hunan |
| 2nd " | 5 " | " " |

**Air Forces of the 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang.**

10 airplanes Chungking

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## RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang | 190,500 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 126,000 |
| Jehol Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 42,000 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 86,500 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek | 321,000 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 365,000 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops | 157,000 |
| Central Government Troops | 449,000 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's control | 363,536 |
| Troops in Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) | 154,400 |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan | 108,000 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, NOT INCLUDING IRREGULARS | 2,540,536 |

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2. MANCHURIA

a. Operations.

The Japanese are proceeding methodically with operations designed to eradicate volunteers and bandits and keep the railway lines open and operating. In the main the operations may be said to be proceeding in three directions, - west along the C.E.R., north towards Hailun and northeast along the Sungari.

In the northwest the Japanese report the occupation of Manchuli by Manchukuo troops, although news from other sources seems to indicate that the occupation was actually carried out by a mixed Manchukuo-Japanese force. The eastern line is not operating. With the Sungari and the southern line in Japanese control, practically every exit out of Manchuria is in the hands of the Japanese.

To the north of Harbin, Ma Chan-shan is reported massing in the Chingcheng area, with the evident intention of retaking Hailin and Suihua with Harbin as a goal.

Clashes are reported at Yushu, between Changchun and Harbin; Ninghuachen, northwest of Wangkuei; Paichuan, north of Hulan; Hsinghuachen; Kotung, north of Hailun; north of Tsitsihar; and at Keetung, northeast of Koshan.

An unconfirmed Reuter despatch from Harbin reports that a steamer carrying volunteers to join the forces in north Manchuria in fighting the Japanese is on the way to Vladivostok where the volunteers will take a steamer to the Amur River, land in Heilungkiang and join the anti-Manchukuo forces.

The Japanese are making a determined effort to clear up this situation during the summer and before the kaoliang is so high as to make military operations difficult and ambushes easy, and they have added one cavalry division and considerable aircraft to enable them to operate more effectively.

b. Troops - Japanese.

The following estimate of the strength of the Japanese forces in Manchuria as of June 30, 1932, is submitted for the purpose of correcting and bringing up-to-date the figures contained in our No. 8309:

| | Estimated total strength | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division, including the 1st Ind. Mountain Artillery Regiment . . . . . | 9,000 | |
| 8th Division, including attached Cavalry Brigade . . . . . | 8,700 | |
| 10th Division . . . . . | 8,100 | |
| 19th and 20th Divisions (from Korea) . . . | 11,800 | (both) |
| 14th Division | 11,500 | |
| 1st Railway Regiment with other units . . | 3,500 | |
| Railway Guard Battalions (Infantry) . . . | 4,800 | |
| White Russian Railway Guards . . . . . | 1,000 | |
| Total - | 58,400 | |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Total carried forward - | 58,400 |
| Add 10% for miscellaneous aviation and other auxiliary units dispatched at various times. . | 5,840 |
| Add Gendarmerie . . . . . | 6,000 |
| " South Manchuria Railway Police . . . . . | 5,000 |
| Consular Police . . . . . | 2,000 |
| Estimated grand total - | 77,240 |

The Manchuria Daily News reported on June 17th that "a fresh Japanese cavalry corps arrived at Tsitsihar at 5:00 p.m. on June 16th and as soon as the main body of the corps gets to Tsitsihar on June 17, the fresh arrivals are to inaugurate activity".

LIST OF NEW JAPANESE TROOPS

| Date of arrival in Dairen | Name of Ship | Number of Troops |
|---|---|---|
| June 14 | Ikoma Maru | A cavalry brigade.<br>Part of a cavalry regiment. |
| June 14 | Aso Maru | An incomplete cavalry regiment.<br>Motor car corps. |
| June 14 | Yoneyama Maru | Part of a cavalry regiment.<br>Cavalry - artillery (new system). |
| June 15 | Kaiyo Maru | Part of a cavalry regiment<br>Machine gun corps |
| June 15 | Maya Maru | An incomplete cavalry regiment |
| June 17 or 18 | Koso Maru | Recruits and horses for a certain div.<br>Telegraph corps. |
| June 17 or 18 | Kowa Maru | Recruits and horses for a certain div.<br>Aeroplane corps. |
| June 17 or 18 | Liverpool Maru | Recruits and horses for a certain div.<br>Motor car corps. |
| June 17 or 18 | Koan Maru | Recruits and horses for a certain div.<br>Hygiene corps. |

The above is believed to be an accurate statement of the Japanese military organization passing through Dairen from June 14 to 18, inclusive.

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c. Troops - Anti-Manchukuo.

According to information gathered by the League Commission, the anti-Manchukuo forces in Manchuria number as follows:

(a) Portions of the former Chinese army not recognizing the authority of the "Manchukuo Government":

(1) A force northeast of Harbin, estimated at 30,000 (stated officially by the Chinese to be composed of the Kirin Self-Defence Army under the command of General Li Tu and of the Chinese Eastern Railway guards under command of General Ting Ch'ao);

(2) A force under General Li Hui-chen in the region northwest of Mukden, estimated at 10,000;

(3) Remnants of the 9th Cavalry Brigade, on the northeastern frontier of Jehol, estimated at 3,000.

(b) Volunteers:

(1) The so called Northeastern Army of anti-Japanese volunteers in the western parts of Fengtien Province, mainly south of Chinchow, estimated at between 15,000 and 25,000 men;

(2) The so called National Volunteers Army of the Northeast, under the command of Wu Chin-tsin, mainly operating around Mukden. The present strength of this force, which has had several encounters with the Japanese troops, is unknown;

(3) The Volunteer Army of Jehol. This comparatively well-disciplined body of some 3,000 men, under the command of Tang Yu-lin, which comprises remnants of the cavalry of Chang Hsueh-liang's 1st and 2nd Armies, is reported to be active on the border of Jehol and Fengtien provinces;

(4) Several minor Volunteer Corps operating partly in the Shanhaikuan region, partly between Tunhua and Tienpaoshan, where they are in touch with regular forces hostile to the "Manchukuo Government".

The total strength of these irregular forces mentioned under paragraphs 1 to 4 is said to be about 40,000 men.

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(c) Bandits.

The bandits, who are not organized primarily for political purposes, appear to have increased in number, due to the disturbed conditions. They are reported by the Japanese to be scattered throughout Manchuria, especially in the part south of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Japanese estimate their total number as 40,000, in addition to a special bandit force of 12,000 north and east of Kirin.

Armed conflicts between these various forces are frequent. There are bandit raids; attempts of the Japanese soldiers and of the "Manchukuo" troops to suppress them; and fighting between the various military forces attempting to maintain the new regime and those opposed to it. The result is loss of life, destruction of property, and a general sense of insecurity.

d. Aviation.

The Japanese air forces are said to have been considerably increased. Permanent hangars equipped with searchlights are being erected in Harbin. The Japanese air strength in the Harbin area is reported as not less than 80 planes, many of them three-motor bombing machines.

e. Railways.

Between Hengtaohotze and Pogranichnaya on the Ussuri frontier a passenger train is being run once daily for one return trip, but between Hengtaohotze and Imienpo ordinary passenger traffic has remained suspended since May 30th.

South of Hulan, on the Hulan-Hailun line, normal conditions prevail. Hold ups and lootings of trains and blowing up of bridges continue, the Japanese promptly making repairs and restoring traffic.

3. NORTH CHINA

Except for bandit activity the situation in the North is unchanged. Bandits under a notorious Wang Ying are reported to have penetrated into Chahar from Suiyuan, where provincial troops from Suiyuan, Chahar, and Kalgan (Hopei) are operating against them.

General Liu Kuei-tang's band since their revolt in Shantung and subsequent flights into Honan are reported to be in the districts of Chunhsien and Chihsien, Honan. Their attempts to cross the Peking-Hankow Railway and enter into southern Shansi have so far been frustrated in a series of minor engagements with troops of General Shang Chen.

Bandits have been active along the southern section of the Peking-Hankow Railway which was cut at Luchiashan, Sinyangchow and Huayuan on the night of June 25th, resulting in the wreck of a freight train and suspension of traffic for two days. On June 26th communists made an early morning attack on the mountain summer resort of Chikungshan, north of the Honan-Hupeh border, carrying off ten Americans, - missionaries and

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members of their families; whereupon, at the request of the American Minister, Captain Gluckman of the Military Attache's office was ordered to proceed to south Honan to inquire into the situation and to ascertain what steps were being taken by the Chinese authorities for their release. The women and children were released the day after their capture. It is important to note that all the prisoners were treated with consideration and were subjected to no unnecessary humiliation or hardship. The men, Messrs. Vikner and Nihus, were released on July 2nd. They had taken their families to Chikungshan in spite of repeated warnings by consular authorities at Hankow that conditions in the vicinity of the resort were dangerous.

The determined effort to stamp out communism in the area of southeast Honan and western Anhwei is evident by the heavy troop concentration around that area. The 3rd and 13th Divisions and the 15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei are along the Peking-Hankow Railway to the west of the communist infested area; the 80th, 2nd and 20th Divisions are to the north of that area; the 1st and 4th Divisions are operating from western Anhwei toward this same area. The 30th and 31st Divisions are in Hupeh operating from the south. General Ma Hung-kuei stated to Captain Gluckman that the communists in that territory (about 150 square miles) numbered about 40,000 with 30,000 rifles, a limited number of machine guns and trench mortars but no ammunition for the latter. It is believed that the communists in this area have no artillery nor would this have been an advantage to them as it would hinder rapid movement in this mountainous area.

A general offensive against the communists in this area is contemplated and will begin when preparations are completed. Chiang Kai-shek is expected to exercise supervision over and to coordinate the various operations. The district is exceedingly mountainous, roads and paths are few, excellent cover and numerous routes of escape are available to the communists who will most likely break up into small detachments or groups and escape through holes in the net. Planes are not effective in the area due to the excellent cover afforded by the terrain. Several skirmishes have taken place between government troops and the Reds. Captain Gluckman saw some of General Ma's men who had been wounded in a fight near Chikungshan. The soldiers, all of whom had been wounded on June 26, were good physical specimens and some although wounded a week before in the legs were walking around. The wounds were all caused by rifle bullets or hand grenades. They reported seven of Ma's men killed and 32 wounded, with a larger number of fatalities among the Reds.

An American missionary, William Simpson, and a Russian, Leonid Horvath, son of General Horvath, the former manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, are reported to have been murdered by bandits near Anting, central Kansu.

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4. CENTRAL CHINA

Extermination of communist forces in south Honan, west Anhwei and northeast Hupeh area occupies the principal attention of the Central Government. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Hankow June 28th and is reported to be on the way to Chikungshan (Kikungshan), Honan, on the Peking-Hankow Railway, which has just been raided by communists and is on the western boundary of the communist-occupied territory.

Although victories by government troops are reported in Hupeh, the communists and bandits are still active in the central provinces.

The Reds under notorious Chu Te recently operating in Fukien have retreated westward into the mountains of Kiangsi. The Kiangsi troops are expecting support from a Kwangtung column (1st Division of 1st Army Corps) which is advancing northeast towards Yutu from Sinfeng.

In south Hunan the communists have threatened or occupied so many towns as to cut the revenues of the Canton-Hankow railway in half. No operations against them are being undertaken at this time, the Kwangtung and Kwangsi forces being engaged in Kiangsi.

In Anhwei the government troops are meeting with success. Hwoshan in west Anhwei has been captured, and the communist stronghold of Hwokio is besieged.

Considerable troop movements are taking place in connection with the forthcoming anti-communist campaigns: The 3rd Division under Li Yu-t'ang completed the transfer from Loyang to Hsinyang on the Peking-Hankow Railway. The 41st Brigade of the 32nd Army under Shang Chen arrived at Loyang from Shunteh, Honan, to be stationed in the Lunghai railway zone between Kunghsien and Lingpao, Honan. Heavy troop movements are taking place south on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

The foreign garrison of Shanghai has been further decreased with the embarkation of the 31st Infantry on the transport "Republic" for Manila on July 1st. Conditions in the Shanghai area are unusually good. Chinese forces have practically all been withdrawn and the Shanghai Municipal Council has declared the state of emergency ended.

Tibet-Szechwan-Chinghai.

Telegrams from Szechwan state that fighting between the troops of Szechwan Province and Tibetan forces has been resumed on the Sikang border. After repulsing Tibetan attacks General Liu Wen-huei has ordered his troops to take the offensive and fighting is in progress at Kantze and Chanhua. The Chinese troops engaged are quoted at two brigades and two battalions while Tibetans are reported to number 17,000 men.

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5. SOUTH CHINA

In spite of Sun Fo's efforts at mediation, hostilities between the two Chen's continue. General Chen Chi-tang's attack on Admiral Chen Chat's fleet on June 17th near Macao was reported followed by an air raid on the Admiral's navy, and on Hainan Island on June 27th, in conjunction with an attempted landing by two Cantonese regiments. Both the air attack and the landing force were beaten off by anti-aircraft and naval gun fire respectively. In this connection HMS "Moorhen" of the West River Patrol, while cruising in the Canton delta on June 20th was reported to have been the object of an attack by a Cantonese plane which dropped six bombs, none hitting the target. The bombing is believed to be a case of mistaken identity as another British gunboat witnessed an aerial attack on Admiral Chen Chat's gunboat "Chungshan" in those waters. In this connection, the "Chungshan" was reported on July 4th by the Kuo Wen news agency to have steamed into Amoy, having deserted Admiral Chen's fleet. The captain in an interview is reported to have declared that his command will join in the anti-Red movement in concert with the 19th Route Army, leaving the struggle between the two Chens to be settled without him.

Colonel Huang Hsiang, Chief of Staff of the 19th Route Army, all the officers of the army headquarters, as well as the troops of the 60th Division, have reached Amoy and are leaving shortly for Changchow. The arrival of the troops will do much to relieve the people of the Changchow district who have been apprehensive of the miscellaneous troops scattered throughout the district and of their commanders.

No definite news is available concerning the movements of Red forces in south Fukien. According to press reports the Reds are concentrating in the southwest not far from the Kwang-tung-Kiangsi frontiers.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

AG

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WAR DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 15 1932

I. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Note: In this report attention is especially invited to the strength figures of all military organizations listed. There has been a thoroughgoing revision made in the figures showing strength of organizations. This revision is based on careful estimates derived from a study of the present known factors effecting the strength of Chinese armies.

The Chinese armies due to financial stringency confronting the national and the several provincial governments have been materially reducing the actual strength of all units. Additional factors effecting reduction have been defections to Communist and bandit forces and outright disbandment of unreliable or untrustworthy units.

(Northern Provinces)

HOPEH - Wang Sho-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Ind. Brig. | | Wang Yi-che | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs & one Regt. | | | Tsingho | |
| " | " | | Hsaifai | |
| " | " | | Hankow | |
| 8th Ind. Brig. | | Ting Hsi-ch'un | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | | Machang | |
| " | " | | Tsinghsien | |
| " | " | | Tsehang | |
| 9th Ind. Brig. | | Ho Chu-kuo | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Bns. | | | Shanhaikuan | |
| One Bn. | | | Chinwangtao | |
| " Regt. | | | Hofyanghsien | |
| " Bn. | | | Changlihsien | |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | | Chang Ting-chu | Tungchow | 8,000 |
| 13th " | " | Li Chan-t'ang | Chunliangcheng | 8,000 |
| 14th " | " | Chao Kuan-chun | Paoting | 9,000 |
| 16th " | " | Miao Chen-lin | Tientsin | 8,000 |
| 17th " | " | Huang Shih-yueh | Hsuilu | 9,000 |
| 18th " | " | Tu Chi-wu | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | | Paiping | |
| Two Regts. | | | Weiyuan | |
| 19th Ind. Brig. | | Sun Te-chuan | Tsuhsien | 7,000 |
| 20th " | " | Chang Ching-wu | | 7,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | | Luanchow | |
| " | " | | Taicuan | |
| " | " | | Lulung | |
| 29th Ind. Brig. | | Wang Jung-shang | Hsinyuan | 5,000 |
| 30th " | " | Yu Chao-lin | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs & two Regts. | | | Lungfang | |
| One Regt. | | | Wutsinghsien | |
| 3rd Ind. Cav. Brig. | | Chang Shu-shan | Taicuan | 2,000 |
| 4th Cav. Brigade | | Kuo Hsi-peng | Tungchuang | 2,000 |
| 5th " | " | Li Fu-ho | Shihkiachwang | 2,500 |
| 6th Ind. Cav. Brig. | | Pai Pang-hsiang | Tingchow | 3,000 |
| 6th " Art. | " | Wang Ko-kuan | Tsinghai | 4,000 |
| 7th " " | " | Ch'iao Fang | Paiyuan | 5,500 |

From M/A. China. Report No. 8546. July 20, 1932.

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Subject: Situation Report.

HOPEH (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Shang Hsueh-liang. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th Ind./Art.Brig. | Liu Hsu-tung | Tungshow | 5,000 |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Chang Chung-te | Yutien | 4,000 |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Po Hsui-ling | Yungtsun | 3,000 |
| Gas Com. Detch. | Yi Chung | Hsuyun | 2,000 |
| Bodyguards | Liu Yu-ch'uan | | 9,000 |
| 1st Corps | | Weihsien | |
| 2nd " | | Hsuyun | |
| 3rd " | | " | |
| Cav. " | | Paiping | |
| Pistol Bn. | | " | |
| | | | 140,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Shang Hsueh-liang.

Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan
(less two Divisions in Shansi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37th Division | Fang Chih-ch | Shihchiachwang | 8,000 |
| 38th " | Chang Tze-chung | Hsuyi | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

* Old Kwominchun units.

Fortieth Army - Fang Ping-hsun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Shao Pu | Yingtsin | 9,000 |
| 89th " | Fang Ping-hsun | Tsaling | [illegible] |
| | | | 27,000 |
| 94th Division | Ho Kwei-tze | Hsuntsu | 8,000 |
| | | | |
| | Total Troops in Hopei | | 181,000 |

CHAHAR - Liu Yi-fei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Ind. Brig. | Ho Li-chung | Kalgan | 7,000 |
| 11th " " | Tang Ying-pin | Kwanhua | 7,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |
| | Total Troops in Chahar | | 14,000 |

JEHOL - Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

Tang Yu-lin's Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36th Division | Tang Yu-lin | Jehol | 18,000 |
| 81st Ind. Brig. | Fu Chuan | Luanping | 5,000 |
| 9th Ind/Cav.Brig. | Tsui Hsin-wu | Kaifu | 5,000 |
| 10th " " " | Shih Wen-hua | Chaoyang | 5,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |
| | Total Troops in Jehol | | 29,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

ANNEX - Sun Ying-chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Sun Ssu-chih.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-third Army - Sun Ying-chien | | | | |
| 66th Division | Li Pu-ping | | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | | Taiyuan | |
| " " | | | Taihsien | |
| 69th Division | Yang Chang-yuan | | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | | Jungying | |
| " " | | | Yuanliang | |
| | | | | 16,000 |
| Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan | | | | |
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-en | | Loan | 8,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-fang | | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | | Yuhsien | |
| " " | | | Pingyao | |
| | | | | 16,000 |
| Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi | | | | |
| 73rd Division | Li Shang-ta | | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | | Hsihsien | |
| " " | | | Taiyang | |
| Railway Protection Army - Sun Chu | | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Yang Hsien-chi | | Fuhsi | 5,000 |
| 2nd " | Ma Yao-chow | | " | 5,000 |
| | | | | 6,000 |
| Reserve Army - Jung Hung-lu | | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Su Chen-yi | | Taiyuan | 5,000 |
| 2nd " | Chow Yuan-chien | | Taiyang | 5,000 |
| | | | | 10,000 |
| Artillery Regiment - Chow Tai | | | | |
| 31st Art. Regt. | Li Fu-chun | | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 32nd " " | Shih Hsu-tsun | | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 33rd " " | Li Hsi-chiu | | Fuhsi | 800 |
| 34th " " | Hsu Ching-lung | | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 35th " " | Chang Yung-chi | | " | 800 |
| 36th " " | Chieh Ching-hai | | " | 800 |
| 37th " " | Chao Chang-pao | | Pingyang | 800 |
| 38th " " | Tang Tso-chun | | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 39th " " | Chang Chien | | Yuhsien | 800 |
| 39th " " | Liu Feng-chu | | Yungchuan | 800 |
| | | | | 8,000 |

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan | | | | |
| 2nd Division | Pao Hang | | Kiehsiu | 5,000 * |
| 3rd " | Chang Jen-chieh | | Chinchow | 5,000 |
| | | | | 10,000 |

* Old Kwantung units.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN (Continued)

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forty-First Army - Yan Hsi-ying | | | |
| 40th Division | Yan Hsi-ying | Yencheo | 25,000 |
| Total Troops in Honan | | | 100,000 |

HUNAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Von Mei-shih.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-Seventh Army - Wang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hsuhsien | |
| " " | | Hunanei | |
| Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 70th Division | Fu Tso-yi | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hsuhsien | |
| " " | | Fengshan | |
| Cavalry Army - Chao Chang-show | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | 2,000 |
| 2nd " | Yu Ju-yi | Fengshan | 2,000 |
| 3rd " | Hao Feng-shan | Wuyuan | 2,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |
| Total Troops in Suiyuan | | | 22,000 |

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 58th Brig. | Chang Shu-lin | Hwaiyuanien | 4,000 |
| 59th " | Chao Hsin-tsh | Chaohsien | 4,000 |
| 60th " | Ma Chin-kung | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| 22nd Division - Hu Ling-win | | Hqrs. at Yencheo | |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shun-hsiao | Tsining | 4,500 |
| 66th " | Li Chen-piao | Yencheo | 4,500 |
| | | | 9,000 |
| 29th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Hsu-chang | Tehchow | 3,000 |
| 86th " | Chen Teh-hsin | Tungchang | 3,000 |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Kiaochow | 4,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SHANTUNG (Continued)

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Sun Lien-chung. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 74th Division - Chiao Li-chih | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| 220nd " | Yu Shen-yi | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| One Regt. is stationed at | | Chaohsien | |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 81st Division - Chen Hsu-tung | | Hqrs. at Yichow | |
| 241st Brig. | Tang Fung-chih | Yichow | 4,000 |
| 242nd " | Yen Chi-chung | Yichwi | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brigade | Li Hsuan-to | Tsingshow | 3,000 |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| | | | 7,000 |
| Liu Chen-nien's Troops. | | | |
| 51st Division | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | 20,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shantung | 74,000 |

HUPEH - Tang En-cheng, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th Route Army under Wang En-cheng. (less two Divisions in Honan).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42nd Division | Wang Chih-hsui | Hsin | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Enshihsien | 5,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

(1st and 17th Divisions of this Route Army are in Honan)

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Ching Hsueh-hsiu | Enlin | 10,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Hupeh | 25,000 |

HONAN - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th Route Army under Wang En-cheng. (From Hupeh)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Army Corps - Sun Yo-ju | | | |
| 1st Division | Ma Ching-yuan | Tienshui | 10,000 |
| 17th " | Sun Yo-ju | Lanchow | 18,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |
| 11th Ind. Brig. | Shih Ying-hsiu | Chingning | 4,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Ma Fu-fang | Pingfan | 5,000 |
| 14th " | Li Yo-sh'ang | Taochow | 6,000 |
| 36th " | Ma Chung-ying | Suchow | 6,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HUNAN (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Hunan | 45,000 |

KWEICHOW - Wu Kueng-hsi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Wu Keng-pin | Kinghsia | 7,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kinghsia | 7,000 |

KWEILIN - Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army Corps | | 10,000 |

CHUNGKING - Wu Kun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Gov. Division | Wu Kun | Nining | 4,000 |

(Central Provinces)

HONAN - Kniang Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chow Kwang-yuan | Kaifung | 10,000 |
| 8th " | Hao Ping-wen | Hsuchowfu | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11th Division | Lo Cho-ying | Hsin | 10,000 |
| 14th " | Chow Chih-ju | Kaifeng | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28rd Division | Li Yen-chieh | Hsuchowfu | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Yung-hsiang | " | 8,000 |
| 28th " | Wang Yao-tsu | Shihchiang | 9,000 |
| 50th " | Yueh Shou | Juichow | 10,000 |
| 52nd " | Hao Yao-tsung | Changshu | 8,000 |
| 53rd " | Li Hung-hsun | Loyang | 10,000 |
| | | | 53,000 |

Central Government Troops.

4th Route Army under Ho Chien (From Hunan)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 59th Division | Chang Ying | Pingsiang | 8,000 |
| 62nd " | Tao Hsung | Wantsai | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Pai Chao-tsung | Hsin | 10,000 |
| 43rd " | Liu Shao-hsien | Yungsin | 10,000 |
| 77th " | Lo Lin | Ning | 8,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

KIANGSI (Continued)

Central Government Troops (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 79th Division | Hsueh Yih-chang | Wuning | 7,000 |
| 4th Cav. Division | Hsueh Hsi-jen | Changshu | 5,500 |
| 52nd Ind. Brigade | Liu Yi | Jaing | 4,000 |
| | | | 16,500 |

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4th Army Corps - Chang Ai-lun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Huang Hsi-lin | Pingsiang | 8,000 |
| 90th " | Wu Chi-wei | Changshu | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

A portion of the above-mentioned Army is now stationed at Liling in Hunan.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

8th Route Army - Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kwangtung).

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Li Chen-chiu | Hunan | 8,000 |

Total Troops in Kiangsi 178,500

CHEKIANG - Hu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Changshan | 10,000 |
| 18th " | Chen Kung-yuan | Kangchow | 10,000 |
| (A small portion is now stationed at Kangchow in Kiangsi) | | | |
| 36th Ind. Brig. | Tai Yueh | Kangchow | 5,000 |
| | | | 25,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force<br>Two Reserve Regiments, One Gendarmerie Bn.<br>One Artillery Corps, Two Flotilla | | 4,000 |

Total Troops in Chekiang 33,000

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-chung

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Sinyang | 14,000 |
| 80th " | Li Hao-cho | Loshan | 8,000 |
| | | | 22,000 |
| 2nd Division | Huang Chieh | Sinyang | 14,000 |
| 1st Art. Brig. | Hsiang Chih-chwang | Hsifeng | 4,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HUNAN (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Art. Regt. | Yao Tung-ch | Changchow | | 1,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | | 1,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Cheng-wei | Loyang | | 1,000 |
| 4th " " | Wang Ching-kuei | Haifung | | 1,000 |
| 5th " " | Li Shih-to | " | | 1,000 |
| 6th " " | Ho Chao-hsiang | " | | 2,000 |
| 1st Cmm. Regt. | Hsu Chen-lin | " | | 1,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chu Li-wei | Loyang | | 1,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

11th Route Army under Liu Chen-hua.
(less one Div. in Hupeh)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 65th Division | Liu Chen-hua | Hengyang | 10,000 |

15th Route Army under Wu Kuo-kuei.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85th Division | Wu Kuo-kuei | Shaoyang | 7,000 |
| (less one Brigade in Hupeh) | | | |
| 78nd Division | Wu Chuan-ling | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Wu Tung-chiao | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

20th Route Army under Chang Fang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Division | Li Hso-lin | Hsiangshan | 6,000 |
| 68th " | Chang Fang | Shaoyang | 6,000 |
| 78th " | Kung Tien-tsai | Hsiangshan | 3,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |
| 45th Division | Tai Ming-chuan | Hsuhsi | 10,000 |
| 15th Cav. Brig. | Liu Fang-chi | Silsien | 2,500 |
| 1st " " | Chang Chao-lin | Haifung | 2,500 |
| | | | 15,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58th Division | Chen Yueh-hua | Shaoyang | 6,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Chen Ming-chun | Chungtien | 3,000 |
| 38rd " " | Tung Hsi-tung | Yanchang | 6,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Ind. Brig. | Yao Tung-jun | Changteh | 7,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

Thirty-second Army Corps - Chang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 89th Brigade | Huang Huang-hua | Changchow | 5,000 |
| 41st " | Ho Hung-wen | Loyang | 5,000 |
| 42nd " | Li Hsing-chun | Hsiaiang | 5,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

Total Troops in Hunan 145,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

ANHWEI - Wu Chung-hsin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Second Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen | | | |
| 4th Division | Hsu Ting-yao | Chungyang | 12,000 |
| Third Army Corps - Wang Ching | | | |
| 7th Division | Wang Ching | Liuan | 6,000 |
| 18th " | Li Shih-ting | Luchow | 8,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Hsuchow | 14,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Army - Chou Tzu-yuan | | | |
| 46th Division | Yueh Shang-hsuan | Suchow | 4,000 |
| 55th " | Juan Chao-cheng | Pengpu | 6,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-chen | Suchow | 9,000 |
| | | | 19,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Route Army under Liang Hsi-ying. | | | |
| 88nd Division | Liang Hsi-ying | Luchow | 12,000 |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Chang Ting-chen | Lukiang | 2,000 |
| 15th Cav. " | Chang Hsun-chen | Shuchiang | 3,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Chiang Hsu-ju | Chungyang | 2,500 |
| 12th " " | Hsu Fen-yu | Hingkiang | 2,500 |
| 1st Ind. " | Shih Chung-cheng | Shuchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yen-ching | Suhsien | 4,000 |
| 40th " " | Sung Shih-lo | Suchiu | 4,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

HUPEH - Hsia To-yin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Army Corps - Chang Chih-chung | | | |
| 88th Division | Yu Chi-shih | Hankow | 8,000 |
| 12th Division | Wan Yueh-hsung | Hsuyuan | 10,000 |
| 89th " | Tang En-po | Hsuangkuei | 9,000 |
| | | | 19,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan | | | |
| 41st Division | Chang Chen-hsu | Tsaochih | 8,000 |
| 44th " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Tienmen | 9,000 |
| 48th " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Kingshan | 12,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | | |
| 10th Division | Li En-an | Hsuyuan | 8,000 |
| 85rd " | Chiang Fu-sheng | Wuhsuehsien | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

[redacted] (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

[redacted] (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division | Hsu Yao-chu | Hanchuan | 6,000 |
| 85th " | Hsu Yu-tung | Wuhu | 12,000 |
| 81st " | Tan Shih-chung | Nanyueh | 8,000 |
| 64th " | Lin Hsu-an | Yungsui | 8,000 |
| 69th " | Wang Yi-chung | Wuhsieh | 9,000 |
| One Brig. of 85th Div. from Hsuan | | Hsuanhsien | 3,000 |
| | | | 46,000 |

The 64th Division is under the 11th Route Army from Hunan.

Central Government Troops.

9th Route Army under Chang Fa-kuei.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47th Division | Chang Fa-kuei | Yichun | 16,000 |
| 54th " | Hsu Kung-ling | " | 12,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

32nd Route Army under Hu Tsung-nan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 80th Division | Tang Sheng-chih | Anhsien | 10,000 * |
| 81st " | Chang Yin-hsiang | " | 8,000 * |
| 32nd " | Hu Tsu-yu | Yichun | 8,000 * |
| | | | 26,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34th Division | Chang Wen-hsin | Nanyueh | 10,000 |
| 82nd " | Tang Sheng-fang | Wuchang | 8,000 |
| 85th " | Hsieh Pin | Hanhsien | 9,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wu Shao-ping | Lingpao | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Ting-an | " | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Lo-yu | Yingshang | 5,000 |
| 7th " " | Li Chang-chien | Suihsien | 5,000 |
| 34th " " | Lo Chi-hsiang | Tsaoyang | 5,000 |
| 37th " " | Liu Fei-hsu | Hsiaokan | 5,000 |
| 38th " " | Pan Shao-chi | Xiayu | 4,000 |
| | | | 59,000 |

Total Troops in Hupeh 87,000

KIANGSU - Hu Shu-tung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

2nd Army Group - Chiang Ting-wen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Li Yun-hsien | Nanchang | 9,000 |

5th Army Group - Chang Chih-chung

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 87th Division | Chang Chih-chung | Nanking | 10,000 |
| 4lst Brigade | | Soochow | 11,000 |
| | | | 21,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chan-kuei | Hsuchow | 2,500 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Hu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,500 |
| | | | 8,500 |

KIANGSU (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Kiangsu | 88,500 |

KUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

46th Route Army under Ho Chien.
(less 2 Divisions in Kiangsi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 52th Army Corps - Liu Chien-chu | | | |
| 150th Division | Wang Tung-yuan | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Chaling | |
| One Brig. | | Hingshow | |
| 156th Division | Fung Wei-jen | Hingtan | 9,000 |
| 19th " | Li Chuah | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Liuyang | |
| One Brig. | | Pokow | |
| 54th Division | Chen Chu-chun | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Shanchow | |
| One Brig. | | Taoyuan | |
| 63rd Division | Chen Hsing-chung | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Chaling | |
| One Brig. | | Yuhsien | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Hsu-chun | Tsingshih | 4,000 |
| | | | 42,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Troops in Hunan | 42,000 |

HUPEHWAN - Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Yinchuan | 8,000 |
| 28rd " | Lo Tzu-chow | Wusung | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Army - Yang Sen | | | |
| 1st Division | Ho Chih-ao | Kweiyang | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | Chenhsien | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Hsu-chung | Yuehih | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |
| 21st Army - Liu Hsiang | | | |
| 1st Division | Tang Shih-tsun | Hochow | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tzen-hwa | Lohsing (Hupeh) | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Lin-chi | Wenhsien | 9,000 |
| 4th " | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow( " ) | 8,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SZECHWAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st ARMY - Liu Hsiang (Continued) | | | | |
| Model Division | Liu Hsiang | | Chungking | 10,000 |
| Instrns. " | Hsu Yen-hsun | | Hsuchow (Kupeh) | 10,000 |
| Frontier Def. Force | Chou Lan-ting | | Hsuchow ( " ) | 10,000 |
| Machine-gun Corps | Liu Ping-hsun | | Chungking | 800 |
| | | | | 65,800 |
| 24th ARMY - Liu Wen-hui | | | | |
| 1st Division | Chang Ching-ping | | Hsuchow | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Liu Yun-hsia | | Suining | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Mien Shou-hsun | | Tzechow | 10,000 |
| 4th " | Tang Ying | | Tzechow | 10,000 |
| | | | | 40,000 |
| Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui | | | | |
| 1st Division | Liu Hsiu-ssu | | Chengtu | 7,000 |
| 2nd " | Chou Hsueh-tsao | | Suining | 7,000 |
| 3rd " | Chou Ting-hsun | | Shuanking | 7,000 |
| Guards " | Tang Ho | | Chengtu | 7,000 |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | Ma Hsu-chow | | Yaoli | 5,000 |
| 15th " " | Wang Chih-jun | | Chengtu | 6,000 |
| | | | | 39,000 |
| 20th ARMY - Teng Hsi-hou | | | | |
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | | Chengtu | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | | " | 9,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | | Kiangchow | 9,000 |
| | | | | 27,000 |
| 22nd ARMY - Tien Sung-yao | | | | |
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | | Tungchuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Hung | | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tseng Hsien-tung | | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Hsi-ch'ang | | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |
| Border Defense Troops. | | | | |
| | Liu Tsung-hsuo | | Suiting | 10,000 |
| Total Troops in Szechwan | | | | 240,500 |

(Southern Provinces)

YUNNAN - Fang Sheng-tsao, Chairman of Provincial Government.

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.

(For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kwangtung)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Division | Huang Jen-hsun | Lungyen | 6,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

FUKIEN (Continued)

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang. (Continued)

3rd Army Corps - Li Ping-ching

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Huang Ying-chen | Shanghang | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Huang Che-min | Yuping | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

Central Government Troops.

19th Route Army under Chiang Hsien-yai (Field Commander, Tsai Ting-kai.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60th Division | Shen Hsiang-hsu | Nanping | 12,000 |
| 61st " | Ho Wei-chow | Changchow | 10,000 |
| 78th " | Ou(Chu) Shih-wien | Changchow | 10,000 |
| Four Special Reserve Regiments | | Changchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 42,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Lu Ming-ping | Liencheng | 8,000 |
| 49th " | Chang Chen | Changchow | 4,000 |
| 56th " | Lin Yu-ting | Changchow | 10,000 |
| 1st Mixed Brig. | Chen Yao-hui | Yungchun | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hsiao Shao-hsuan | Futsing | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Chen Wei-yuan | Changpu | 3,000 |
| 4th " " | Huang Ping-wu | Liencheng | 3,000 |
| 1st Brigade | Hung Ting-ying | Futing | 4,000 (HAINAN |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Ningteh | 4,000 GARRISON.) |
| | | | 42,000 |

Total Troops in Fukien 102,000

KWANGTUNG - Lin Yun-hsi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Div. | Chang Jui-hsui | Swatow | 6,000 |
| Gar. Brigade | Chen Huang-hsu | Haifeng | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Hsu Yeh-hsing | Huiyang | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chen Chang-pu | " | 6,000 |
| Training Div. | Li Han-hsun | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

Li Han-hsun has been newly appointed as commander of the Training Div.

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Yeah Chao | Canton | 9,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Huang Han-ping

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Chang Hai-hsin | Shaochow | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Chang Yu | Huiyang | 6,000 |
| 6th " | | Shaohwang | 6,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kiangsi and Fukien.

Total Troops in Kwangtung 56,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HANSUK - 9th Route Army under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Army Group - Liao Yao | | | |
| 19th Division | Chou Yen-hsiang | Hangchow | 10,000 |
| 21st " | Hsu Tsai-ching | Kashi | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 15th Army Group - Pai Chung-hsi | | | |
| 45th Division | Chen Chi-hsun | Wuhsi | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regts. | | Nanking | 8,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| Total Troops in Kiangsi | | | 40,000 |

HUNAN - Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army Corps | Wang Chia-lieh | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Chang-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Tung-hsiang | " | 5,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| Total Troops in Kweichow | | | 20,000 |

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Route Army under Lung Yun. | | | |
| 2nd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsung | Kunming | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Li Tse-yuan | Chiuyai | 4,000 |
| 7th " | Lung Shun-pi | Ani | 4,000 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Yuanmou | 2,000 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-chen | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Han | Talifu | 496 |
| | | | 22,296 |
| Total Troops in Yunnan | | | 22,296 |

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

LIAONING (Manchukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One Cav. Regiment | Yu Chih-shan | Shenyang | 1,500 |
| Two Inf. Regiments | " | " | 4,000 |
| | Chang Hai-peng | Tsomun | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Wang Tien-chung | Shenyang | 5,000 |
| | | | 20,500 |
| Total Troops in Liaoning | | | 20,500 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KIRIN (The units are anti-Kirin or so-called Volunteer Corps, of which both Ting Chao & Li Tz are Commanders)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31st Ind. Brig. | Chao Chih-hsiang | Miling | 4,000 |
| 32nd " " | Chao Yi | Hsiaohsan | 4,000 |
| 34th " " | Li Tz | Fuli | 5,000 |
| 35th " " | Ma Hsien-chang | Hingyuan | 5,200 |
| 36th " " | Kung Wen-chun | Huilin | 5,000 |
| 38th " " | Ting Chao | Fusbin | 5,700 |
| 39th " " | Wang Jui-hua | Anhsiang | 4,000 |
| 1st Ind. Cav. Brig. | Kung Chang-hai | Wukiaohsan | 4,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brigade | Yao Tien-chun | Fuli | 5,000 |
| Salvation Army | Wang Yeh-lin | Huilin | 10,000 |
| Temp. 1st Brig. | Fang Chan-hai | Yushu | 2,000 |
| | | | 56,900 |

The Salvation Army is formed by the people.

Troops under Hsi Hsia.
(Manchukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind. Brigade | Li Hsui-lin | Wuchang | 4,000 |
| 4th " " | Hi Hsing | Chientao | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Yu Chang-chun | Anhsiang | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Wen-ping | Harbin | 5,000 |
| 5th " " | Chow Fang-hsiang | Anhsiang | 4,000 |
| 6th " " | Liu Yu-chun | Yushu | 6,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

Total Troops in Kirin 86,900

HEILUNGKIANG (Troops under Ma Chan-shan)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Inf. Brigade (Manchukuo troops in Heilungkiang) | Su Pin-wen | Tailai | 6,000 |
| 2nd Inf. Brigade | Wu Sung-lin | Keshan | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Hsu-p'ing | Hsilo | 4,000 |
| 1st Ind. " | Yuan Chang-ku | Lintien | 4,000 |
| 1st Cav. " | Ma Chan-shan | Tungpei | 4,000 |
| 1st Ind. " | Fu Ping-shan | " | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hsu Pao-chun | Hsilo | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Hsu Ching-teh | Tungpei | 3,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Cav. Brig. | Hsu Yun-hsu | " | 2,000 |
| 3rd " " " | Shao Pin-chun | " | 2,000 |
| 8th " " " | Chang Chih-yuan | Hailar | 4,000 |
| 55th Ind. Art. Regt. | Chin Hui-chun | Hsilun | 5,500 |
| 2nd " Trans. Bn. | Tien Hsi-sheng | " | 600 |
| 12th " Engr. Bn. | Liu Jung-chuan | " | 600 |
| | | | 45,700 |

Total Troops in Heilungkiang 45,700

Total Troops in Three Eastern Provinces - 151,100

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | | Pan Fu-tsung | Pengpu, Anhwei |
| 2nd | " | Shih Peng-fei | Changsha, Hunan |
| 3rd | " | Liu Hung-hsiu | Hengyang, Chuliang |
| 4th | " | Hung Ho-hsiu | Kunlow, Hupeh |
| 5th | " | Tien Yi | Hingkung, Hunan |
| 6th | " | Chang Ting-meng | Hwan, Anhwei |
| 7th | " | Chang Mo-ku | Kuanhsien, Kiangsi |

Chang Ting-meng has been newly appointed as commander of the 6th Squadron.

Air Forces of the 8th Route Army - Hsung Kwang-jui

1st Air Corps - Hsung Kwang-jui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Tan Shou | Shiuhlow, Kwangtung |
| 2nd " | Ting Chi-han | Canton, " |
| 3rd " | Tsung Tse-tang | Shiuhlow, " |

2nd Air Corps - Ho Chih-ya

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Squadron | Hsieh Hung | Canton, Kwangtung |
| 5th " | Wu Chien-ming | Kunlow, " |

Air Forces of the 4th Route Army - Ho Chien.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | 5 airplanes | Changsha, Hunan |
| 2nd " | 5 " | " " |

Air Forces of the 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang.

10 airplanes Chungking

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

## RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Troops loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang | 157,000 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 95,000 |
| Jehol Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 29,000 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 74,500 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek | 221,500 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 291,000 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops | 122,000 |
| Central Government Troops | 579,500 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's control | 515,255 |
| Troops in Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) | 151,100 |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan | 87,000 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, NOT INCLUDING IRREGULARS | 1,980,756 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

2. MANCHURIA

a. Operations.

An alleged defeat of Ma Chan-shan near Mulan and a good deal of indecisive fighting characterize the recent operations in Manchuria, during which time Ma was reported "probably killed", "fleeing", "about to be captured", "bombed" and "escaped again".

Fighting was reported at Anta, on the Chinese Eastern, 45 miles west of Harbin at Suichung; at Lahachan, 75 miles north of Tsitsihar; Tahuangtai, east of Hulan; at Mouerhshan (Linkiang) on the Upper Yalu River; at Sansing; at Shuichui, north of Shulan; at Tafang, north of Hulan; near Koshan; at Payen, 60 miles north of Harbin; and at Hengtaohotze on the eastern line of the C.E.R. Japanese cavalry was in action at Taipingling, 55 miles north of Harbin; at Pergen, 40 miles northwest of Harbin; in the Tungpei district north of Hailun; and at Fengpaichiliuching, 25 miles east of Hailun.

Guerrilla attacks were frequent, bridges were blown up, trains held up and looted, among them a Trans-Siberian which left Harbin on July 15th and was thoroughly looted near the Hsingan Mountains on the western line of the C.E.R., seven Chinese railway guards and one civilian being killed. Lawlessness is growing and kidnappings are a daily occurrence.

Mutinies and defections of the Manchukuo forces continue. Revolts are reported by garrisons and troops at Yushu north of Hulan, at Noho, north of the Tsitsihar-Koshan Railway, and by the Kirin Railway Guards.

Steamer navigation on the Sungari has been prohibited since July 1st by the Japanese military due to operations, reported by them as successful, taking place down river.

On the whole it is evident that the Japanese Army is beginning to realize that the task of establishing peace and order in Manchuria is a tremendous one and to an unbiased observer it would seem that the Japanese troops are neither by natural aptitude nor by training well equipped for carrying on guerrilla warfare.

b. Troops.

The Japanese troops at Tsitsihar were recently reinforced by a cavalry detachment of about four hundred and fifty men. There is reason to believe that increased pressure will be applied to the forces of Ma Chan-shan from the neighborhood of Tsitsihar.

In this connection the conduct of individual members of the Japanese garrison in Tsitsihar is exemplary. The soldiers are uniformly courteous and well behaved.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

An unconfirmed report is on hand that an additional cavalry brigade, said to be the Yoshioka unit, has been dispatched to Manchuria prior to the week ending July 10th. The brigade was said to consist of eight squadrons and two machine gun squadrons, a total of 1200 men.

Russian troops have been maneuvering within sight of Manchuli but no untoward incidents are reported. The last occasion on which they operated in that vicinity was during the Sino-Russian conflict of 1929.

The National Government has officially recognized various Chinese leaders who are actively fighting Japanese forces and Manchukuo. General Li Tu has been appointed deputy commander of the Northeastern Garrison, while Ting Chao, former commander of the C.E.R. railway guards is made acting chairman of Kirin. These and other appointments although now ineffective indicate that the various volunteer leaders have the support, moral if not otherwise, of the National Government.

Information indicates that headquarters of the Kwangtung Army will be moved before the end of 1932 into new buildings at Changchun, outside of the railway zone, and that units of Japanese garrisons are to be assigned to duty in several important strategic centers in Manchuria. Competitive tenders have been asked for by the Kwangtung Army for construction of Kwangtung Army Headquarters, officers quarters and military hospital at Changchun, and for barracks at Tsitsihar. In addition permanent garrisons are to be stationed at Kirin, Taonan, Harbin and Chinchow.

c. Railways.

It is reported that the Japanese are planning to extend the Tsitsihar-Koshan Railway from Ningnienchan, fifty miles north to Noho, but it is believed that the construction work on the project has not as yet been undertaken.

As of particular significance to the Manchurian situation, it is reliably reported that the Soviet Government has authorized the immediate construction of locomotive repair shops at Chita, to be completed May 1, 1933. The shops are to be in complete operation by August 1, 1933, and will contribute another step towards improvement of the Russian transportation in the Far East.

d. Aviation.

Reports from reliable observers in Manchuria indicate that air bombing by Japanese planes during the Japanese military operations has been of little military value, serving more than any factor to antagonize the local population. Airplane bombing against volunteers and anti-Manchukuo troops who operate in small bodies and are unburdened by transport has been comparatively ineffective since the troops scatter at first sight of an approaching plane. In operations against villages the chief victims and sufferers are civilians, and consequently the peasants who have been more or less apathetic are becoming bitterly antagonistic to Japan in the areas in which the planes operate.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

e. Depots.

A depot for the storage, manufacture and general supply of clothing and other necessities for the Manchukuo Army has been opened in Mukden with branches at Changchun and Tsitsihar. The depot utilizes the premises and equipment left by the former Manchurian regime. The new depot is operated under direction of Lieut. General Chang Yi-san, Director of Military Supplies of the Manchukuo Government. Approximately 2000 workmen are employed. The principal article produced is a gray cotton uniform although other equipment such as gloves and canteens are also turned out. The depot also includes a semi-modern tanning factory in which leather and fur are prepared for military use.

Mukden despatches report that the arsenal there is operating, devoting special attention to aeroplane and motor truck repair and construction. A sum of $700,000 is reported to have been recently allotted for the re-equipment of the arsenal.

f. Miscellaneous.

The influx of Japanese "carpet-baggers", who are unpopular with the native residents, continues.

3. NORTH CHINA

As this report is being written, a Reuter dispatch from Mukden reports that a Japanese liaison officer of the Kwangtung Army is alleged to have been attacked and carried away by the troops of General Tang Yu-lin, Governor of Jehol, near Chaoyang, on the 17th of June. A rescue column of armored cars with detachments of Japanese troops were hurried from Chingchow to Chaoyang where a clash occurred with Jehol troops. The same day a flight of seven Japanese planes bombed Chaoyang, the headquarters of an independent infantry brigade under Tang Yu-lin, with minor casualties among troops and civilians.

Jehol has been a thorn in the side of the Japanese these many months, their contention being that it has been a base of supplies for personnel and munitions for the anti-Manchukuo forces operating in Manchuria. The Japanese Information Bureau, a Japanese military information and propaganda organ in Tientsin, has for the past two months daily commented on the disturbed conditions in Jehol, and has been active in the manufacture of rumors designed to create a break between Chang Hsueh-liang and Tang Yu-lin. At the same time the Japanese press has openly alleged that the volunteer troops have been receiving the moral and material support of Chang and Tang, that conditions in Jehol were becoming "serious" and that the peace of Manchuria was becoming "jeopardized".

On the Chinese side allegations are not lacking that the Japanese have concentrated on the Liaoning-Jehol border preparatory to the invasion of the province and possibly North China.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Whether the attack is to serve as another "Nakamura case" is as yet difficult to foretell, but considering the mountainous terrain of Jehol, the lack of roads and the difficulty of communications, it does not seem likely that Japan would take on additional burdens before bringing to a conclusion the present adventure in North Manchuria.

It is certain, however, that the Chinese are prepared and determined to resist any further advance of Japanese forces into Jehol or North China, and such an advance, particularly one south of the Great Wall, would no doubt precipitate a grave situation involving extensive military operations in the Peiping area.

In connection with munition movements, a foreigner resident in Kalgan stated that such movements were a fact but the definite destination was unknown except that carts were seen north of Kalgan at a pass leading into the Mongolian plain whence there are possible routes to but three destinations, - Urga, Jehol, and thirdly, via Dolonor or Lama Miao to North Manchuria.

Liu Kuei-tang's rebellious troops said to number about two thousand are reported at Shehhsien, north Honan, near the Hopei border. So far no serious action has taken place.

By an order from Department of Military Affairs of the Central Government, Peiping authorities have been instructed to make a detailed census of physically able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 25. The census is alleged for the purpose of ensuring a fair distribution in time of national call.

The 1st Cavalry Division has been transferred from Kalgan to Yutien (N.E. from Tientsin). This movement is significant in that these troops will be in control of an important (though difficult) route through the Great Wall into the province of Jehol, which is now acquiring strategical importance to Nanking in view of the threatened Japanese penetration into that region.

4. CENTRAL CHINA

As a result of the Kuling conference, definite plans are understood to have been arrived at for the bandit suppression campaign in Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Honan provinces. Four additional divisions are reported to have been designated to proceed to Hankow to reinforce the government troops and elaborate preparations are being made to suppress the menace of communism and banditry.

The preparations for the consummation of the government plans for the communist-bandit suppression campaign in Central China are evidently incomplete for as yet no news is available of an actual concerted movement by the troops in the field.

G-2 Report



CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Minor successes are reported from Fukien where the 4th Division of the 2nd Army recaptured Hwokiu, a communist stronghold, and from Hupeh, where at Tungshan (southern Hupeh) an attempt of the Communist 3rd Division to cut the Wuchang-Changsha railway line was repulsed by the 85th Division. Other minor successful operations have been reported.

In the meantime arrangements are in progress by Chiang Kai-shek's staff to secure political cooperation from the district magistrates of the affected areas during the period of Red suppression. Under the plan all district (hsien) magistrates in Hupeh and other provinces will come under direct supervision of the bandit suppression headquarters and are charged with the responsibility of improving or changing the administration of their districts in accordance with plans drafted and approved by a political council connected with the bandit suppression headquarters.

As a stimulus cash rewards ranging from $30 to $5,000 (Mex) have been offered by the Ministry of War for capture of important communist military leaders while capital punishment will be meted out to the disobedient, negligent, disorderly, cowardly, and to deserters.

The following units of the 25th Route Army have arrived at Luchowfu, Anhwei, for communist suppression; the 32nd Division, 5th Independent Brigade, 1st Cavalry Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Brigade. The 36th Independent Brigade has been transferred from Chuchow, Chekiang, to the Shanghai-Hangchow railway zone. The 4th Squadron of national aviation forces has been ordered to south Hupeh to aid in communist suppression; the 5th to east Hupeh; the 6th to the south section of the Peking-Hankow Railway, and the Szechwan air force to western Hupeh.

Shanghai.

Shanghai is to organize a force of special constabulary along the lines of the Russian regiment, to consist of two units of 1500 men each. The remaining special police from Peiping are to be incorporated into this force and for the remainder, men of previous military and police training will be recruited and given further training. The force is to include mounted units, motorcycle squads and possibly armored car sections. The force is not intended for national defense. It is to be under direct control of the Mayor of Shanghai, but will work in close cooperation with the police.

Tibet-Sikang.

Telegraphic reports from Chengtu, Sikang, indicate a severe engagement between Chinese and Tibetan forces in which the Chinese advanced on the Ta Chin Lama Monastery, a Tibetan base. The Chinese casualties are given as 370 killed and 1060 wounded.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

5. SOUTH CHINA

The dispute between the two Chens is reported to have been settled by the mediation of Mr. Sun Fo and General Tsai Ting-kai, of the 19th Route Army. The terms of the compromise are reported to be as follows: That the Kwangtung navy be divided into two fleets, one to confine its activities to coast defense, the other to undertake river and inland water police duties; the commander of the coast force to be nominated by the Southwest Political Council, while the inland waters force commander to be appointed on recommendation of General Chen Chi-tang. The larger vessels are to sail for Amoy to become a part of the national naval force under command of General Chen Ching-yun, a former commander of the Bocca Tigris forts at Canton, while the smaller craft will return to Canton. The scattered marine and air force at Hainan is to be incorporated into the 19th Route Army. General Tan Chi-hsiao of the 19th Route Army is to take command of these forces pending their reorganization.

The desertion of more than 40 junior officers of General Chen's air force, who proceeded to Hongkong in order to avoid participation in the campaign against Hainan, was one of the most influencing factors in arriving at the settlement of the quarrel.

Due to the arrival of the 19th Route Army at Fukien, the communist forces in south Fukien have retreated towards the Kwangtung-Kiangsi borders. Serious fighting is reported at Nananfu, south Kiangsi, and at Namyung, northern Kwangtung. Units of the 3rd Army at Chaochow and Kaying, eastern Kwangtung, have been ordered to the Kiangsi borders to deal with the grave situation in northern Kwangtung. Although the operations of the Cantonese troops have been assisted by air forces, the city of Nanyang, northern Kwangtung, has been in communist hands over two weeks.

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CHINA (Military) 4-1

Subject: Situation Report.

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Semi-monthly Report of Changes.

(Northern Provinces)

HOPEH.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Ind. Brigade | Wang Yi-zhe | Kupeikow |
| 11th " " | Tung Ying-pin | Shahe |
| 29th " " | Wang Ying-sheng | Miyun |
| 30th " " | Yu Chao-lin | Tungshan |
| 4th Cav. " | Kuo Hai-peng | Haifengkow |
| 5th " " | Li Fu-ho | Kupeitien |
| 6th Art. " | Wang Ho-hua | Miyun |
| 7th " " | Chiao Fang | Kupeikow |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Po Kuei-ling | Peiping |

The 11th Independent Brigade was transferred from Chahar.

JEHOL.

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36th Division | Tang Yu-lin | |
| Hqrs & two Brigades | | Jehol |
| One Brigade | | Chaoyang |
| 10th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Shih Wen-hua | Chihfeng |

(Central Provinces)

KIANGSI.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou | | |
| 1st Division | Li Chen-chiu | Kanchow |
| 2nd " | Yueh Chao | Nanan |
| 2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping | | |
| 4th Division | Chang Kai-hsin | Sinfeng |
| 5th " | Chang Ta | " |

HONAN.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng | | |
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Mingkang |
| 2nd Division | Huang Chieh | Kiochan |

From M/A. China. Report No. 8550. August 3, 1932.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

ANHWEI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Wang Chun | Shouhsien |
| 12th " | Li Shih-ting | Nanyang |

Central Government Troops.

16th Route Army under Liang Hsien-ying.

The designation of the 25th Route Army has been changed into the 16th Route Army.

HUPEH.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

15th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Division | Wan Yueh-kuang | |
| 89th " | Tung Ka-po | |

These two Divisions are now under the control of the 15th Army Corps under Chien Ta-chun.

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Li Mo-an | Hwangpei |
| 83rd " | Chiang Fu-sheng | Hwangshui |

Central Government Troops.

9th Route Army under Hsiao Kuan Yun-hsiang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 47th Division | Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang | Wusueh |

22nd Route Army under Ko Yun-lung.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 33rd Division | Feng Hsing-hsien | |

Feng Hsing-hsien has been newly appointed as the 33rd Division Commander.

KIANGSU.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36th Ind. Brigade | Tai Yueh | Lunghwa |

This Independent Brigade was transferred from Chekiang.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

(Southern Provinces)

FUKIEN.

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai.
60th Division Chen Chung-hsu Lungyen

Tsai Ting-kai has been newly appointed as Commander of the 19th Route Army.

KWANGTUNG.

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.
Gar. Brigade Chen Han-kuang Kiungchow

9th Route Army under Li Tsung-jen.
44th Division Chen Chi-kuan Shiuchow

This Division was transferred from Kwangsi.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

MANCHURIA

a. Operations.

In North Manchuria the only important military operation during the period covered by this report occurred in the vicinity of Liuchiatien, north of Hailun, where large Japanese forces inflicted a defeat on Ma Chan-shan's men. The Japanese forces mentioned in this operation include the Tanaka, Matsuki, and Amakasu detachments and units of Yoshioka and Shishido cavalry. Ma Chan-shan is again reported to have been killed on July 29th northeast of Hailun, but the conflicting wealth of detail mentioned in connection with this statement makes its veracity extremely doubtful. According to Japanese dispatches prisoners taken from Ma's forces report conditions as wretched, - often knee-deep in water, harassed by mosquitoes and short of food.

Heavy fighting is reported at Suichung where 3,000 volunteers have been defeated with large casualties, and at Shihtowhotze, which was captured by irregulars on July 21st and recaptured on the 27th.

Clashes are reported at Chingcheng, Wukimiho on the eastern section of the C.E.R., at Aukon, 8 miles west of Ninguta, at Hablicheng, 40 miles northwest of Kiamusze on the Sungari. Linshan, north of Anshan on the S.M.R. main line, was raided by insurgents, as were Yumentai on the Taonan-Angangki line, Chienchiatien near Tungliao, and Fenghwang east of Mukden on the Mukden-Antung line.

A mutiny of 2000 Manchukuo troops is reported at Wukimiho, where the rebels joined the anti-Manchukuo forces and unsuccessfully attacked a Japanese armored train. The 7th Manchukuo cavalry is reported as having defected to the anti-Manchukuo forces July 17th en masse, as have some 100 men of the railway guard at Kiangmifeng on the Changchun-Tunhua line. On the other hand, 1000 insurgents are reported to have surrendered near Taianchen, 80 miles northeast of Tsitsihar, and to have been absorbed into the Manchukuo Army.

Only three train hold-ups and lootings are reported. Heavy rains have affected operations, washing railway tracks and interrupting traffic in numerous places. Muddy fields have prevented aeroplanes from taking off and affected infantry and truck movements.

August, with the return of dry weather and when the kaoliang reaches its full growth, giving splendid cover to horse and man, will probably be a month of heavy activity for bandits, volunteers and Japanese.

Navigation on the Sungari above and below Harbin has been reopened. In this connection Japanese sailors and marines have passed through Mukden and arrived at Harbin for duty with the Sungari River flotilla.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

b. Troops.

For detailed report as to best available information on the disposition and strength of the Japanese units see accompanying Report No. 8347.

The Japanese press reports that soldiers of the anti-Manchukuo forces are given specialist training by the military forces of the Soviet at Habarovsk and Chita. Upon completion of the course of training the trainees are returned to Manchuria. This report must be received with some scepticism.

An association named "Higashi Maishu Shokumin Kyokai" has been formed in Tokyo for sponsoring the migration of reserve soldiers to Manchuria. The plan is to send groups of armed immigrants to Manchuria, each group to consist of about 700 men organized as a battalion. Every military immigrant is to be supplied with a rifle and fifty rounds of ammunition while each battalion as a unit is to be provided with six machine guns and five light guns.

The organization plans to send three groups during the remainder of the present year to settle in the Korean-Manchurian border district such as Kanto, Hungchun and Yenki. In addition to their role as agronomists these ex-service men are intended to assume police functions in the various villages at the invitation of the "Manchukuo" authorities.

The Russian residents of Harbin have petitioned to Mr. Pu Yi, the Regent of Manchukuo, and to General Honjo for permission to organize a defense force of 10,000 with Colonel Tzicheff as commanding officer, for the purpose of self-protection. This petition was no doubt inspired by the Japanese. The policy of organizing local forces of this kind if effected would seem to be an effective and inexpensive method of securing protection to the localities concerned.

c. Railways.

The situation on the eastern line of the C.E.R. shows no signs of improvement. Bandit raids, volunteer incursions and military activities serve to aggravate existing conditions. It is reported that the daily income of the C.E.R. now averages only 25,000 gold roubles daily, with expenses three times that sum. The low receipts are largely due to the fact that the eastern section representing one fourth of the trackage has not been operating since April. However neither Manchukuo nor Japan seem to be perturbed, since practically the whole of the bean crop freight will be deflected over the South Manchuria Railway.

A message from Harbin reports that a movement is afloat to turn over the radio, telephone and telegraph services to a Japanese concern to be formed specifically for this purpose.

d. Aviation.

The Kuantung Army Air Corps has been recently organized and is now believed to comprise 3 aviation regiments, all under Flight Major General Ohye, who arrived in Mukden on June 12, 1932, from Japan.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

The Kuantung Army has arranged to supply planes to the following schools in Manchuria in order to foster an interest in aviation and to create the nucleus of an aviation reserve:

| | |
|---|---|
| Manchuria Medical University College | - 3 ships |
| Port Arthur Engineering College | - 1 " |
| South Manchuria Technical College | - 1 " |

An aviation regiment arrived in Dairen on June 17, 1932, via the KOWA MARU.

The total number of planes in operation, including those captured from the Chinese at Mukden in September 1931, by the Japanese forces is now placed at slightly over 100.

A new civil and military air port in Kirin, Central Manchuria, was opened to service on June 1. Although constructed by the Central Government of Manchuria, it has been turned over to the Kirin Provincial Government and is now being used as a base of operations against bandits and partisans in Eastern Manchuria. Although designed to become an important aviation center, there is little possibility of any quantity of modern air port equipment being purchased or installed in the near future. Such equipment is not necessary for military operations at the present time, and an extensive development of civil and commercial aviation cannot take place for some time to come.

In connection with the operation of the 10th Division, the troops of that unit are reported establishing air bases along the Sungari River and the eastern section of the C.E.R.

e. Japanese Casualties.

The total number of casualties of the Japanese forces in Manchuria and North China published by the War Ministry at Tokyo on July 18th is as follows:

| | Killed | Died of Wounds | Wounded |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kwantung Army | 574 | 93 | 1416 |
| Chosen Troops and Chientao Detachment | 29 | 7 | 66 |
| Total - | 603 | 100 | 1482 |

f. New Barracks at Chinchow.

The large North Barracks, a short distance northeast of Chinchow, has been greatly enlarged and improved by the Japanese Army since their occupation of that city early in January. The remodeling has cost approximately Yen 600,000.00, and the barracks is now capable of housing a complete division. The barracks is just south of the small village of Chinhuatun.

g. Miscellaneous.

In supplying the Japanese army, timber, firewood, construction material, forage for animals and flour, are all purchased in the local markets in Manchuria, but all other supplies are imported from Japan proper.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

JEHOL

The clash at Chaoyang following the alledged abduction of a Japanese liaison officer named Ishimoto, and the threat of invasion of Jehol by Japanese troops were followed by prompt movements of Chang Hsueh-liang's troops northward towards Kupeikou and Hsifengkou on the border of Hopei and Jehol. The following troop movements involving about forty-four thousand men were made as a preliminary preparation to resist the further advance of Japanese troops into Jehol Province. Five Chinese brigades including infantry, artillery and cavalry are at present immediately available for a rapid movement across the border into Jehol. Further movement is dependent on Japanese action.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th | Inf. | Brig. | from | Tsingtao to Kupeikow |
| 11th | " | " | " | Hsuanhwa to Shaho |
| 29th | " | " | " | Nanyuan to Miyun |
| 30th | " | " | " | Langfang to Tsunhwa |
| 4th | Cav. | " | " | Tungkwang to Hsifengkow |
| 5th | " | " | " | Shihkiachwang to Kaopei tien |
| 6th | Art. | " | " | Tsinghai to Tungchow |
| 7th | " | " | " | Peiyuan to Kupeikow |
| 1st | Engr. | Regt. | " | Yangtsun to Peiping |

Japanese forces in the Chinchow area consist of the 8th Division and the 3rd Cavalry Brigade with attached aircraft and armored cars. It is not known whether these forces were increased in recent days other than by about forty aeroplanes reported to have been despatched to Suichung and Hsincheng. (Note: see attached map.)

Since July 18th when about 300 Japanese attacked a battalion of Jehol troops near the Chaoyang monastery, about 20 miles from Chaoyang, and the bombing of the city of Chaoyang, the situation has eased considerably. Efforts are being made by Tang Yu-lin to obtain Ishimoto's release from the volunteers. The Japanese have apparently absolved the Jehol military from participation in the abduction but are placing the responsibility on the volunteers and are threatening action in case Ishimoto is not released. Ishimoto is still held regardless of these threats and on July 30th Japanese bombed two villages on the Jehol-Fengtien border where volunteers were reported, with intimations of further bombings deeper into Jehol territory to follow.

It is the belief of this office that the incident was designed to frighten Tang Yu-lin into non-cooperation with anti-Manchukuo movements. Extensive operations into Jehol by Japanese ground troops might be delayed until North Manchuria is pacified and the Manchukuo government firmly established by its Japanese masters. The Japanese are determined that eventually Jehol will become a part of Manchukuo and it may be presumed that the necessary measures to effect that plan will be taken.

The Japanese army and press do not lack advocates of immediate action of invasion of Jehol, and even part of North China including Tientsin and Peiping, in order to strike at the Young Marshal whom they accuse of supplying and organizing the volunteer

forces. Such action would unquestionably arouse a wave of resentment throughout China that would result in increased opposition to Japan's aims in Manchuria, - an opposition that the Japanese are loath to create at this time as their plans are going none too smoothly or easily further to the north.

In North China the incident has alerted anew the population to Japan's determination to annex Jehol and to take the necessary military measures to resist further Japanese aggression. In addition to troop movements to meet a possible immediate menace and incidentally to help steady Tang Yu-lin should he waver in his allegiance, Chang Hsueh-liang called an important conference of leading northern generals to consider the steps to be taken in the event of actual invasion of intramural China by Manchukuo and Japanese forces, as well as to ascertain the amount of support he could expect from his neighbors. Among those present were Generals Han Fu-chu (Chairman of Shantung), Shang Chen, Sun Tien-ying, Chiang Po-cheng (representing Chiang Kai-shek), Shih Yu-san, Hsu Yung-chang and Fu Tso-yi, Chairmen of Shansi and Suiyuan respectively, General Liu I-fen, Chairman of Chahar, and Mr. Tan Kuo-yuan, representing Tang Yu-lin, and others of less importance. The results of the conferences held were not published but it has been reliably ascertained that there was unanimous agreement that determined resistance to further Japanese advance should be made regardless of consequences, and cooperation of Shantung, Shansi and Suiyuan with the Young Marshal was promised should operations be necessary. It should be noted however that such cooperation can be expected only in case Japanese operations extend into the Peiping-Tientsin area and is not to be looked for in the event that action is limited to the Province of Jehol. The National Government supports this action as a question of policy but any considerable assistance to the North China group can scarcely be expected from Nanking for purely military operations, and the resources of the Chang Hsueh-liang group would of necessity be limited to their present extremely meagre supplies.

COMMUNIST-BANDIT SUPPRESSION CAMPAIGN.

The communist suppression campaign in Central China shows but little progress despite the fact that Chiang Kai-shek is in personal charge of the government forces which so far are merely concentrated at the various strategic places, along railways in the vicinity of large towns. From time to time engagements are reported but on the whole the troops are awaiting the completion of plans and the receipt of definite orders.

In southern Hupeh, Chenkiang, stronghold of the notorious Ho Lung, was captured by two brigades of the 48th Division, but Ho Lung, for whose head a reward of $50,000 is offered by Chiang Kai-shek, escaped. Further minor successes are reported by the 41st Division and 44th Division also operating in southern Hupeh. In northeastern Hupeh, Macheng is threatened and Tsangtzefu, south of Macheng, was occupied and sacked by the communist forces, while in Anhwei, where General Chen Tiao-yuan reports victories, in the vicinity of Liuan and Fengyang the situation is slightly better. Disorders are reported in north Kiangsu where the bandits taking advantage of cover of the tall corn now at its full height are ravaging many sections.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

As a part of its task of pacification the 19th Route Army has announced a program of elimination of the motley ex-bandit troops in Fukien, most of whom are bitterly complained about by the oppressed population. The various provincial troops are to be reorganized into four brigades with undesirable elements broken up or disbanded. As the 19th Route Army moves westward, the Red-bandit situation is easing. The 49th Division which experienced some strenuous fighting around Changchow has been ordered by General Tsai Ting-kai to remain at Changchow and Shihma for rest and further training. In this connection, Brigadier-General Wang Ch'en-yun of the 49th Division, who was charged with desertion of post of duty when Kiangsi Reds attacked Lungyen, Fukien, in April last, was tried, found guilty and executed on June 29, 1932, - reports have it by Chiang Kai-shek's orders, as an example to others. General Chiang's instructions to his leaders lend credence to the above report. The instructions forbid senior commanders to grant leaves of absence or to accept resignations, and call for degrading, imprisonment or shooting for those who absent themselves from duty.

The situation on the Kwangtung-Kiangsi border where the communists have been re-enforced by Reds from Fukien is rather confused. Judging by the fact that only minor successes are claimed by the government while severe fighting is mentioned at Mailingkuan, a pass on the Tayu Ranges, Kiangsi, and at Yingtsien, Kiangsi, it may be presumed that the government troops fared none too well and that the results of the anti-Red campaign in the south have not been very encouraging. In northern Kwangtung, although after severe fighting Namyung was retaken by government troops, very little progress has been made in ousting the Reds from the north of the province.

Additional government troops consisting of the 18th Army Corps under General Chen Cheng and the 90th Division (the famous Ironsides) under General Wu Chi-wei, have been ordered by the Military Affairs Commission to hasten to the Kiangsi-Kwangtung border where they are to effect a junction with the Kwangtung forces and in cooperation with Kiangsi and Fukien units to launch a concerted general offensive against the large communist forces reported concentrated at Sinfeng, southern Kiangsi, under leadership of Chu Te and Mao Tse-tung.

General Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Kwangtung provincial forces, has proceeded to Shiuchow from Canton to assume personal command of the forces along the Kiangsi-Kwangtung border. Should coordinated effort against the communists by the various government armies be effected some progress may be expected shortly.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CANTON DISPUTE.

Following the settlement of the dispute between Admiral Chen and General Chen, the former's marine force is reported to have been transported to Amoy, where the marines are to be reorganized into a marine brigade of three regiments and incorporated into the 19th Route Army. Their garrison duties at Hainan have been taken over by one of General Chen's brigades of the Canton garrison under Brigadier-General Chen Hon-kwang.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Reports from Hongkong and Amoy show that the Canton gunboats are having no difficulty in joining the fourth squadron of the government flotilla which under the settlement terms is being organized as a separate unit from that of the Canton river patrol fleet. Kuo Wen news service reports that Admiral Chen Chat will eventually be commissioned as the commander of the 4th Squadron, which will mean the virtual re-establishment of his control over the gunboat flotilla.

In this connection the Hongkong Government is in a dilemma as to the disposal of a number of Cantonese gunboats which escaped to Hongkong during the dispute between the two Chens and which were disarmed by the Hongkong authorities. Since the settlement, both the Canton provincial authorities and the Central Government wish to reclaim the craft and Hongkong authorities are still undecided as to whom to turn them over. In view of the fact that the boats in question are small, the probabilities are that an agreement will be reached to turn them over to the Canton authorities.

The net result of the "Canton secession" is the strengthening of the position of the National Government in the south, for the loyal 19th Route Army under T'sai Ting-kai strengthened by navy and air forces of Admiral Chen should have no difficulty in suppressing the Reds in Fukien and keeping peace in the south. Among the ships that come under the control of the 19th Route Army are the larger gunboats "Fu An" and "Hai Shui" and the cruiser "Chung Shan". One of the larger ships of the Canton Navy, the 259 ft. destroyer "Feiying", was sunk when Admiral Chen's fleet was bombed by General Chen's airplanes.

JAPANESE EVACUATION, SHANGHAI.

The Japanese garrison at Kung Dah cotton mills on Pingliang Road has been withdrawn with the right reserved to re-occupy in case of necessity.

MILITARY SCHOOL

The Nanking military training school is to increase the enrolment to 10,000. All the junior and younger officers of the army will be expected to go through the school for additional courses of instruction.

Should the plans of the Ministry of War be realized the army would greatly benefit for one of China's armies greatest weaknesses is the need of trained company officers. It is extremely doubtful whether the average period of service among battalion commanders is more than five years.

KIANGNAN ARSENAL

The National Government, after changes of plans, has decided to transfer the machinery of the Kiangnan arsenal in Shanghai to Nanking and amalgamate it with the local arsenal, the original intention of transferring it to Chekiang having been abandoned.

W. S. Drysdale

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Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

AG

G-2 Report

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CHINA (Military) 4-1

2657-J-27

Subject: Situation Report.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Semi-monthly Report of Changes.

(Central Provinces)

KIANGSI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

37th Army Corps - Mao Ping-wen
8th Division Mao Ping-wen
23rd " Li Yun-chieh
24th " Hsu Ke-hsiang

The 37th Army Corps is a newly organized unit in control of the three above-mentioned divisions.

5th Division Chow Kwang-yuan Nankang

18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng
11th Division Lo Cho-ying Nankang
14th " Chow Chih-ju Nanan

Central Government Troops.

79th Division Kuan Lin-cheng Taishahan

HUPEH.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng
3rd Div. Li Yu-tang Hwangan
80th " Li Sze-sho Tsiliping

The 1st Army Corps was transferred from Honan.

Central Government Troops.

9th Route Army under Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang.
54th Div. Hao Meng-ling Macheng

KIANGSU.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

36th Ind. Brig. Tai Yueh Shanghai

This Brigade was transferred from Chekiang.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Route Army - Chen Tiao-yuan
46th Div. Yueh Sheng-hsuan Tsingkiangpu
55th " Juan Chao-chang Hwaian
57th " Li Sung-shan Haichow

From M/A. China. Report No. 8357 August 17, 1932.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KIANGSU. (Continued)

The 1st Route Army was transferred from Anhwei.

(Southern Provinces)

FUKIEN.

Central Government Troops.

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One Special Reserve Brig. | Tan Chi-hsiu | Changchow | 5000 |

This Special Reserve Brigade is a newly organized unit.

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

LIAONING. (Manchukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Tien-chung | Yingkow | |

KIRIN. (The units are anti-Kirin or so-called Volunteer Corps, of which both Ting Chao & Li Tu are Commanders)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind. Brigade | Kuan Ching-lu | Muling | 4,000 |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | Poli | 5,000 |
| 26th " " | Hsin Chan-ching | Hailin | 5,000 |
| 28th " " | Yang Yueh-chun | Fuchin | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. Temp. Brig. | Feng Chan-hai | Yushu | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " " | Ma Hsien-chang | Kiamusze | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " " | Wang Teh-lin | Hailin | 10,000 |
| 4th " " " | Liu Wan-kuei | Chingcheng | 4,000 |
| 1st " " Cav. Brig. | Kung Chang-hai | Wukiachan | 2,000 |
| 2nd " " " " | Yao Ping-chien | Poli | 2,000 |
| 3rd " " " " | Hsu Wen-peng | Ningan | 2,000 |
| | | Total | 49,000 |

All the former different units have now been reorganized into the above-named Brigades.

Manchukuo Troops in Kirin.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Liu Pao-lin | Changchun | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Wen-ping | Harbin | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Chu Jung | Yenki | 4,000 |
| 4th " " | Chang Tze-pang | Ningan | 4,000 |
| 5th " " | Chu Li-han | Changchun | 4,000 |
| 6th " " | Wang Shu-tang | Kirin | 4,000 |
| 7th " " | Pai Wen-ching | Yushu | 5,000 |
| 1st " Cav. Brig. | Liu Ya-kun | Ningan | 2,000 |
| 2nd " " " | Li Yu-chiu | Dmienpo | 2,000 |
| One Artillery Regt. | Mo Chun-chang | Changchun | 1,200 |
| | | Total | 36,200 |

All these forces are newly reorganized units of Manchukuo.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HEILUNGKIANG. (Troops under Ma Chan-shan)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. | Brigade | Yuan Chung-hu | Lintien | 4,000 |
| 1st " | Cav. Brigade | Ma Chan-shan | Tachingshan | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Brigade | Hsu Pao-chen | Neho | 3,000 |
| 3rd " | " | Hsu Ching-teh | Tungpei | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Cav. Brig. | Hsu Yun-hao | " | 2,000 |
| 3rd " | " " | Shao Pin-shan | " | 2,000 |
| 55th " | Art. Regt. | Chin Hsi-chun | Tachingshan | 2,000 |
| | | | Total | 19,000 |

Manchukuo Troops in Heilungkiang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. | Brigade | Chang Tien-chiu | Chalantun | 4,000 |
| 2nd " | " | Su Ping-wen | Hailar | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | " | Khan Chin-teh | Heiho | 4,000 |
| 1st Ind. | Temp. Brig. | Pu Ping-shan | Paichwan | 4,000 |
| 1st " | Cav. " | Wu Sung-lin | Taian | 2,000 |
| 8th " | " " | Cheng Chih-yuan | Tsitsihar | 2,000 |
| | | | Total | 22,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

MANCHURIA

a) Operations.

Due to heavy floods only minor encounters have taken place in North Manchuria along the railways and no important operations have been reported. The muddy roads do not permit of considerable movements, transportation of supplies is virtually impossible, and soft fields restrict taking off and landing of planes. However, as if to make up for the quiet in the north, heavy activity of volunteers and irregular troops is reported everywhere in South Manchuria, especially along the zone of the South Manchuria Railway.

Operations were not confined to small isolated garrisons; towns such as Tashihchiao and Yingkow (Newchwang) were attacked by forces large enough to cause the Japanese to send bombing planes from Mukden and a flotilla of 4 destroyers and a cruiser to support the troops by gun fire and landing parties. Heavy fighting took place at Liaoyang, Haicheng and Chinchow. Japanese bluejackets have been landed at Hulutao Harbor to protect railway stations at Lienshan and Hingcheng. While no attack has been made on Mukden, it is reported that volunteers in that area number over six thousand, many skirmishes having taken place with varying fortunes. Mukden is in a state of semi-siege.

Serious fighting is also reported from Kowpangtze, Sukiatun, 30 miles from Mukden, Shiuyangtien and Nantai, where the power station which supplies the S.M.R. with electric power has been damaged. Volunteer concentrations are reported at Kuliuho and Hsinlungtien where severe engagements took place.

Numerous minor encounters and raids have taken place. Fighting occurred at Taloshan near Liaoyang, at Tungliao, Kaoshantun station on the Kirin-Hailung line, at Fenshui, Liuerhpu near Anshan, at the Ehomu station on the Kirin-Tunhwa line, and at the Japanese coal mine at Penkihu. Attacks were made and the railway cut on the Yingkow-Kowpangtze line and the Tahushan-Tungliao line.

Conditions along the Fengtien-Shanhaikwan line are regarded as serious. On August 7th the eastbound express was wrecked and looted. On the 8th two attacks on the line took place between Kuliuho and Sinmin during which 7 Japanese soldiers were killed and 7 wounded out of 15 forming the local guard. Traffic was not resumed until the morning of the 10th.

All of the above activity within a period of two weeks and numerous encounters not mentioned or reported seem to justify the Japanese contention that the commanders of forty volunteer and self-defense units in South Manchuria have established connection, have a leader or a headquarters coordinating their action for simultaneous attacks which necessitate a constant shifting of the inadequate Japanese forces to reinforce the menaced or attacked garrison.

b) "Volunteer" and Bandit Activity - See Report No.8355.

G-2 WDGS



CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

c) Floods.

Following heavy rains unprecedented floods have rendered many thousands homeless. Over 3700 square miles are under water along the lower Sungari. The damage at Harbin is enormous. The city is isolated, foodstuffs are scarce and prices 50% higher. Over 100,000 poor Chinese and 40,000 Russians are temporarily homeless, kidnapping is rampant and cholera takes about 25 lives daily. The collapse of buildings whose foundations have been undermined by water forms an additional danger. Tens of thousands of tons of beans stored at Harbin, Sansing and other points along the Sungari have been lost. There is but little hope for the bean crop and an embargo is being considered to relieve the shippers who find it impossible to fulfil their contracts. Japanese and Manchukuo troops are working hard at relief measures and foreigners are contributing to the fund. Japanese troops to the north of Harbin have boarded steamers. A great quantity of munitions is reported lost.

d) Railways.

As a result of the floods all railway traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway has been stopped. At Fuliarki, nine miles west of Tsitsihar, the trans-Siberian passengers marooned as a result of flood waters had to be picked up by motor boats and taken to Tsitsihar. The recently rebuilt Hulan bridge of the Hulan-Harbin Railway is awash. On the eastern line of the C.E.R. the track has been washed out in twenty places at Imienpo, Hengtaohotze and vicinity.

Because of floods all repair work on the Tsitsihar-Koshan line has been suspended. Normal traffic cannot be restored for a month under the most favorable conditions.

Bandit and volunteer operations caused a two night suspension of night traffic on the South Manchuria Railway, after attacks on the express trains between Mukden and Dairen.

e) Aviation.

The aviation field at Harbin is being enlarged and a large new field is being built at Tsitsihar. Eight hundred thousand gallons of petroleum products have recently been imported into Harbin by the Japanese military.

Because of floods making transportation of supplies virtually impossible, troops operating out of Hailun are being provisioned and supplied by planes.

f) Ma Chan-shan.

Reports as to the fate of General Ma are very conflicting. Denying the persistent Japanese reports of his death Chinese sources report him very much alive. His personal representative who arrived at Shanghai on August 15th from Heilungchiang by way of Siberia laughed at reports of his death and stated that lack of news as to his activities is due to a breakdown of his radio plant. General Ma was appointed Chairman of Heilungchiang by the National Government on August 12th.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

THE CHANGE IN MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN NORTH CHINA

Wang Ching-wei's resignation accompanied by the accusatory telegram (see Report No. 8356) resulted in the Young Marshal's resignation from his post of Pacification Commissioner of the Peiping area, which was accepted by the Central Executive Council of the National Government. The title was abolished and the post and duties were superseded by a military committee of eighteen to be known as the Hopei branch of the Military Council at Nanking. The members of this sub-council are:

General Wan Fu-lin, former Governor of Heilungchiang
" Wang Shu-han, member of the Peiping Military Commission
" Chang Tso-hsiang, former Governor of Kirin
" Chang Chun, representative of Chiang Kai-shek
" Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung
" Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of Shansi
" Wang Shu-chang, Chairman of Hopei
" Sung Che-yuan, Commander of the 29th Army Corps
" Yu Hsueh-chung, Garrison Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin area
" Shang Chen, Commander of the 32nd Army Corps, former Chairman of Shansi and Hopei
" Yung Chen, Chief of Staff of Chang Hsueh-liang
" Peng Ping-hsun, Commander of the 40th Army Corps
Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, Mayor of Tsingtao and Commander of the Northeastern Navy
General Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of Jehol
" Chiang Po-cheng, representative of Chiang Kai-shek
" Liu Yi-fei, Chairman of Chahar
" Pao Wen-yueh, one of the chiefs of the Young Marshal's staff
" Hsiao Tseng-ying, member of the local staff

Of the above members, Generals Wan Fu-lin, Yung Chen and Chiang Po-cheng will constitute the Standing Committee of the council, while latest despatches report that Chiang Kai-shek may be nominated as its chairman.

It is reported that the plan for the creation of the committee and of its membership was worked out and decided upon by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek when he realized that Chang was determined to resign, but it is significant that all its members with the exception of the Generalissimo's personal representatives are northern militarists who have no doubt been nominated by the Young Marshal.

Instructions were issued by Marshal Chang to his generals to observe silence with reference to the change in administration and the political situation, and to voice no objection to the events which led to his submission of resignation. It is these objections, in the form of circular telegrams of militarists who protested the removal or "resignation" of their chief (and "meal-ticket"), that were responsible for a good many of the civil wars of the past few years.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

The Marshal's fleet which he commanded as the Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Forces, will revert to the National Government, and its commander, Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, concurrently Mayor of Tsingtao, will be designated to remain as the commander.

THE JEHOL SITUATION

The Jehol situation is unchanged and the Japanese agent Ishimoto has not yet been released. What effect the resignation of Chang Hsueh-liang will have on Japanese plans is difficult to foretell. The press attacks against Chang Hsueh-liang have been continuous and rabid and seemed to prepare the ground for an invasion of Jehol and North China very much the same way that the ground was prepared for attacks at Shanghai and Chinchow by propaganda and accusations before military action was taken.

It is unlikely that further Japanese action will take place until the attitude of the council which succeeds the Young Marshal is ascertained with reference to the maintenance and supply of the volunteer forces in Manchuria and as to the extent and nature of the resistance to Japanese control of Jehol, which the Japanese are determined ultimately to secure.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

Although no decisive action has taken place many local successes have been scored and considerable territory regained by the National Government.

In the South the northern Kwangtung area has been freed from the Red invaders by the aggressive action of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi troops. Namyung was recaptured and the communist forces, abandoning their stronghold at Sinfeng, southern Kiangsi, retreated into the mountain regions of southeast Kiangsi.

While the 19th Route Army has not yet come into contact and action with the Reds in Fukien, its steady westward movement has been forcing the communists towards their mountain fastness in eastern Kiangsi. The 60th Division of the 19th Route Army has reached Lungyen and Tingchow, southwest Fukien; the 78th Division has arrived at Nantsing. The 1st Independent Division of the 8th Route Army is moving from Shanghang and Wuping, southwest Fukien, to Anyuan and Changning, south Kiangsi, driving the communists northward towards their base.

Local successes are reported in Hupeh. The city of Hwangan, eastern Hupeh, captured by communists last winter, has been recaptured by the 1st Army, as was Tsiliping, east of Hwangan, where the communists had established their military affairs commission.

In central Hupeh a large body of communists driven southward from the Han River attempted to cross the Yangtze River in the neighborhood of Shasi between Hankow and Ichang. Severe fighting took place between them and the Szechuan troops

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

forming the Shasi garrison. The communists who for a time succeeded in getting within a mile of Shasi were eventually driven off. Gunboats have been ordered up the Yangtze towards Shasi to assist the Nationalist forces.

In the Tsien-King-chai district, northeast of Shasi, a concerted offensive by the 41st and 48th Divisions and the 38th and 39th Brigades is taking place with the purpose of exterminating the bandits in that area. A victory is claimed at Hwangan, northeast of Hupeh.

Liu Kuei-tang's "bandits" from Shantung have been slowly infiltrating northward and are now in the Suanhwafu area southeast of Kalgan, Chahar. Strong detachments from the 10th Independent Brigade at Kalgan have been despatched to Suanhwafu to check their further advance.

Considering the large concentration of troops for the purpose, and the vast amount of effort and treasure spent, the anti-communist campaign shows disappointing progress. In numbers, training, equipment and supplies the government troops are so vastly superior to the communists that the campaign which has now been dragging on for many months should have, but has not, brought forth decisive results. Large areas are still occupied by the Reds and in those areas a government within a government exists, and not only have the troops failed to penetrate into these regions but in many instances the communist-bandit armies operate close to large centers of population.

The effectiveness of Chinese troops varies in different sections. In some localities the troops attack vigorously and pursue bandits to the point of extermination; in many others the troops are passive and precarious holders of garrison posts. There are even certain garrisons where fraternal or at least "gentlemanly" relations are established with the communists and no effort made to disturb existing relations.

CANTON GUNBOATS

With the settlement of the dispute between General and Admiral Chen, the Hongkong Government released the eleven interned gunboats to control of the Canton Provincial Government. The gunboats are to be used for patrol and suppression of piracy on the Lien Kiang and North rivers.

THE TIBET-SIKANG-CHINHAI SITUATION

General Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Szechuan, reports that his troops in Sikang have captured Tehlek, the last Tibetan stronghold on the east bank of the Kinsha Kiang river (Dichu or Yangtze Kiang) and have completely driven the invading Tibetans from Chinese territory.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

For the recovery of Tachinshih (monastery), until recently the base of operations of the Tibetans, the Dalai Lama has despatched five "Tai-pen" (battalions) from Teko. Fighting between the combined Szechuan-Sikang forces and the Tibetan invaders has been renewed since July 20, and it is reported that the Dalai Lama has appealed to the Nepal government for reinforcements.

In the northeast of Sikang, in the far off province of Chinhai (formerly known as Kokonor, Special Administrative District) the situation is not so favorable to the Chinese. The Tibetans commenced another offensive on Chinhai by four separate routes. The first column is attacking Changhua via the Yalung River; the second column is making for the rear of the Szechuan forces via Yulung; the third column is again advancing on Kantzu, while the fourth column is assailing Hungmao, southern Kokonor.

THE 19TH ROUTE ARMY IN FUKIEN

The 19th Route Army has completed its transfer into Fukien for the purpose of driving out communists, suppressing bandits and restoring the Fukien government to order. Since the debarkation of the 60th, 61st and 78th Divisions in June and July, the troops have been moving westward until at present the army is located on a general line Lungyen-Tingchow in southwest Fukien. The advance has been slow in view of the desire of the command to stamp out communism in the areas occupied and re-establish control and order.

The 19th Route Army consists of the 60th, 61st and 78th Divisions, numbering about 12,000, 10,000 and 10,000 men respectively. In addition there are four Special Reserve Regiments numbering 10,000 and a Special Reserve Brigade of 5000 recently recruited in Canton. In addition, four thousand Marines organized into three regiments, formerly under command of Admiral Chen Chat and now incorporated into this command, arrived at Amoy from Hainan Island on July 25, 1932 on three transports (Hai Soon, Kao Ko and Kwang Lee), bringing the total number to 51,000 men. The headquarters were established at Changchow July 14th and its commander, General Tsai T'ing K'ai, arrived the following day. Unconfirmed reports are on hand that the 19th Route Army will be reorganized by the addition of another new division, the four divisions to be divided into two armies. The new division is to be formed out of the 122nd Brigade and the existing Fukien forces, and is to be under command of General Cheung Yim. The new army is to be commanded by General Tai Chi.

The Special Reserve Brigade from Canton and the three regiments of Marines from Hainan are to be formed into an Independent Division of the 19th Route Army under command of General Tan Chi-hsiu.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Before the above plans of expansion can be put into operation, however, the question of funds to meet the increased expenditures will have to be settled both by Nanking and Canton. The latter is now contributing 300,000 dollars Mex. monthly to the maintenance of the 19th Route Army.

W. S. Drysdale

AG

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

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G-2 Report

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Semi-monthly Report of Changes.

(Northern Provinces)

JEHOL.

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 56th Division | Tang Yu-lin | |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Jehol |
| Two Brigs. | | Chaoyang |

SHANTUNG.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th | Division | Han Tung-hsuan | Tsining |
| 22nd | " | Hu Ming-min | Tsinan |
| 74th | " | Chiao Li-chih | Ichow |
| 81st | " | Chan Shu-tang | Tsinan |

KANSU.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng (From Shensi)

7th Army Corps - Sun Yu-ju

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17th Division | Sun Yu-ju | Pingliang |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16th Division | Ma Te-chang | Minchow |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Ma Pu-ching | Liangchow |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Yang Chi-hsiang | Pingliang |
| 10th " " | Shih Ying-hsiu | Hsifengchen |

The 2nd Independent Brigade is a newly organised unit.

The designation of the 11th Independent Brigade has now been changed into the 10th Independent Brigade.

The 1st Cavalry Division was transferred from Chinhai Province.

CHINHAI.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Ma Pu-fang | Sining |

From M/A. China. Report No. 8367. August 31, 1932.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

(Central Provinces)

**KIANGSU.**

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chow Kuang-yuan | Kweiki |

18th Army Corps - Chou Chang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Div. | Chow Chih-ju | Loan |

4th Army Corps - Wu Chi-wei

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 90th Div. | Wu Chi-wei | Loan |

Wu Chi-wei has been newly appointed as Commander of the 4th Army Corps.

**ANHWEI.**

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Div. | Hsu Ting-yao | Suuhsochien |

**KIANGSI.**

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 87th Division | Wang Ching-sheng | Nanking |

Wang Ching-sheng has been newly appointed as the 87th Division Commander.

(Southern Provinces)

**FUKIEN.**

Central Government Troops.

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One Special Reserve Brig. | Tan Chi-hsiu | Foochow |
| 2nd Mixed Brigade | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | Kuei |
| 1st Brigade | Yang Ting-ying | Changlo (NAVAL CONSTR.) |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Manchuria.

a) Operations.

Volunteer and irregular forces continue their operations throughout Manchuria with the activities, particularly in South Manchuria, noticeably increased in recent weeks. The floods in the north no doubt have interfered with the plans of the anti-Manchukuo leaders as well as the Japanese efforts to surround and destroy the more important of the groups resisting Japanese plans.

Mukden was attacked on the morning of August 28th by three strong and well co-ordinated groups of volunteers at different points including the Japanese air base, arsenal and wireless station. The irregulars penetrated the city and severe fighting ensued in which the Japanese had to call out all available forces including tanks, gendarmes and police. Though the raiders were beaten off and escaped in the darkness of night, the wireless station was set on fire and slightly damaged, and one hangar and fifteen old planes were burned at the air base. Japanese quarters report that the Manchukuo city police refused to fight the raiders and even supplied them with ammunition and consequently had to be disarmed.

A force of 2000 irregulars defeated the Manchukuo garrison at the Anta Railway station on western C.E.R. and destroyed a portion of the railway tracks east and west of town.

Over a thousand volunteers wearing green uniforms raided Taonan, a railway town in northeast Liaoning, and held it long enough to disarm the police. A force of 2000 volunteers occupied Chengkiatun (17 miles west of Kaiyuan). Irregulars and bandits took Yingpan, east of Mukden, and Shentou. The menace to Fushun and Anshan is regarded as serious.

After a series of reverses which compelled the volunteers to retreat from the railway zone northeast of Shanhaikwan the volunteers have renewed their attacks in the region of Chinchow. Suburbs of Chinchow were raided, Japanese barracks fired on and an unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the power station.

Attacks on trains with resulting loss of life and damage to tracks, bridges, telegraph lines and other materiel add to the disruption of railway service severely affected by the unprecedented floods.

A Japanese supply train is reported to have been blown up by a mine intended for the armored train patrolling between Chinchow and Peipiao. A train of the Antung-Mukden line was wrecked due to railway bridge destruction. Three bridges were burned near Fushun, east of Mukden. A train of the South Manchuria Railway was fired on near Niuchiatun. An iron bridge was wrecked near Yingpan, east of Mukden. All passengers on a train traveling from Mukden to Kirin were seized by bandits who

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

attacked the train north of Chaoyangchen on the 16th of August. A train on the Mukden-Shanhaikwan line was fired on with casualties among passengers. Wooden bridges were burned on the Kirin-Tunhwa Railway near Lata and Khomu stations, and near Yuanshuailin, on the Mukden-Hailun line. Between August 20th and 22nd three train attacks took place on the S.M.R. south of Mukden.

Minor clashes occurred at Fuchin in northeast Kirin near the Wolung station on the Mukden-Antung Railway (Penkihu-Niuhsintai branch); at Liaoyang, south of Mukden; at Yingpan near Fushun; at Ashiho on the Chinese Eastern Railway east of Harbin; at Chinchiakou, thirty miles north of Chinchow; in the vicinity of Yingkow (Newchwang) and at Kiangmifeng, east of Chanchun.

The following statement made by a leader of a volunteer unit in Manchuria is of interest, showing how thin is the line of demarcation between the volunteer and the bandit:

> "Since each of our units operates quite independently of others and since each commander has been given what you call carte blanche, the activities of some of us have aroused criticism as being simple and pure banditry. Judging from the experiences of some prisoners there is probably no other name, but we are content as it can't be helped - we must have rich prisoners and we must receive big ransoms for them. War requires funds, you know. Nobody gives arms, ammunition, clothing, food, to poor volunteers; we must have them and in big quantities. Some say the looting of villages along the railways is being done by real bandits, who have joined our ranks, and for whom banditry has become, so to speak, a sort of second nature. They can't get along without doing some bad things, but I believe this alliance is a temporary one; our high command will have to tame them down but this is a war and every means is a good one for the high purpose of freeing our mother land from foreign invaders. War is war, with blood, misery and tears".

Japanese sources report the following surrenders: 800 insurgents under Tien Chao-yang near Anta, a cavalry regiment commanded by Colonel Li Chih-feng, part of Ma Chan-shan's command east of Hailun, and the command of Colonel Hsu Pao-chan, strength not given.

b) Troops.

The units and groups listed below are only the larger units now operating against the Japanese and Manchukuo forces. The numerical strength is estimated.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Organized anti-Manchukuo Troops in Kirin. Operating in N.E. Kirin area.

Lt. General Ting Chao and Lt. General Li Tu - 49,000

Organized anti-Manchukuo Troops in Heilungkiang - Operating in North Heilungkiang

Lt. General Ma Chan-shan or his successor - 17,500

Kirin and Heilungkiang Volunteers, Red Spears, Big Swords, etc.

| | | | Operating in vicinity of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Route Army | Li Hai-ching | Fuyu, Chaochow | | 10,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Po-chung | Tehhui | | 1,400 |
| 4th " " | | Tehhui | | 1,000 |
| 5th " " | | Fuyu | | 1,000 |
| 6th " " | Kung Pang-chieh | Shwangcheng | | 1,500 |
| 7th " " | Li Chun-feng | Tsingchen | | 1,800 |
| 8th " " | Feng Chien-chung | Wuchang | | 1,400 |
| 9th " " | Sun Lo-shan | Changling, Kienan | | 2,000 |
| 10th " " | Wang Tao | Anda, Chaotung, Hulan | | 2,400 |
| 11th " " | Hu Hui | Hulan | | 1,000 |
| 12th " " | Liu Tung-chang | Acheng | | 1,000 |
| | | Total - | | 24,500 |

Liaoning Volunteers, Red Spears, Big Swords, etc.

| | | Operating in area | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Group of Armies | Peng Chen-kuo | Chinchow and west of Liaoning | 10,000 |
| 2nd " " " | Wang I-hua | Mukden and south-west of Liaoning | 8,000 |
| 3rd " " " | Tang Chu-wu | East of Mukden and Tunghwa area | 12,000 |
| 4th " " " | Liu Chen-tung | Tungliao area | 10,000 |
| 5th " " " | Kao Wen-pin | Tahushan and Tungliao area | 12,000 |
| | | Total - | 52,000 |
| | | Grand Total - | 143,000 |

In view of the frequent attacks on the SMR line, the directorate of the company has authorized an immediate enlistment of 500 additional emergency police.

Japanese communities throughout Manchuria have been advised by Lieut. General Inoue, the new commander of the railway guards, to organize volunteer corps for self-protection.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

c) Kwantung Army Headquarters.

The removal of the Kwantung Army Headquarters, which now also serves as the embassy and office of the governor of Kwantung, from Mukden to Changchun is scheduled for the first part of October.

d) Railways.

Flood damage has been repaired and traffic has been restored at Imienpo on the CER east of Harbin and on the south line. On the west line the railway is still operated by part ferry service.

The CER does not acknowledge responsibility for passengers and baggage before resumption of unbroken journey because of the bandit menace.

Owing to frequency of volunteer activity and destruction of bridges and tracks, service on the Mukden-Hailungchen line has been suspended. Between Antung and Chikuanshan the freight trains operated for a time during daylight only.

e) Aviation.

The Japanese military are extending their air fields at Mukden, Changchun, Harbin and Tsitsihar, and have purchased American tractors (Caterpillar) and grading equipment for use at each of these fields. New airplanes were brought to Mukden from Japan in June and work on the new air fields at Feng Yung University, west of the city, was hurriedly completed by using modern grading equipment. This field, on which thirteen hangars have been erected, is nearly two square kilometers in area. The university building is used as offices of the air force. It is understood that the principal military air bases will be located at these points. The Japanese Army is establishing air fields in many parts of Manchuria, the one at Fenghuangcheng, near Antung, having been recently completed.

The heavy floods had the effect of greatly curtailing the activities of the Japanese air mail service in Manchuria due to necessity for use of airplanes in furnishing supplies to isolated Japanese garrisons. This method of supplying troops incidentally has not been found satisfactory due to the heavy expense involved and to the considerable losses in the supplies dropped. Bags of rice and other cereals burst on falling, scattering contents, and canned goods were buried in mud, being located and recovered only with difficulty.

f) Floods.

The level of the Sungari remains practically unchanged. The river appears to have changed its course slightly where it passes Harbin. The current now strikes the left bank and the bridge that carries the railway across the river at an angle and there is a possibility that this will result in the collapse of the structure. Work of protecting the bridge continues.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

It is estimated that in the Fuchiatien suburb of Harbin 1300 houses have collapsed as a result of the flood. The flood disaster which overtook Harbin this year is of the first magnitude because of the tremendous increase in population in recent years. With the advent of poverty stricken White Russians the population increased beyond capacity. Recent influxes of refugees further taxed the city. The depression of the bean trade, the armed conflicts of 1929 and 1931-1932 and disruption of the CER service have greatly increased the number of destitute in the city. The present floods put a finishing touch to this series of calamities and will seriously impair its power of economic recovery.

g) Farmer-Immigrants.

On July 6th the vanguard of Japanese farmer-immigrants landed at Dairen. The party consisted of 30 hardy men ranging in age from 18 to 31 and prepared to face hardships and privations of Manchurian land settlers. The men are graduates of secondary schools and are reported to have gone through a special course of training prior to emigration from Japan. They are to receive another year of practical training in the Port Arthur district before settling in the interior.

In this connection the following budget of the Japanese Overseas Affairs Bureau at Tokyo passed August 16th is of interest:

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenses for emigrants' homes | Y 25,056 |
| Expenses for encouraging development and colonization abroad | 2,587,975 |
| Expenses for tentative immigration in Manchuria | 161,400 |

The Change in Military Administration in North China.

Moved by loyalty to their chief, even to the extent of disobeying his injunction to refrain from interfering with his pending resignation, 57 general officers, military leaders in North China, wired Chiang Kai-shek threatening to resign in a body should the government accept the resignation submitted by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. In addition to expressing their personal devotion to their leader, they stated that the Young Marshal's services were indispensable to the nation at this critical period, that he should not relinquish office because of internal politics, and urged his designation to the Peiping branch of the Military Council. Recent developments indicate that Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the Prime Minister, did not get the support he expected and that the recent difficulties between him and the Young Marshal will be adjusted so that the "face" of both parties will be protected.

In the meantime the Young Marshal has emerged stronger than before and is remaining in Peiping presumably to represent Chiang Kai-shek on the Military Council, which is to be inaugurated in a few days.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Another important change is the relief of General Wang Shu-chang as Chairman of Hopei and the assignment of General Yu Hsueh-chung to that important position. General Yu is an active, intelligent officer, formerly with General Wu Pei-fu's command, and is considered an advocate of active and determined resistance to Japan.

As for Peiping, apart from minor precautions such as extra vigilance at railway stations, there were no signs of any special measures taken in connection with the transfer of control.

The Jehol Situation.

Apart from a minor engagement at Nanling on August 20th which started when a Japanese unit was repairing a damaged railway and was fired on by Chinese troops, and some bombing raids north of Shanhaikwan, the Jehol situation is unchanged. It is the opinion of this office that the Nanling incident had no special significance, and that no attempt will be made to invade Jehol on a large scale until the kaoliang crop is gathered, the fall rains are over, and the ground is favorable for major military operations and movements of transportation, presumably in another month.

In the meantime the Chinese forces which were sent north are still on the south side of the Great Wall, and while there is little prospect of these troops entering Jehol as long as the situation remains unchanged, it is believed that an attempt by Japanese to detach Jehol will be resisted.

The Anti-Communist Campaign. See Accompanying Report No. 8368.

Liu Kuei-tang's Bandits.

General Liu Kuei-tang's rebel troops which slowly infiltrated from Shantung into Chahar by way of Honan and western Hopei, raided and thoroughly sacked the town of Yenching, south of Kalgan. The bandits attacked at night, released prisoners in the jails and after killing the magistrate and pillaging and looting the town escaped carrying away numbers of captives for ransom.

According to accounts of foreigners resident in Honan troops refused or at least made no attempt to fight Liu's men during their passage northward. Town and city garrisons closed their gates and left the villages at the mercy of the bandits who stripped the land bare in their northward move.

Japanese Activity in Shanghai.

The terroristic activities of various anti-Japanese boycott associations, in dread of whom the Shanghai merchants have been burying their stocks of Japanese wares, has had repercussions in increased activities of the Japanese military. Stringing of telephone wire in Hongkew and Kiangwan, arrival of Japanese aviators, planes and troops, and the reported orders to the 15th Japanese Destroyer Squadron to proceed to Shanghai, spread a general alarm and an exodus of frightened Chinese from Chapei, Hongkew and Kiangwan followed.

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In the meantime bombs sent by irresponsible patriotic individuals have caused loss of life and property of merchants dealing in Japanese goods with the result that imports of Japanese merchandise have again practically stopped and Japanese mills are about to close.

Addition to Chinese Navy.

The new Chinese warship "Ninghai", built in Japan at a cost of more than 4,300,000 yen (last payments still due) has arrived in Shanghai (on August 26th) manned by a Chinese crew which went to Japan to take delivery.

Cavalry School.

The establishment of a cavalry training school has been decided upon by the Inspectorate of Military Training. The school is to be one of a number of service schools for the development of the various branches of the army and education in modern technique. The above will presumably be opened in Nanking.

Lunghwa Arsenal.

The Ministry of War has not definitely decided what to do with the equipment of the Lunghwa arsenal. It originally resolved to move the machinery to Hangchow and later planned to amalgamate it with that of the Ginling arsenal in Nanking. This plan has been temporarily abandoned because of the expense involved.

Foreign Military Advisers.

The Military Affairs Commission made public its regulations governing the procedure for engaging foreign experts for the General Staff, the Ministry of War, and other military organs. The President of the Military Affairs Commission, acting upon the recommendation of his chief adviser and with the assent of the Minister of War, will have the power to make future appointments of foreign experts.

W. S. Drysdale.

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Military Attache

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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1. **Composition and Distribution of Forces.**

(Northern Provinces)

HOPEI - Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Ind. Brig. | Wang Yi-che | Kupehkow | 7,000 |
| 8th Ind. Brig. | Ting Hsi-ch'un | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Machang | |
| " " | | Tsinghsien | |
| " " | | Tacheng | |
| 9th Ind. Brig. | Ho Chu-kuo | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Bns. | | Shanhaikwan | |
| One Bn. | | Chinwangtao | |
| " Regt. | | Haiyanghsien | |
| " Bn. | | Changlihsien | |
| 11th Ind. Brig. | Tung Ying-ping | Tientsin | 7,000 |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | Chang Ting-shu | Tungchow | 8,000 |
| 13th " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Chunliangcheng | 8,000 |
| 14th " " | Chen Kuan-chun | Paoting | 9,000 |
| 16th " " | Miao Chen-lin | Tientsin | 8,000 |
| 17th " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Hwailu | 9,000 |
| 18th " " | Tu Chi-wu | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Peiping | |
| Two Regts. | | Hsiyuan | |
| 19th Ind. Brig. | Sun Te-chuan | Tushan | 7,000 |
| 20th " " | Chang Ching-wu | | 7,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Lwanchow | |
| " " | | Tsienan | |
| " " | | Lulung | |
| 29th Ind. Brig. | Wang Yung-sheng | Miyun | 5,000 |
| 30th " " | Yu Chao-lin | Tsunghwa | 7,000 |
| 3rd Ind.Cav.Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Tsienan | 2,000 |
| 4th Cav. Brigade | Kuo Hsi-pang | Hsifengkow | 2,000 |
| 5th " " | Li Fu-ho | Liangkochwang | 2,500 |
| 6th Ind.Cav.Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Tingchow | 3,000 |
| 6th " Art. " | Wang Ho-hua | Miyun | 4,000 |
| 7th " " " | Ch'iao Fang | Kupehkow | 5,500 |
| 8th " " " | Liu Han-tung | Tungchow | 3,000 |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Yutien | 4,000 |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Po Kuei-ling | Peiping | 3,000 |
| One Com. Detach. | Tu Cheng | Nanyuan | 1,800 |
| Bodyguards | Liu To-ch'uan | | 9,000 |
| 1st Corps | | Waikwan | |
| 2nd " | | Hwangssu | |
| 3rd " | | " | |
| Cav. " | | Peiping | |
| Pistol Bn. | | " | |
| | | | 138,800 |

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HOPEI (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan (less two Divisions in Shansi) | | | |
| 37th Division | Feng Chih-an | Shihkiachwang | 8,000* |
| 38th " | Chang Tze-chung | Kaoyi | 8,000* |
| | | | 16,000 |
| | *Old Kuominchun units. | | |
| Fortieth Army - Pang Ping-hsun | | | |
| 1st Division | Shen Ke | Ningtsin | 9,000 |
| 39th " | Peng Ping-hsun | Taming | 8,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 84th Division | Kao Kwei-tze | Hantan | 8,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Hopei | 179,800 |

Yu Hsueh-chung has been newly appointed as Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government.

CHAHAR - Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Ind. Brig. | Ho Li-chung | Kalgan | 7,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Hwang Hsien-sheng | Hsuanhua | 2,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Chahar | 9,000 |

Sung Che-yuan has been newly appointed as Chairman of the Chahar Provincial Government.

The 2nd Cavalry Brigade is a newly organized unit.

JEHOL - Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tang Yu-lin's Troops. | | | |
| 36th Division | Tang Yu-lin | | 18,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Jehol | |
| Two Brigs. | | Chaoyang | |
| 31st Ind. Brig. | Fu Chun | Lwanping | 5,000 |
| 9th Ind.Cav.Brig. | Tsui Hsin-wu | Kailu | 3,000 |
| 10th " " " | Shih Wen-hua | Chihfeng | 3,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Jehol | 29,000 |

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SHANSI - Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Thirty-third Army** - Hsu Yung-chang | | | |
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiyuan | |
| " " | | Taihsien | |
| 69th Division | Yang Cheng-yuan | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Pingyang | |
| " " | | Yuncheng | |
| | | | 16,000 |
| **Thirty-fourth Army** - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Luan | 8,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-feng | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiku | |
| " " | | Pingyao | |
| | | | 16,000 |
| **Thirty-fifth Army** - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hoshun | |
| " " | | Hsiyang | |
| **Railway Protection Army** - Sun Chu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Meng Hsien-chi | Yutze | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ma Yen-shou | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Emergency Army** - Jung Hung-lu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 5,000 |
| 2nd " | Chow Yuan-chien | Tatung | 5,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| **Artillery Regiments** - Chow Tai | | | |
| 21st Art. Regt. | Li Po-chen | Suiyuan | 800 |
| 22nd " " | Shih Kuo-fan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 23rd " " | Li Hsi-chiu | Yutze | 800 |
| 24th " " | Hou Ching-lung | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 25th " " | Chang Yang-chi | " | 800 |
| 26th " " | Chieh Ching-hai | " | 800 |
| 27th " " | Chao Chung-pao | Pingyang | 800 |
| 28th " " | Tung Tse-shan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 29th " " | Chang Chien | Yuhsien | 800 |
| 30th " " | Liu Peng-chu | Yangchwan | 800 |
| | | | 8,000 |

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Twenty-ninth Army** - Sung Che-yuan | | | |
| 2nd Division | Pao Kang | Kiehsiu | 5,000* |
| 3rd " | Chang Jen-chieh | Chinchow | 5,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

*Old Kuominchun units.

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SHANSI (Continued)

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forty-first Army - Sun Tien-ying | | | |
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Tsechow | 25,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shansi | 100,000 |

SUIYUAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hweihwa | |
| " " | | Saratsi | |
| Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 73rd Division | Fu Tso-yi | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hweihwa | |
| " " | | Fengchen | |
| Cavalry Army - Chao Cheng-show | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | 2,000 |
| 2nd " | Lu Ju-yi | Fengchen | 2,000 |
| 3rd " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | 2,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Suiyuan | 22,000 |

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | Hqrs. at Yenchow | |
| 58th Brig. | Cheng Shu-lin | Yenchow | 4,000 |
| 59th " | Chao Hsin-teh | Tsining | 4,000 |
| 60th " | Ma Chin-kung | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| 22nd Division - Ku Liang-min | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shun-hsiao | Tsinan | 4,500 |
| 66th " | Li Chan-piao | " | 4,500 |
| | | | 9,000 |
| 29th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Han-chang | Tehchow | 3,000 |
| 86th " | Chen Teh-hsin | Tungchang | 3,000 |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Kiaochow | 4,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

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SHANTUNG (Continued)

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu. (Continued)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74th Division - | Chiao Li-chih | Hqrs. at Ichow | | |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Ichow | 4,000 | |
| 222nd " | Ma Kuan-yi | " | 4,000 | |
| One Regt. is stationed at | | Ishui | | |
| | | | 8,000 | |
| 81st Division - | Cham Shu-tang | Hqrs. at Tsinan | | |
| 241st Brig. | Tang Peng-chih | Tsinan | 4,000 | |
| 243rd " | Yun Chi-chang | Chashan | 4,000 | |
| | | | 8,000 | |
| 11th Cav. Brigade | Li Hsuan-te | Tsingchow | 3,500 | |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 | |
| | | | 7,500 | |
| Liu Chen-nien's Troops. | | | | |
| 21st Division | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo | 20,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Shantung | | 74,500 |

SHENSI - Yang Hu-cheng, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng. (less two Divisions in Kansu). | | | | |
| 42nd Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Sian | 10,000 | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | 5,000 | |
| (1st and 17th Divisions of this Route Army are in Kansu) | | | 15,000 | |
| Central Government Troops. | | | | |
| 68th Division | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | 10,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Shensi | | 25,000 |

KANSU - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng. (From Shensi) | | | | |
| 7th Army Corps - | Sun Yu-ju | | | |
| 1st Division | Ma Ching-yuan | Lanchow | 10,000 | |
| 17th " | Sun Yu-ju | | 12,000 | |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Lanchow | | |
| One Brig. | | Pingliang | | |
| | | | 22,000 | |
| 10th Ind. Brig. | Shih Ying-hsiu | Chingning | 4,000 | |

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KANSU - (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Ma Chung-ying | Suchow | 6,000 | |
| 14th " | Lu Ta-ch'ang | Minchow | 6,000 | |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Ma Pu-ching | Liangchow | 4,000 | |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Yung Chi-hsiang | Pingliang | 3,000 | |
| 10th " " | Shih Ying-hsiu | Hsifengchen | 3,000 | |
| | | | 22,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Kansu | | 48,000 |

NINGHSIA - Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Ma Hung-pin | Ninghsia | 7,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Ninghsia | | 7,000 |

SINKIANG - Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army Corps | | | 10,000 |

CHINGHAI - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Ma Pu-fang | Sining | 5,000 |

(Central Provinces)

KIANGSI - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chow Kwang-yuan | Ihwang | 10,000 |
| 37th Army Corps - Mao Ping-wen | | | |
| 8th Division | Mao Ping-wen | Nanfeng | 10,000 |
| 23rd " | Li Yun-chieh | " | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| 18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng | | | |
| 11th Division | Lo Che-ying | Fuchow | 10,000 |
| 14th " | Chow Chih-ju | Ihwang | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

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KIANGSI (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Division | Wang Mao-teh | Shihcheng | 9,000 |
| 50th " | Yueh Shen | Juichow | 10,000 |
| 52nd " | Kwo Hua-tsung | Ining | 8,000 |
| 53rd " | Li Yung-heng | Loping | 10,000 |
| | | | 37,000 |

Central Government Troops.

4th Route Army under Ho Chien. (From Hunan)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 59th Division | Chang Ying | Pingsiang | 8,000 |
| 62nd " | Tao Kuang | Chungyi | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | 10,000 |
| 43rd " | Liu Shao-hsiem | Yungsin | 10,000 |
| 77th " | Lo Lin | Ihwang | 8,000 |
| 79th " | Wang Chin-wen | Tsiensham | 7,000 |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kuan Shu-jen | Changshu | 3,500 |
| 32nd Ind. Brig. | Liu Yi | Ining | 4,000 |
| | | | 42,500 |

Wang Chin-wen has been newly appointed as the 79th Division Commander.

4th Army Corps - Wu Chi-wei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Huang Hao-lin | Pingsiang | 8,000 |
| 90th " | Wu Chi-wei | Ihwang | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

A portion of the above-mentioned Army Corps is now stationed at Liling in Hunan.

Wu Chi-wei has been newly appointed as Commander of the 4th Army Corps.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

8th Route Army - Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kwangtung).

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Li Chen-chiu | Kanchow | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Yeh Chao | " | 9,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Chang Mei-hsin | Sinfeng | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Chang Ta | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Chen Chang-pu | Nanan | 6,000 |

Total Troops in Kiangsi 184,500

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CHEKIANG - Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Changshan | 10,000 |
| 18th " | Chow Hung-yuan | Hangchow | 10,000 |
| (A portion is now stationed at Lunghwa in Kiangsu) | | | |
| 36th Ind. Brig. | Tai Yueh | Kashing | 5,000 |
| | | | 25,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force<br>Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.<br>One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla | | 8,000 |
| | Total Troops in Chekiang | 33,000 |

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Hwang Chieh | Kwangshan | 14,000 |
| 1st Art. Brig. | Hsiang Chih-chwang | Kaifeng | 4,000 |
| 1st " Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | 1,600 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | 1,600 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | 1,600 |
| 4th " " | Kung Ching-kuei | Kaifeng | 1,600 |
| 5th " " | Li Shih-to | " | 1,600 |
| 6th " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | 1,600 |
| 1st Com. Regt. | Hwa Chen-lin | " | 1,600 |
| 2nd " " | Chu Li-wei | Loyang | 1,600 |
| | | | 30,800 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

11th Route Army under Liu Chen-hua.
(less one Div. in Hupeh)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 65th Division | Liu Chen-hua | Nanyang | 10,000 |

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35th Division | Ma Hung-kuei | Sinyang | 7,000 |
| (less one Brigade in Hupeh) | | | |
| 72nd Division | Ma Chuan-liang | Kikungshan | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Ma Teng-chiao | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

20th Route Army under Chang Fang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Division | Li Mao-lin | Hwangchwan | 8,000 |
| 68th " | Chang Fang | Sinyang | 8,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Kwangshan | 8,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |
| 45th Division | Tai Ming-chuan | Kushih | 10,000 |
| 13th Cav. Brig. | Liu Feng-chi | Sihsien | 2,500 |
| 1st " " | Chang Chao-lin | Kaifeng | 2,500 |
| | | | 15,000 |

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Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN (Continued)

Central Government Troops.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58th Division | Chen Yueh-han | Shangcheng | 8,000 | |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Chen Ming-shen | Chumatien | 3,000 | |
| | | | 11,000 | |

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Ind. Brig. | Yao Tung-fan | Changteh | 7,000 | |

Miscellaneous Troops nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

Thirty-second Army Corps - Shang Chen

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39th Brigade | Huang Kuang-hua | Chengchow | 5,000 | |
| 41st " | Kao Hung-wen | Loyang | 5,000 | |
| 42nd " | Li Hsing-chun | Sinsiang | 5,000 | |
| | | | 15,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Honan | | 117,800 |

ANHWEI - Wu Chung-hsin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

Second Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Hsu Ting-yao | Hwokiu | 12,000 | |

Third Army Corps - Wang Chun

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Wang Chun | Liuan | 6,000 | |
| 12th " | Li Shih-ting | Luchow | 8,000 | |
| | | | 14,000 | |
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Hwoshan | 14,000 | |
| 33rd Ind. Brig. | Tang Yun-shan | Shucheng | 4,000 | (From Honan) |
| | | | 18,000 | |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Route Army - Chen Tiao-yuan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55th Division (less two Divisions in Kiangsu) | Juan Chao-chang | Hweichow | 6,000 | |

Central Government Troops.

16th Route Army under Liang Kuan-ying.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Division | Liang Kuan-ying | Mafu | 12,000 | |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Cheng Ting-chen | Liuan | 2,000 | |
| 15th Cav. " | Chang Hung-chun | Tushan | 3,000 | |
| | | | 17,000 | |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Chiang Kan-ju | Liuan | 2,500 | |
| 12th " " | Sun Pao-yu | Luchow | 2,500 | |
| 1st Ind. " | Shih Chung-cheng | Showchow | 4,000 | |
| 2nd " " | Li Yen-ching | Susung | 4,000 | |
| 40th " " | Sung Shih-ko | Hwokiu | 4,000 | |
| | | | 17,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Anhwei | | 84,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HUPEH - Hsia To-yin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng | | | | |
| 3rd Division | | Li Yu-tang | Hwangan | 14,000 |
| 80th | " | Li Sze-sho | Tsiliping | 8,000 (From Honan) |
| | | | | 22,000 |
| 13th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun | | | | |
| 13th Division | | Wan Yueh-kuang | Hwayuan | 10,000 |
| 89th | " | Tang En-po | Kwangshui | 9,000 |
| | | | | 19,000 |
| 88th Division | | Yu Chi-shih | Hankow | 8,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan | | | | |
| 41st Division | | Chang Chen-han | Shayang | 8,000 |
| 44th | " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Tienmen | 9,000 |
| 48th | " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Hunghu | 12,000 |
| | | | | 29,000 |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-hwang | | | | |
| 10th Division | | Li Mo-an | Hwangan | 8,000 |
| 83rd | " | Chiang Fu-sheng | Wushengkwan | 8,000 |
| | | | | 16,000 |
| 20th Division | | Kao Tze-chu | Hanchwan | 6,000 |
| 26th | " | Kuo Yu-tung | Tayeh | 12,000 |
| 51st | " | Fan Shih-shang | Hwayuan | 8,000 |
| 64th | " | Liu Mao-en | Siangyang | 8,000 |
| 69th | " | Wang Yi-chung | Wuchang | 9,000 |
| One Brig. of 35th Div. | | from Honan | Kwangshui | 3,000 |
| | | | | 46,000 |

The 64th Division is under the 11th Route Army from Honan.

Central Government Troops.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Route Army under Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang. | | | | |
| 47th Division | | Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang | Macheng | 16,000 |
| 54th | " | Hao Meng-ling | Kishui | 12,000 |
| | | | | 28,000 |
| 22nd Route Army under Peng Hsing-hsien. | | | | |
| 30th Division | | Peng Chen-shan | Macheng | 10,000* |
| 31st | " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Hwangpei | 8,000* |
| 33rd | " | Peng Hsing-hsien | Kishui | 8,000* |
| | | | | 26,000 |

*Old Kuominchun units.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34th Division | | Chang Wan-hsin | Mienyang | 10,000 |
| 82nd | " | Yung Ching-fang | Chienli | 8,000 |
| 85th | " | Hsieh Pin | Tungcheng | 9,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | | Wu Chun-ping | Kingmen | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | " | Li Ting-wu | " | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | " | Wang Lo-yu | Yingcheng | 5,000 |
| 7th " | " | Li Chung-chien | Ouchihkow | 5,000 |
| 34th " | " | Lo Chi-kiang | Tsaoyang | 5,000 |
| 37th " | " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | 5,000 |
| 38th " | " | Pan Shan-chai | Kiayu | 4,000 |
| | | | | 59,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HUPEH (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Hupeh | 253,000 |

KIANGSU - Ku Chu-tung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yuah Sheng-hsuan | Tsingkiangpu | 4,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | Haichow | 6,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Li Yen-nien | Hsuchow | 9,000 |
| 87th Division | Wang Ching-sheng | Nanking | 10,000 |
| Salt Brigade | | Soochow | 11,000 |
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chan-kwei | Fenghsien | 2,500 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 29,500 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Kiangsu | 48,500 |

HUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

4th Route Army under Ho Chien.
(less 2 Divisions in Kiangsi)

28th Army Corps - Liu Chien-shu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Division | Wang Tung-yuan | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Chaling | |
| One Brig. | | Hengchow | |
| 16th Division | Peng Wei-jen | Siangtan | 9,000 |
| 19th " | Li Chueh | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Liuyang | |
| One Brig. | | Hsienning(Hupeh) | |
| 34th Division | Chen Chu-chen | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Shenchow | |
| One Brig. | | Taoyuan | |
| 63rd Division | Chen Kuang-chung | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Chaling | |
| One Brig. | | Yuhsien | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Kuo-chun | Tsingshih | 4,000 |
| | | | 48,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Hunan | 48,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SZECHWAN - Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Yinshan | 8,000 |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chow | Wusung | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

20th Army - Yang Sen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-so | Kwangan | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | Chuhsien | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | Yochih | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |

21st Army - Liu Hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Tang Shih-tsun | Hochow | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsen-hsu | Ichang (Hupeh) | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Lin-chi | Wanhsien | 9,000 |
| 4th " | Fan Shao-tseng | Kweichow( " ) | 8,000 |
| Model Division | Liu Hsiang | Chungking | 10,000 |
| Instruc. " | Pan Wen-hua | Shasi (Hupeh) | 10,000 |
| Frontier Def. Force | Chen Lan-ting | Kienli( " ) | 10,000 |
| Machine-gun Corps | Liu Ping-hsun | Chungking | 500 |
| | | | 66,500 |

24th Army - Liu Wen-hui

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Chang Ching-ping | Kiangtsang | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Lin Yun-ken | Suining | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsien Shou-hsun | Tzechow | 10,000 |
| 4th " | Tang Ying | Luchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |

Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Leng Hsun-nan | Chengtu | 7,000 |
| 2nd " | Chen Kwang-tsao | Suining | 7,000 |
| 3rd " | Chen Ting-hsun | Shunking | 7,000 |
| Guards " | Teng Ho | Chengtu | 7,000 |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | Su Hua-chow | Hweili | 2,000 |
| 13th " " | Wang Chih-jen | Chengtu | 2,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |

28th Army - Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | " | 9,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | Kienchow | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |

29th Army - Tien Sung-yao

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Heng | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tseng Hsien-tung | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Nai-chang | " | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SZECHWAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

Border Defense Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Liu Tsung-huo | Suiting | 10,000 |
| | Total Troops in Szechwan | | 248,500 |

(Southern Provinces)

FUKIEN - Fang Sheng-tao, Chairman of Provincial Government.

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.
(For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kwangtung)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Division | Huang Jen-huan | Shanghang | 6,000 |

3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Huang Ting-chen | Fengshih | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Huang Che-wen | Poping | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

Central Government Troops.

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60th Division | Shen Kuang-han | Lungyen | 12,000 | |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-show | Chwanchow | 10,000 | |
| 78th " | Ou(Chu) Show-nien | Shihchung | 10,000 | |
| One Special Reserve Brig. | Tan Chi-hsiu | Foochow | 5,000 | |
| Four Special Reserve Regiments | | Chwanchow | 10,000 | |
| | | | 47,000 | |
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Liencheng | 8,000 | |
| 49th " | Chang Chen | Changpu | 4,000 | |
| 56th " | Liu Ho-ting | Chwanchow | 10,000 | |
| 1st Mixed Brig. | Chen Kuo-hui | Sienyu | 3,000 | |
| 2nd " " | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | Yuki | 3,000 | |
| 3rd " " | Chen Wei-yuan | Chungan | 3,000 | |
| 4th " " | Huang Ping-wu | Liencheng | 3,000 | |
| 1st Brigade | Yang Ting-ying | Changlo | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Ningteh | 4,000 | CONSTB.) |
| | | | 42,000 | |
| | Total Troops in Fukien | | | 107,000 |

KWANGTUNG - Lin Yun-hai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Div. | Chang Jui-kwei | Swatow | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Chen Kuang-han | Kiungchow | 5,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | | Sheklung | 6,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KWANGTUNG - (Continued)

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Army Corps - Miao Pei-nan | | | |
| 10th Division | Li Han-hun | Shiuchow | 6,000 |
| 11th " | Teng Lung-kuang | Namyung | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kiangsi and Fukien.

The 4th Army Corps is a newly organized unit.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Route Army under Li Tsung-jen. | | | |
| 44th Division | Chen Hou-kuang | Nanan | 12,000 |

Total Troops in Kwangtung 41,000

KWANGSI - 9th Route Army under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Army Corps - Liao Yen | | | |
| 19th Division | Chow Tze-hwang | Lungchow | 10,000 |
| 21st " | Tang Lien-fang | Poseh | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

Tang Lien-fang has been newly appointed as the 21st Division Commander.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi | | | |
| 45th Division | Chen Chi-huan | Wuchow | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regts. | Wei Yung-sung | Nanning | 8,000 |
| 10th Division | Hwang Hao-ling | Kweilin | 8,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

Total Troops in Kwangsi 48,000

KWEICHOW - Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army Corps | Wang Chia-lieh | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

Total Troops in Kweichow 20,000

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Route Army under Lung Yun. | | | |
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,420 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

YUNNAN - (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

10th Route Army under Lung Yun. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Brigade | Kung Shun-pi | Ami | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Yunnanfu | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-chen | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 456 |
| | | | 22,836 |

Total Troops in Yunnanfu 22,836

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

LIAONING (Manchukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One Cav. Regt. | Yu Chih-shan | Shenyang | 1,500 |
| Two Inf. Regts. | " | " | 4,000 |
| | Chang Hai-peng | Taonan | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Wang Tien-chung | Yingkow | 5,000 |
| | | | 20,500 |

Total Troops in Liaoning 20,500

KIRIN (Anti-Manchukuo Troops under Ting Chao and Li Tu).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind. Brigade | Kuan Ching-lu | Muling | 4,000 |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | Poli | 5,000 |
| 26th " " | Hsin Chan-ching | Hailin | 5,000 |
| 28th " " | Yang Yueh-chun | Fuchin | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. Temp.Brig. | Feng Chan-hai | Shuangyang | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " " | Ma Hsien-chang | Paotsing | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " " | Wang Teh-lin | Yushu | 10,000 |
| 4th " " " | Liu Wan-kuei | Chingcheng | 4,000 |
| 1st " "Cav." | Kung Chang-hai | Wukiachan | 2,000 |
| 2nd " " " " | Yao Ping-chien | Poli | 2,000 |
| 3rd " " " " | Hsu Wen-peng | Ningan | 2,000 |
| | | | 49,000 |

Manchukuo Troops in Kirin.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Liu Pao-lin | Changchun | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Wen-ping | Harbin | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Chu Jung | Yenki | 4,000 |
| 4th " " | Chang Tze-pang | Ningan | 4,000 |
| 5th " " | Chu Li-han | Changchun | 4,000 |
| 6th " " | Wang Shu-tang | Kirin | 4,000 |
| 7th " " | Pai Wen-ching | Yushu | 5,000 |
| 1st " Cav. Brig. | Liu Ya-kun | Ningan | 1,500 |
| 2nd " " " | Li Yu-chiu | Imienpo | 1,500 |
| One Artillery Regt. | Mo Chun-chang | Changchun | 1,200 |
| | | | 35,200 |

Total Troops in Kirin 84,200

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HEILUNGKIANG. (Troops under Ma Chan-shan)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Yuan Chung-ku | Lintien | 4,000 |
| 1st " Cav.Brig. | Ma Chan-shan | Tachingchan | 2,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Chang Tien-chiu | Chalantun | 4,000 |
| 1st Ind.Temp.Brig. | Pu Ping-shan | Anta | 4,000 |
| 2nd " Brigade | Hsu Pao-chen | Neho | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Hsu Ching-teh | Tungpei | 3,000 |
| 2nd " Cav. Brig. | Hsu Yun-hao | Kingcheng | 1,500 |
| 3rd " " " | Shao Pin-shan | " | 1,500 |
| 55th " Art. Regt. | Chin Hsi-chun | Tachingshan | 1,500 |
| | | | 24,500 |

Manchukuo Troops in Heilungkiang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Brigade | Su Ping-wen | Hailar | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Kuan Chin-teh | Neiho | 4,000 |
| 1st " Cav. " | Wu Sung-lin | Taian | 2,000 |
| 8th " " " | Cheng Chih-yuan | Tsitsihar | 2,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |

The 1st Independent Brigade and the 1st Independent Temporary Brigade of Manchukuo Troops under Chang Tien-chiu and Pu Ping-shan, respectively, have now gone over to Ma Chan-shan's fold.

Total Troops in Heilungkiang 38,500

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

**Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Yen Yu-tsung | Pengpu, Anhwei. |
| 2nd " | Shih Pang-fan | Chengchow, Honan. |
| 3rd " | Liu Fang-hsiu | Hangchow, Chekiang. |
| 4th " | Yang Ho-hsiu | Hankow, Hupeh. |
| 5th " | Tien Yi | " " |
| 6th " | Chang Ting-meng | Liuan, Anhwei. |
| 7th " | Chang Yao-ku | Nanchang, Kiangsi. |

**Air Forces of the 8th Route Army** - Hwang Kwang-jui

**1st Air Corps** - Hwang Kwang-jui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Tan Shou | Shiuchow, Kwangtung. |
| 2nd " | Ting Chi-hsu | Canton, " |
| 3rd " | Tseng Tze-tang | Shiuchow, " |

**2nd Air Corps** - Hu Chin-ya

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Squadron | Hsieh Mang | Canton, Kwangtung. |
| 5th " | Wu Chien-ming | Swatow, " |

**Air Forces of the 4th Route Army** - Ho Chien.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | 5 airplanes | Changsha, Hunan. |
| 2nd " | 5 " | " " |

**Air Forces of the 9th Route Army** - Li Tsung-jen

14 airplanes Kweilin, Kwangsi.

The Air Forces of this Route Army have only recently been organized in Kwangsi.

**Air Forces of the 21st Army Corps** - Liu Hsiang

10 airplanes Chungking, Szechwan.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

## RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang | 154,800 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 91,800 |
| Jehol Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 29,000 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 74,500 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek | 251,300 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 254,300 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops | 136,000 |
| Central Government Troops | 395,500 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control. | 319,336 |
| Manchukuo Troops | 69,700 |
| Anti-Manchukuo Troops | 73,500 |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan | 87,000 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, NOT INCLUDING IRREGULARS | 1,936,736 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

MANCHURIA.

a) Operations.

With the subsidence of the floods military operations and volunteer activity have recommenced in Manchuria. Under cover of the tall kaoliang, villages have been attacked, railway stations burned, tracks cut and trains held up. The Manchurian farmer is in a dilemma; the Japanese urge him to harvest his kaoliang crop and cut the stalks which provide protection to the irregulars, threatening punishment in the event of non-compliance; the volunteers order the farmer to collect the ears but leave the stalks, under threat of shooting. However since the stalks provide the fuel for his "kang" and forage for his cattle, the kaoliang will probably be all cut by the end of September.

Intermittant fighting has been going on in the vicinity of Mukden since August 28th, and the city has been unsuccessfully attacked on September 13 three times. The Mukden garrison is reported being reinforced, presumably by troops from the Kwantung Leased Territory. Fighting has broken out again between Chinese volunteers and the Japanese and "Manchukuo" forces in the vicinity of Mukden near River Hua and Huatoushan.

Volunteer concentrations are reported east of Mukden in the mining district of Fushun.

Fighting with varying success is reported north of Suihua on the Hulan-Hailun Railway where Ma Chan-shan's troops are operating against the Japanese with Suihua as objective. At the Anta Railway Station on the western section of C.E.R. serious losses are reported by Japanese sources when about 1400 irregulars under Li Hai-hing attacked the station.

Seven districts in East Kirin are reported to have been occupied by volunteer troops under General Wang Te-lin.

Minor clashes occurred at Fuchin on the Sungari; at Koshan, northeast from Tsitsihar; Yushu, south of Harbin; at Suichung, at Chintuitzu and at Nuierho on the Shanhaikwan-Mukden Line; at Weishaho on the east branch of the C.E.R.; Peitaying, north of Mukden; Tunhwa, southern Kirin province; Penchihu, south of Mukden on the S.M.R.; at Shuangyang, southeast of Changchun; Shihchiaotzu, on the Mukden-Antung Line; Shihtouhotzu on the eastern section of the C.E.R.; at Tungkiangtzu, northwest of Mukden; at Kiangmifeng, north of Kirin, and near Harbin, where an outpost was attacked by volunteers armed with trench mortars.

Chinese sources report that the supposedly dead-and-buried General Ma Chan-shan is reorganizing his forces after reverses at the hands of the Japanese and will soon begin operations anew. Ma's troops still consist of eight brigades of about 26,500 men, scattered in the vicinity of Heiho and eastward along the north of Heilungkiang. The men are scattered in forests and hidden in hills, and their numbers are being increased with arrival of units from other irregular forces. Shortage of ammunition is one of

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

Ma's major problems. Negotiations are reported to be proceeding between Ma and Generals Li Tu and Ting Chao, now operating northeast of Harbin, with a view to concerted action. Li Tu and Ting Chao command a total of about 49,000 men.

The capture of three British subjects of whom two are still in bandits' hands at Newchwang (Yingkow), a Japanese garrison station is significant of the widespread banditry and disorder at present rampant in Manchuria.

Fifteen passengers were killed, twenty injured and thirty captured and held as hostages when a Harbin bound train was wrecked as a result of removal of rails on the southern section of the C.E.R. The locomotive and six coaches were smashed, tumbling down a steep embankment. The disaster, described as the worst that ever befell the C.E.R. was followed by looting and robbery of the survivors.

Other train attacks are reported north of Tashihchiao; between Liaoyang and Shoushan; between Shonshan and Linshan; and near Hanaho station on the South Manchuria Railway: near the Kaotzu station; on the train out of Manchouli; near Imienpo on the Chinese Eastern Railway. Trains of the Kirin-Hailungcheng Railway were attacked between Choyangchen and Kaoshan and near Yentungshan. Trains are derailed by tampering with the tracks, burning bridges and erecting barricades; coaches are fired on and in general traffic has become extremely hazardous and consequently has suffered a serious loss of patronage.

These calamitous conditions of disorder, insecurity and misery have effected a large proportion of the population rendered desperate and ready for any enterprise. It is from among these homeless, hungry and desperate thousands that the insurgents, volunteers and even bandits find a ready supply of recruits who having lost their all join for subsistence and for gratification of the spirit of revenge against the Japanese. For while the insurgents, volunteers and bandits actually are the creators of misery and disorder, yet it is the Japanese who are blamed at having released these forces of destruction.

b) Troops.

The latest available figures as to the Army of the Manchukuo Government place the troops at a total of about 70,000 divided into eighteen brigades. These troops are largely recruited from former Manchurian troops of Chang Hsueh-liang who lacked facilities, the initiative or desire to escape and rejoin their reorganized units within the Great Wall; the remainder are enlisted from bandits, loafers and questionable characters. They are professional soldiers only insofar as they receive their daily sustenance, clothing and equipment. Under those conditions it is hardly to be wondered that their loyalty is more than doubtful at any time, and in time of stress or battle, unless closely watched by their Japanese brothers-in-arms they are very apt to either throw down their arms and bolt the fight, else go over bodily to the enemy. The Japanese realizes the ineffectiveness and even the potential danger of their allies, on whose courage they cast aspersions and whose loyalty is maintained by purchase and have lately been more careful in selection of the recruits and organization of units.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

The large police force being created is in a different category. The men are interested in maintaining law and order in their own localities and protecting their families and homes. Being generally municipal servants their pay is regular, living conditions better and there exist opportunities for "squeeze" that do not often come in the way of the soldier.

According to Japanese information a number of Soviet river gunboats, one steamer and two barges armed with machine guns and quick firers have been concentrating off Tungkiang at the confluence of the Amur and Sungari Rivers. Russian planes from the new airdrome at Khabarovsk reconnoiter daily over the Sungari and Amur Regions.

c) Railways.

The following agreements entered into between the Japanese and Chinese authorities for construction of the following railways in North Manchuria have been made available to the American Legation by the Department of State:

1. A contract for the construction of Tienpaoshan-Tumen River Railway, signed November 8, 1922.

2. A contract for the construction of the Kirin-Tunhua Railway, signed October 24, 1928.

3. An agreement concerning the construction of a bridge across the Tumen River signed June 6, 1926, to be subsequently used by the railway.

It is suggested that in case the Division is interested, the Treaty Division of the State Department be consulted.

A reliable report from Seoul, Korea, dated August 31st reports that plans are being worked out for the construction of a network of strategic railways in North Korea to link up with the proposed extension of the line now connecting Tunhua, Kirin and Changchun in Manchuria.

The Korean Governor General, it is understood, has issued permission to the South Manchuria Railway to proceed with preparations to construct a line between Yuki and Haishin, north Korea, and this action is taken to indicate that the terminus of the proposed Kirin-Kainei railway will be extended to Haishin. It is also considered likely that the Seikai Railway connecting Kainei, on the Korea-Manchowkuo border, with Seishin, Korea, will be managed by the South Manchuria Railway following the completion of the Yuki-Haishin line.

The Japanese Army has been working for the construction of these lines ever since it won the Russo-Japanese war as military operations at that time demonstrated the necessity for linking North Korean ports with the railway lines in Kirin Province. As long as the old Chinese regime controlled Manchuria completion of the system was refused but with the creation of Manchowkuo the arrangements were made.

Hulan-Hailun Railway is functioning more or less normally between Hulan, some twenty miles north Harbin, and Hailun, the northern terminus of the line. The old railway staff is still

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functioning for the most part, under Japanese supervision. Two local passenger trains are operated in each direction daily over the route. All stations and trains are heavily guarded by Japanese troops. At least one armored military train consisting of ten or twelve trucks mounted with small field pieces and machine guns, is operated on the Huhai Railway. There were no such trains formerly on this line.

Since August 28th each passenger train on the South Manchuria Railway Line has been preceeded by a special van train running ten minutes ahead. The special train is manned by a corporal and six men. It is proposed to operate these "buffer" trains until the kaoliang is cut.

The South Manchuria Railway reports that as a result of attacks on trains and stations of the company, 15 employees met their deaths, 53 were wounded, 35 captured and 23 are missing since September 18, 1931.

Traffic on the southern section C.E.R. interrupted by floods has been resumed since August 31st.

Due to destruction of bridges and danger of attacks traffic has been suspended on the Kirin-Tunhwa line. The repairs are temporarily held in abeyance.

d) Aviation.

A flying field has been established at Suihua, north of Harbin, where several airplanes are now stationed.

e) Japanese Casualties in Manchuria.

The Japanese War Ministry announced the following casualties sustained in Manchuria up to August 29, 1932:

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed | 759 |
| Wounded | 1,681 |
| Total | 2,440 |

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN.

There has been but little activity in the communist-bandit suppression campaign in the first two weeks of September. In the south since the drive which resulted in pushing the Reds beyond the Kwangtung border and the capture of Sinfeng, the Cantonese and Kwangsi forces have suspended active operations. The reason given in a report made to the military authorities by General Yu Han-mou, Commander of the Kiangsi expedition, was that even with a concerted drive from all directions it would be difficult to eradicate the Communists in less than two years' time in that mountainous region.

A feature of this campaign has been the fact that the combined action put an end for the time being to the former persistent rumor of disagreement between Kwangsi and Kwangtung military leaders, as they were in fact fighting side by side against the Reds.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

An extension of the sphere of influence of the Cantonese armies in Kiangsi is indicated in an official statement issued August 30th to the effect that the 1st Group Army under General Chen Chi-tang, commander-in-chief of the military forces in Kwangtung, is preparing to take over the cities of Kian and Wanan, which have been evacuated by the 18th Army Corps. Kian is on the Kan river, Central Kiangsi, and Wanan on the same river, some 50 miles southward. Kian has been frequently mentioned as the capital of the Soviet government in China.

The 18th Army Corps is reported to have been withdrawn to Nanchang because, it is stated, the Communists are moving northward and menaced the provincial capital, their object being to break up the line of the Central Government forces between Kian and Nanchang.

2,600 bandits under Chi Chen-tung (formerly the rebel units of the 26th Route Army under General Sun Lien-chung) have surrendered to the Kwangtung forces at Tayu (Nanan), in the extreme south of Kiangsi.

In Hupeh the main forces of the "Reds" in the Hung Hu (lake) region, southern Hupeh, have been routed; a part of them have fled to north-western Hupeh. Lotien, in eastern Hupeh, has been re-captured. Nearly all districts north of the Yangtze River in Hupeh have been recovered. An attack on Tunghuangtien Station on the southern section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway was beaten off by troops of the 88th Division.

In Anhwei the "Red" bandits at Mafu and Tushanchen, near the Anhwei-Honan border, are completely surrounded by the Government forces. The 13th Division under General Wan Yao-huang has recovered Hokouchen (town). The 47th Division under General Shangkuan Yun-hsiang and the 54th Division under General Hao Meng-lin are jointly attacking the brigands at Yingshan, on the Anhwei-Hupeh border in south-western Anhwei. Communism has been eliminated within an area 50 miles south of Hwokiu city, western Anhwei, while the city itself is completely rid of the outlaws. Hwokiu and the surrounding country has formerly been strongly held by the "Red" troops.

19TH ROUTE ARMY.

So far the 19th Route Army has had no serious engagements with the Communists in Fukien. The reputation of this force and its record of service at Shanghai and in previous communist campaigns is so good that no groups in Fukien care to take the risk of open opposition. The Communists have withdrawn to the Kiangsi border without offering serious resistance. The slow advance of the Army is due to the fact that it has been considered more important to build a so-called military road between Nanching and Lungyen in continuation of the Changchow and Nanching motor car road. The 19th Route Army has decided to employ 7,000 soldiers for the work and has engaged Mr. Chow Hsing-nan, Chief of the Public Works in Amoy, as the Director of the road building. The work has started but the number of men as yet engaged is small as the survey of the line has not been completed.

It is reported that the Communists have been endeavoring to infiltrate into the 19th Route Army for the purpose of propaganda and establishing communist "cells". About the middle of August

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

65 newly enlisted Kiangsi men recruited in Shanghai were found in possession of communist literature and large sums of money, and were executed.

Discipline is maintained and acts which would tend to antagonize the population are prohibited. Commandeering of transportation has been stopped. Officers and men have been forbidden from partaking in feasts, gambling and opium smoking. It is generally believed that as a result of the 19th Route Army moving into Fukien the conditions in the province will be immeasurably improved. Chiang Kuang-nai, the former commander of the 19th Route Army, has been designated as Chairman of the Province and many former corrupt officials have already been removed.

REFORM OF THE PAY SYSTEM.

An important change is reported as being planned in the pay system of the Chinese army. The Commissariat Administration of the Ministry of War is to assume charge of distribution of pay and rations for fourteen army divisions. At the present the practice is to let each division commander control and disburse the funds for the maintenance and pay of his division, which has frequently worked hardship on the personnel and enriched the commander. If put into practice this system would no doubt tend to lessen the present abuses in the matter of squeeze and greatly improve the morale of the enlisted personnel. Should this change be made a report for the digest will be submitted.

KIANGNAN ARSENAL.

It is reliably reported that the Kiangnan Arsenal of Shanghai is being definitely moved to Nanking. The Nanking Arsenal is being enlarged to accommodate the additional machinery.

AVIATION.

Since the resignation of Huang Pin-heng, Chief of the Aviation Bureau, the Bureau, which formerly was under the Minister of War, has been abolished and the aviation affairs placed under direct control in a department of the National Military Council of which General Chiang Kai-shih is chairman.

Many pilots of the Chinese air forces are being sent to the aviation school at Hangchow for special and advanced training. The majority of the Chinese air officers received their training some years ago at Nanyuan Field, near Peking and at the Mukden Airdrome, and are in need of advanced training and acquaintance with the latest developments in aviation.

SITUATION IN SIKANG.

With the crossing of the Yangtze River (Chinsha) by the combined Szechwan-Sikang Forces near Teko, central Sikang, a resumption of hostilities with the Tibetan forces is anticipated shortly. There has been a lull in the operations in that area since the end of July, and both sides have been busy reorganizing their forces.

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

The Tibetans are reported to have prepared large stores of munitions and are strengthening their defences at Chamdo (Chengtu), their present base.

It is reported that a personal representative of the Dalai Lama has arrived at Nanking to negotiate for peace, and end the fighting which has been going on in Hsikang intermittantly since March between Tibetans and the Sikang and Szechwan forces.

W.S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry,
Military Attache.

AG

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M.I. Division

OCT 25 1932

2657-D-226

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WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 24 1932

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Semi-monthly Report of Changes.

(Northern Provinces)

HOPEI

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

7th Ind. Brig. Tai Lien-hsi

Tai Lien-hsi has been newly appointed as the 7th Brigade Commander.

CHAHAR

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

2nd Cav. Brig. Huang Hsien-sheng Yenking

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

Twenty-ninth Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan
(less two divisions in Shansi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37th Division | Feng Chih-an | Kalgan | 8,000* |
| 38th " | Chang Tze-chung | Hsuanhua | 8,000* |
| | | | 16,000 |

*Old Kuominchun units.

These two Divisions were transferred from Hopei.

SHANTUNG

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | |
| 59th Brig. | Chao Hsin-teh | Pingtu |
| 22nd Division - Ku Liang-min | | |
| 66th Brig. | Li Chen-piao | Laichow |
| 29th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Han-chang | Laichow |
| 86th " | Chen Teh-hsin | " |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | " |
| 74th Division - Chiao Li-chih | | Pingtu |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tengchow |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Weihsien |

From M/A, China. Report No. 8395. Sept. 28, 1932.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SHANTUNG (Continued)

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Liu Chen-nien's Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | Liu Chen-nien | Laichow and Taisia | |

KANSU

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng. (From Shensi)

7th Army Corps - Sun Yu-ju

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ma Ching-yuan | | |

This Division mutinied a short time ago at Chinchow, Kansu, and Lungchow, Shensi, owing to their opposition to Sun Yu-ju, their Commander of the 7th Army Corps.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Division | Sun Yu-ju | | |
| One Brig. | | Chinchow | |

This Brigade was despatched to Chinchow to suppress the insurgents of the 1st Division referred to above.

(Central Provinces)

KIANGSI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Division | Chow Chih-ju | Nanfeng | |

Central Government Troops.

4th Army Corps - Wu Chi-wei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Huang Hao-lin | Nanfeng | |
| 37th " | Kuo Ping-sheng | Loan | 3,000 |

The 37th Division has temporarily been organized as a result of the defection of the former Red Division Commander Kuo Ping-sheng.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

8th Route Army - Chen Chi-tang

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chang Fa | Lungnan |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Art. Regt. | Hung Shih-chi | |
| 7th " " | Li Shih-to | |
| 8th " " | Huang Yung | |

Hung Shih-chi has newly been appointed as the 5th Regiment Commander.

The 7th and 8th Artillery Regiments were reorganized from the former 1st Artillery Brigade.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 45th Division | Tai Ming-chuan | Shangcheng |

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10th Div. | Li Mo-an | Chinkiachai (Anhwei) |
| 83rd " | Chiang Fu-sheng (Transferred from Hupeh) | Sinchi |

ANHWEI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Div. | Wang Chun | Yehkiachi |

Central Government Troops.

9th Route Army under Shang Kuan Yun-haieng.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 47th Div. | Shang Kuan Yun-haieng | Yinshan |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-ling (Transferred from Hupeh) | " |

HUPEH

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

13th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13th Div. | Wan Yueh-kuang | Sungtow |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 41st Div. | Chang Chen-han | Fangkow |
| 44th " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Mienyang |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

(Southern Provinces)

FUKIEN

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Khan-tao (Transferred from Chekiang) | Chungan |

Central Government Troops.

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 78th Div. | Ou(Chu) Shou-nien | Chaoan |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

MANCHURIA

a. Operations.

There have been no important operations in recent weeks in North Manchuria due to floods and the resultant difficulty of supplying the volunteers with arms and munitions, and it has been reliably reported that many partisan units have been crossing the Chinese Eastern Railway into South Manchuria, where the problem of supply and existence is easier. Some of Ma Chan-shan's scattered units are reported to be among the detachments which have transferred their spheres of operation to the south. The transfer of Japanese troops from Sansing and other regions along the lower Sungari to Harbin by steamer lends credence to these reports, which seem further confirmed by lack of news of volunteer activity in the north.

In South Manchuria the conditions are rapidly going from bad to worse; lawlessness is rife, kidnappings frequent, and attacks by irregulars and bandits on isolated locations along the railways makes travel by railway hazardous.

The important Fushun Collieries, east of Mukden, were raided by a force of irregulars on September 16th with a loss of seven Japanese casualties among the colliery officials and destruction of a number of buildings.

Kaitung, south of Taonan, and Tsaohokow, on the Mukden-Antung line, were raided. Yaomen (Changkiawan) on the south section of the C.E.R. was stormed, sacked and partly burned by a large force of irregulars armed with trench mortars and machine rifles. Chengkiantun (Liaoyuan), a railway junction on the Ssupingkai-Taonan Railway, was attacked on the 21st, the town barracks raided, jail inmates released, oil tank and station bridge set on fire, and the Japanese consulate, police station and S.M.R. office fired on by trench mortars.

Unconfirmed Russian despatches report the temporary capture of the C.E.R. settlement at Tsitsihar by an anti-Manchukuo force of 1500 who attacked the Manchukuo garrison with artillery and machine guns on September 26th and retreated only when Japanese armored trains and troops arrived on the scene. An eastward bound trans-Siberian train stopping in Tsitsihar at the time was fired on.

A passenger train from Imienpo, on the eastern section of the C.E.R., was surprised while stopping at Chengkaotzu. Six passengers were killed, fourteen wounded and over a hundred kidnapped.

A military train was wrecked on the Kirin-Tunhua Railway when contact bombs set on the track exploded, disabling the locomotive and tearing up the track. The attack of about two hundred irregulars was beaten off by the armed military guard of the train.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

A Manchukuo unit of 750 sent to fight irregulars attacking Fakumen, about 100 miles north of Mukden, deserted to the volunteer ranks. On the other hand a force of 700 partisans under Ma Kuang-tsan is reported as having surrendered to the 28th Brigade, 19th Division, with normal station in Korea.

Large irregular forces are reported in the vicinity of Harbin and additional barbed wire entanglements were erected around Harbin on the 22nd and 23rd, particularly in the new city.

b. Troops.

The Japanese War Office announces its intention to replace troops in Manchuria, the replacements to include infantry and cavalry. Manchurian press despatches allude to two batches of home going troops who arrived in Dairen on September 16th to sail on the "Aida Maru" on the 17th. According to press reports the entire 14th Division is due to be relieved. No indication is available at this time as to the identity or numbers of troops to be sent in replacement but it is believed that the change will involve an increase in Japanese troops in Manchuria, where they are sorely needed if effective measures are to be taken to cope with the growing disorders.

It is reliably reported that the 14th Division of the Japanese army stationed along the Sungari is being transferred by steamer to Harbin, with future station at Tsitsihar. The advance elements arrived at Tsitsihar on September 23rd.

A detachment of 84 additional South Manchuria Railway police left Dairen on the 10th. Half the contingent will be stationed at Kungchuling and the rest at Anshan. They form a part of the 500 additional railway police guards being recruited by the S.M.R.

A contingent of 450 consular and special police trained in Tokyo under supervision of the Foreign Office for duty in Manchuria is reported as having left Tokyo for Manchuria during September.

Two cavalry regiments of General Chang Hai-peng's Manchukuo troops who had been serving in the vicinity of Nungan and Changchun were returned to their home station at Taonan allegedly as a result of the lack of discipline and the lawlessness of the soldiers.

c. Railways.

Some improvement is noted in the condition of communications in Manchuria. With the subsidence of the floods the first train for Manchouli left on September 20th with many passengers who had been stranded in Harbin. On the eastern section of the C.E.R. daily trains now run from Harbin to Hengtaohotzu with heavy military escorts; on the south section of the C.E.R. night trains have been eliminated; the day trains between Harbin and Changchun have Japanese guards.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Judging by the application of the usual Japanese methods of derogatory press propaganda towards the south branch of the C.E.R., as evidenced by the attacks of the Japanese papers in Harbin, the Japanese are openly desirous of participation in the operations of the south branch as well as formally undertaking the guarding of the railway between Changchun and Harbin. The present management is charged with inactivity, indifference, deliberate neglect in maintaining communications over the south branch between Harbin and the Japanese terminus of the S.M.R. at Changchun.

Traffic on the Taonan-Anganghsi line has been suspended since September 18th.

According to unconfirmed reports from a Russian source, there have arrived in Harbin Japanese engineers who were immediately ordered to proceed with the construction of the continuation of the Huhai Railway from Hailun to Koshan, in order to connect this railway with the Tsitsihar-Taonan line. It is reported that survey work has already been concluded and contracts for the construction of the different sections have already been awarded to contractors.

According to the Russian press in Harbin of September 20th the C.E.R. is again evacuating valuable supplies and equipment from the Manchouli and Pogranichnaya sections, creating consternation among the railway employees. Although unconfirmed this message may be true since the C.E.R. furnishes a livelihood directly or indirectly to most of the Russian population of Manchuria, and events affecting the railway are of great concern to the Russians in Manchukuo.

Reliable information has been received to the effect that construction work on the western end of the Tunhua-Tumen extension of the Kirin-Tunhua Railway has made little progress recently owing to the terrorism to which the Chinese workmen have been subjected. It is believed that except on the section paralleling the Tumen-Tienpaoshan light railway line work has practically ceased.

d. Kwantung Army Headquarters.

With the establishment of the Japanese Embassy in Changchun definite announcement has been made of the removal of the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army to Changchun. The headquarters is to be built in the railway town of the S.M.R.

JEHOL.

Aside from the bombing by Japanese planes of a village north of Chinchiatun and east of Chinchow on September 12th there has been a marked diminution of activity along the Jehol border.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Mr. A. T. Steele, correspondent of the NEW YORK TIMES in Manchuria, who visited Chinchow recently, obtained information regarding conditions in that area which appears to indicate that the Japanese military are not contemplating an early military movement into Jehol Province. Mr. Steele stated that there were no signs whatever of preparations for a move into Jehol which naturally would require a considerable concentration of troops and materiel. Normal activity only was in evidemce such as is related to the protection of the railway line and to forays against bandit groups. Every railway station of the Fengtien-Shanhaikwan line has its guard of Japanese soldiers and is protected with sand bags and barbed wire entanglements. Around Chinhsien the strengthening of the defense works is still being carried on.

The main concern of the Japanese is the volunteers of whom there are said to be between 10,000 and 20,000 scattered along the eastern Jehol border. The Japanese assert that the morale of the volunteers is poor, chiefly as a result of inadequate supplies of arms and ammunition and even food and that it was hoped that they would eventually be won over to the side of Manchukuo. Japanese agents are in touch with many of these groups, it was stated, the inference being that the Japanese are prepared to buy their fealty to Manchukuo with money and a promise of incorporation into Manchukuo forces as has been frequently done in the case of bandits and district patrols.

It is further asserted that the Japanese military are not transgressing on Jehol territory and that they are content to leave matters as they are for some time to come.

There is good reason to believe that the Japanese are not in a position to undertake military operations against Jehol at this time. The great bulk of their troops is concentrated in the North - only about one division is said to be in South Manchuria - and evidently their removal to South Manchuria is not considered feasible for the time being. Banditry in August was worse than in July and it still appears to be growing more and more serious.

Japanese acquired interests in Jehol Province mainly relate to the extremely valuable and extensive coal fields at Hsinch'iu, in the eastern part of the province. The South Manchuria Railway Company secured some years previously from other Japanese interests a concession covering sixty square li (about seven square miles) of this field. Another owner with a large holding is the former Fengtien Mining Administration, whose interests may be expected sooner or later to come under the control of the South Manchuria Railway Company. It seems probable that it is the vast and varied mineral wealth of Jehol which explains in no small degree the importance of Jehol to Manchukuo, Japan's much stressed "life-line".

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

THE CLASH IN SHANTUNG (See accompanying sketch)

A dispute between two Shantung warlords, Generals Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, and Liu Chen-nien, divisional commander of the 21st Division with headquarters in Chefoo, has resolved itself into open fighting. The dispute seems to have had its origin in the disagreement not only over the division of military revenues but so far as Han Fu-chu is concerned as a result of his determination to control the entire province of Shantung, the area allotted him by the Nanking Government.

General Liu, a former regimental commander of Chang Tsung-chang, who was appointed commander of the 21st Division by the National Government some five years ago, established himself in the eastern Shantung Peninsula with Chefoo as headquarters, and effected his control of the adjacent area independent of the properly constituted provincial authorities. His troops though nominally placed at twenty thousand are believed to be about 25,000 in number and to be well trained and equipped. Han Fu-chu moved against him a force numbering about 35,000.

The actual hostilities which were accompanied by mutually recriminatory messages and accusations, began on September 16th with Han's advance on Chefoo from Weihsien with a force consisting of the 85th, 86th and 87th Brigades of the 29th Division, the 59th Brigade of the 20th Division, the 66th Brigade of the 22nd Division, the entire 74th Division, the 11th Cavalry Brigade and the Pistol Brigade. By the evening of the 17th, after alternating desultory and desperate fighting, he occupied the towns of Changi and Pingtu in Liu Chen-nien's territory.

On the 18th the advance continued, with Liu's troops retreating. On the 19th Han's forces reached the outskirts of Laichow where Liu's troops have prepared a strongly entrenched position extending southeast to Laiyang, which is in a mountainous area.

In the meantime Liu's forces evacuated Chefoo on the 24th and the garrisoning of the city was undertaken by about 650 marines from the Chinese warships "Haiching", "Chaoho" and Kianglee" of Chang Hsueh-liang's fleet which is neutral to the imbroglio.

Liu's forces upon evacuation of Chefoo removed all available military supplies with them to Laichow, Tsisia and Ninghai, which he no doubt expects to use as bases of operation. Large amounts of food, supplies and munitions are reported to have been accumulated at Tsisia which is surrounded by mountains and practically invulnerable to attack except by air.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

In the meantime Han Fu-chu's 11th Cavalry Brigade, avoiding Laichow which with Liu's garrison of about 40,000 is surrounded by Han's 29th Division, proceeded northeast deep into Liu's territory behind his mountain positions and occupied the ports of Lungkow and Tengchow and is advancing on Chefoo.

Both sides have been ordered to cease all warlike activities by Chiang Kai-shek and by General Ho Ying-chin, the Minister of War, and are awaiting further instructions from the Central Government for the settlement of the dispute. General Chiang Po-cheng, member of the Standing Committee of the Peiping Branch of the Military Council and personal representative of the Generalissimo, has been directed to proceed from Peiping to Shantung to make an investigation and bring about an amicable settlement.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN.

While there have been no sensational developments in the communist suppression campaign, slow, steady and, considering the nature of the problem, satisfactory progress has been made by the government troops under impetus supplied by Chiang Kai-shek. In Kiangsi a victory with 800 captives is reported by the 18th Army Corps at Nanfeng near the Kiangsi-Fukien border. Communist attacks on Fuchow, eastern Kiangsi, were beaten off by the 14th and 77th Divisions.

Unconfirmed reports state that a Red division commander, Kuo Ping-sheng, has surrendered with his troops to the government forces in Kiangsi and that his division has been reorganized and designated temporarily as the 37th Division. If this report is true it indicates that the government has been successfully using means other than military force to secure the defection of Red leaders.

In Anhwei the 14th Army Corps under General Wei Li-huang captured Chinkiachai on the Anhwei-Hupeh-Honan border. Two Red division commanders, mint, bank, central printing organ, cadet school and a number of government organs of the so-called Provisional Soviet Government of the Socialistic Republic of China were captured. Other units of the 14th Army Corps operating in southern Honan occupied Hsinchi, a communist stronghold in southeast Honan.

In Hupeh pronounced successes claimed by the government are not without foundation. Much successful fighting is reported at Chiliping, northeastern Hupeh, near Honan, at Tsaoyan, north Hupeh, where hundreds of captives have been released.

In the Hung Hu (Lake) region, southern Hupeh, the operations have been very successful, hundreds of kidnapped unfortunates released and many towns and villages liberated. In all fifteen districts in Hupeh occupying some 220,000 square li have been returned to government control since the beginning of the present campaign.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

THE 19TH ROUTE ARMY.

The 19th Route Army continues with its task of establishing a stable government in Fukien. The extent of the confidence enjoyed by this unit can be seen from the manifesto published in the Chinese press on September 20, appearing in the form of paid advertisements by the people of Fukien, attacking the present provincial government and the former governor, General Fang Shen-tao, for malfaisance and oppression, and urging that the 19th Route Army be given control of Fukien, reorganization of the provincial government and the disarming of the semi-bandit provincial soldiery. Hundreds of the old Fukien Provincial Guards have already been disarmed by the 49th Division of the 19th Route Army at Chaoan in south Fukien.

The Canton marine units, which had been reorganized as the second reserve brigade of the 19th Route Army, are being incorporated into the army in accordance with an order of the Headquarters of the 19th Route Army. The three regiments which comprise the reserve brigade are divided among the three divisions of the 19th Route Army; the 1st Regiment being incorporated into the 78th Division, the 2nd Regiment into the 61st Division and the 3rd Regiment into the 60th Division. Major-General Chen Chen-chieh, Commander of the Marines, has been transferred as Head of the Highway Engineering Corps.

DISABLED SOLDIERS' HOME AT CANTON.

A home for disabled soldiers of the 19th Route Army will be established at Canton especially to accommodate the men who were permanently invalided after the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai last February. The government will appropriate funds for initial expenses, and public subscriptions will be solicited for its upkeep. Sponsors of the proposed institution include Generals Chen Chi-tang, Li Tsung-jen, Messrs. Tang Shao-yi, Teng Tse-ju, Hsiao Fu-cheng, Lin Yun-kai and Tsou Lu.

This marks one of the first attempts to take care of the disabled soldier in China, whose past reward for his service was the beggar's bowl.

KWANGTUNG STRENGTHENS DEFENCES.

Recent reports from Canton indicate that the provincial military authorities are devoting considerable attention to the strengthening of the defences of southwest China. Swatow and other coastal cities have been fortified, forts at Canton reinforced, and new guns mounted at the Tigris forts.

It is also reported that anti-aircraft guns have been installed to protect Canton and the aviators have received orders to practice night-flying. A sum of 5,000,000 dollars Mex. has been voted for the Cantonese fleet.

# THE SHANTUNG SITUATION AS OF SEPT. 26th, 1932.

FORMER BOUNDARY OF SPHERES OF INFLUENCE

PRESENT TERRITORY UNDER LIU CHEN-NIEN'S CONTROL

Kilometres

TENGCHOW

LAIYANG

HWAICHSIEN

CHEFOO

NINGHAI

TSISIA

21

LIU CHEN-NIEN

LAIYANG

66

24

LAICHOW

SHAHO

59

CHANG

HAN FU-CHU

TSINGTAO

171

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

THE KIANGNAN ARSENAL.

The affairs of the Kiangnan Arsenal in Shanghai are being wound up and the entire equipment is being transported to Nanking for incorporation into the Kiangning (Nanking) Arsenal. The workers are being discharged for the present but will be re-employed as far as possible when the machinery is reinstalled at Nanking. The amalgamated works will be named the "Hu-Ning" (Shanghai-Nanking) Arsenal. Digest report will be prepared when more complete information is available.

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

AG

Encls: 1 map

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NOV 11 1932

2657-D-276

WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Semi-monthly Report of Changes.

(Northern Provinces)

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 10 1932

SHANTUNG.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

22nd Division - Ku Liang-min
64th Brig. Ning Shun-hsiao Fushan

Liu Chen-nien's Troops.
21st Division Liu Chen-nien Laichow and Laiyang

(Central Provinces)

KIANGSI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Division Hu Tsung-nan Nanchang(from Anhwei)
5th " Chow Fang-yuan Iyang

18th Army Corps - Chen Chang
11th Division Lo Cho-ying Nanfeng

ANHWEI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

53rd Dnd. Brig. Tang Yun-shan Anking

SZECHWAN.

Central Government Troops.

6th Division Li Chi-hsiang Shunking
23rd " Lo Tze-chow Pengki

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

20th Army - Yang Sen
1st Division Ho Chin-so Kwangan
2nd " Wu Hsing-kuang Tzechchih

From M/A, China. Report No. 8408. Oct. 12, 1932.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SZECHWAN. (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

24th Army - Liu Wen-hui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Chang Ching-ping | Shunking |
| 2nd " | Lin Yun-kan | " |

(Southern Province)

FUKIEN.

Central Government Troops.

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 61st Division | Mao Wei-show | Hienyu |
| One Special Reserve Brig. | Tan Chi-hsiu | Yungchun |
| 1st Mixed Brigade | Chen Eng-hui | |

This Brigade has been disbanded by the 19th Route Army.

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

[redacted]. (Troops under Ma Chan-shan)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Dnd. Cav. Brig. | Ma Chan-shan | Saihsa |
| 1st " Temp. " | Pu Ping-shan | Kochan |
| 3rd " Brigade | Hsu Ching-teh | Saihsa |

Troops under Su Ping-wen.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Dnd. Brigade | Chang Tien-chiu | Hsingkiao |
| 2nd " " | Su Ping-wen | Hailar |

Su Ping-wen's troops formerly under [redacted] have now gone over to Ma Chan-shan's side.

Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Squadron | Tsui Tsung-shih | Hankow |

Tsui Tsung-shih has been newly appointed as Commander of the 4th Squadron.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

MANCHURIA

a. Operations.

There are many indications that as soon as the kaoliang has been harvested and roads begin to be passable that extensive military operations against irregulars will be undertaken in South Manchuria. Reliable reports indicate that a force is being concentrated in the eastern districts for a drive eastward from the Mukden-Hailung and Mukden-Antung Railways. The troops to be used in this operation include two brigades of cavalry, one of infantry and some Manchukuo troops. The plan calls for small Japanese garrisons in chief centers and release of all available troops for active operations in the field. The recall of the 38th Brigade of the 19th Division (Korean) from the vicinity of Hailun and Ninguta and its southward movement lends credence to this report. Another area mentioned for an operation on an extensive scale is the angle formed by the junction of the Mukden-Antung line and the S.M.R. The Kwantung and Korean troops are to cooperate in these operations. It is reliably reported that units of the 19th and 10th Divisions are now being moved south to participate in these operations.

The conditions along the C.E.R. continue chaotic. The railway guards of Manchouli, Hailar, Pokotu and Chalantun mutinied on September 27th and raised the Chinese flag. The mutiny was especially successful at Manchouli where the four Manchukuo barracks were shelled by artillery, troops disarmed and imprisoned, and the Japanese consulate besieged. The mutineers, about 700 strong, were led by General Su Ping-wen, the commander of railway guards on the west section of the C.E.R., who announced himself as commander-in-chief of the Heilungkiang People's Salvation Army. The defection of the guard troops is reported to be due to the refusal of the Tsitsihar government to pay General Su Ping-wen's troops because of doubt as to his loyalty. Japanese sources report that the defection was due to transfer of Brigade Commander Chang Tien-chio at Chalantun who refused to hand over his command and instigated Su, his superior, to revolt. Later developments have disproved both of these explanations advanced by the Japanese and confirm the belief that the revolt was organized by anti-Manchukuo leaders and that the troops involved will no doubt continue their anti-Manchukuo activities for some time to come.

Heavy fighting occurred on the Nonni River, south of Angangchi, when large anti-Manchukuo forces under Li Hai-ching were decisively defeated with severe casualties in their attempt to cut Japanese communications and the Taonan-Angangchi Railway. Fighting is also reported near Fuliardi, west of Tsitsihar. Hulan was captured by volunteers on September 30th, Angangchi was held for four hours on October 1st, and the same day Anta again fell to the irregular forces. Track has been torn up 44 miles west of Harbin, and suspension of telephone and telegraph

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

communications west of that city leaves the conditions in that section in a state of extreme uncertainty, with Tsitsihar cut off from communication both east and west. Anti-Manchukuo troops are entrenching themselves in Hailar, Manchouli and in the Hingan Range. Fears are entertained for the safety of the Hingan tunnel, the destruction of which would cripple the Siberian service for a long time.

Due to activities of the irregulars on the Taonan-Ssupingkai line, the town of Ssupingkai is being fortified by a 2,600 meter electrified barb wire stockade, trenches are being dug and scores of reflectors have been put in.

b. Troops (see attached map for new dispositions).

The 15th Brigade (2nd Division) formerly operating in the Tsitsihar area has been moved south to Changchun and possibly further south. The movement was made by rail from Tsitsihar north of Koshan, by marching to Hailun thence south by railway via Harbin.

The Tsitsihar area has been occupied by the 14th Division. The 10th Division except for small garrisons at Sansing and Mulan has been withdrawn into the Harbin area.

It is reliably reported that one tank company, two batteries of heavy artillery (at Koupangtze), one aviation battalion and some cavalry units of the 12th Division are operating with the 8th Division.

The 38th Infantry Brigade (19th Division) which has been operating in Manchuria since last fall has been ordered to return to its station in Korea. The movement southward began October 2nd and the garrison of Hailin and Ninguta in eastern Kirin has been taken over by units of the 10th Division.

The Manchukuo War Ministry in Changchun is seeking suitable Japanese ex-service men of the Japanese Army for commissioning in the Manchukuo Army. It is proposed to grade successful applicants, if ex-corporals as sub-lieutenants, if sergeants as lieutenants and captains, and after a three months' course of special instruction to commission and assign them to duty with troops.

Some of the details in connection with the plan are: men now serving in the Japanese Army are eligible and will be honorably discharged for the purpose; the applicants must be prepared to make the service a life career; candidates must be under 28 years of age if corporals and over if higher non-commissioned officers, and must have been honorably discharged within not more than two years; the examinations are to be given in December and June at Mukden, and finally applications are to be passed on by Major-General S. Tada, Adviser to the Manchukuo Army at Changchun.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

As a result of the recent negotiations carried on between Liu Kuei-tang and the Peiping military authorities, Liu's remnants, numbering over 3,000 men, who rebelled in Shantung and sacked a town south of Kalgan (see Situation Report No. 8367, page 8, August 1, 1932), have now all been despatched to Linsi in Jehol. Liu's forces have been reorganized as Volunteer Corps with Liu in command. Guides have been sent by the 10th Independent Cavalry Brigade of Jehol to guide Liu's forces from Linsi to Lintung en route to Kailu and possibly to Tungliao.

c. Railways.

An eye witness report of the arrival of forty carloads of railway material including rails at Hailun confirms the reports about the impending construction of the Koshan-Hailun line (see our Situation Report No. 8395, page 7, Sept. 28, 1932).

The Hulan-Hailun line resumed service on October 3rd. Service on the Changchun-Kirin-Tunhwa line reopened on the 8th.

d. Aviation.

The Changchun air field is being enlarged by construction of eight new hangars at the northwest side of the field. Of these six have been completed. At the field are stationed 14 single seater fighters and 2 bombers.

There are about 140 effective Japanese planes in Manchuria including transports.

e. Armed Immigrants.

A group of 450 ex-soldier colonists under command of Lieut. Colonel Ichikawa (retired) and a staff of ten former officers left Tokyo for Kirin. The "armed farmers" were equipped with packs, and clothed in a uniform similar to that of the army, which were their gifts from the Japanese military. The members of this group are organized into four companies under military discipline and when settled are to form a compact community of well-armed men capable of dealing with bandits and protecting their holdings independently of the Manchurian military and police organizations.

Upon arrival at Mukden the group will be joined by 50 additional men who preceded them to Manchuria, and the augmented party, fully equipped with supplies, arms and ammunition, will leave for their colony somewhere in Kirin.

THE CLASH IN SHANTUNG

In spite of the orders of the Central Government to cease operations, Han Fu-chu's forces consisting of 4000 cavalry and 5000 infantry, after occupation of Lungkow, Hwanghsien and Tengchow, occupied Fushun on the night of September 30th. From

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Fushan the troops were sent to other towns in the vicinity, 3000 going towards Tsisia, 1000 to Muping and other towns in the area behind Chefoo with the object of clearing that area of deserters and roving bands of Liu Chen-nien's troops. Another brigade of Han's troops, believed to be the 64th under Ning Shun-hsiao, arrived at Fushan on October 10th. The brigade numbers about 3000 men.

These irresponsible and unrestrained units have been wandering about the countryside looting, plundering, murdering, burning and raping. Thousands of refugees are pouring into Chefoo which is enjoying protection of Chinese marines, and hospitals are busy treatimg victims of the looters' bayonets. It is reliably reported that the looting is not confined to Liu's troops only, and that Han's forces are getting their share.

Liu Chen-nien's troops abandoned Tsisia on October 3rd and uniting with forces of Ho Yi-san, Liu's subordinate, are reported to have broken through Han Fu-chu's line and to be advancing on Laichow apparently to unite with Liu. This report however is unconfirmed to date.

Liu's forces at Laichow are believed to number about four or five thousand, while Ho Yi-san at Laiyang has about 7000, and both forces are completely surrounded.

At Laichow (population 40,000-50,000) the troops under the personal command of Liu have entrenched themselves on top of the city wall, which is probably one of the highest and best in Shantung. Each resident had to provide two doors; these were placed over the top of the trenches dug and then covered with sand. All of the trees in the moat were felled and buildings and residences likely to serve as a refuge or defense for the attacking forces were destroyed. Besides the defenses on top of the wall, dugouts have been made throughout the city.

The rapid advance of Han's forces which led to Liu being surrounded at Laichow is laid to retreat of Liu's brigades from Shaho at the outbreak of hostilities. The brigade commander was prevailed upon by the Shaho Chamber of Commerce not to fight in the city, his troops were paid forty thousand Mex., and the brigade withdrew, was later surrounded and surrendered. This defection caused evacuation of the Pingtu defense and a general retreat on Laichow. Brigadier-General Chao Chen-chi, garrison commander of Laichow, and Colonel Chang Luan-chi, in command at Pingtu, were executed for allowing the retreat and surrender of some of their forces. Similar treatment is reported to have been meted out by Ho Yi-san to seven company commanders who retreated at Laiyang.

The negotiations for the settlement of the dispute continue and it is reported that both sides are dissatisfied with the proposed terms. A rumored proposal on the part of the government to restore Chefoo to Liu is not favored by the Chamber of Commerce of that city, but though the population seems unanimous in not wanting Liu back no voice of complaint is raised against him for fear of summary vengeance should he return.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

The complete absence of any military threat to the Central Government has permitted freedom of action to the military authorities in their operations against the Reds and definite successes continue to be registered by the government troops in their campaign, especially in central Hupeh and the Yangtze valley. While the operations in the Hung Hu (Red Lake) Hupeh region were very successful, the notorious Red leader, ex-colonel Ho Lung, escaped westward with some 2000-3000 of his men. Ho Lung, who has ravaged central Hupeh at will for the last two years, avoiding combat by rapid movements, is reported to be headed for Patung west of Ichang where he will probably attempt to cross the Yangtze. During these operations the government forces captured over 7,000 rifles, 60 machine guns and 30 trench mortars. Numbers of captives have been liberated and some important leaders in the Red movement in Hupeh captured and executed. Among these are the so-called "Red" chairman of Hupeh, Ma Wu, Hsu Kwang-tsai, head of the commissariat department of the so-called military affairs committee of Hupeh and Hunan, and Wu Chun-fang, head of the labor organization department. Political officials accompanying the army are engaged in the difficult task of resettling the peasants on the land in the recovered areas. Slow but steady progress is reported in northeastern Hupeh where the 10th Division is engaged with the 4th and 25th Red armies.

In Fukien the 19th Route Army is continuing in its task of eradication of communism, and the disarmament and reorganization of the provincial guards of General Chen Kuo-hui, commander of the 1st Fukien Provincial brigade, who was arrested by orders of General Chiang Kwang-nai for oppression, corruption and malfaisance.

Lienhuashan, a Red stronghold in western Anhwei, has been captured by the 7th and 12th Divisions of the 3rd Route Army after two days of severe fighting.

It should be noted, however, that in spite of the successes of the government troops large though widely separated groups of Reds are still practically intact, and due to their policy of avoiding combat except under extremely favorable conditions the campaign is far from being ended.

CIVIL WAR IN SZECHWAN

Another civil war has broken out in far off Szechwan. On October 2nd fighting began between Liu Wen-hui, commander of the 24th Army Corps and concurrently the chairman of the province, and Liu Hsiang, the commander of the 21st Army Corps, who incidentally is Liu Wen-hui's nephew. The war between the two warlords has been brewing for a long time due to the fact that Liu Hsiang, occupying the city of Chungking on the Yangtze, had seized a large shipment of arms and munitions valued at $3,000,000 destined for Liu Wen-hui at Chengtu, further west up the Yangtze River.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Local warfare in semi-independent Szechwan has been intermittent since the establishment of the Republic in 1911 and no less than 477 wars have been reported in the unhappy province in the last twenty-one years.

The actual hostilities began with an issue of a manifesto by Liu Hsiang and allied warlords, Generals Yang Sen, Teng Hsi-hou, Lo Chih-chuan, Liu Tsun-hou, Tien Sung-yao and others, charging General Liu Wen-hui with corruption. The manifesto and the score of charges followed and agreement to oust the governor and divide his garrison areas numbering some 70 districts among themselves.

Urgent instructions have been despatched by the National Government to the two Lius to cease the fighting. It is extremely doubtful however whether the government orders will be heeded in this far away province which has been and probably will remain practically independent of China for years to come.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

AG

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

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1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Semi-monthly Report of Changes.

(Northern Provinces)

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HOPEI.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Cav. Brig. | Li Fu-ho | Tingchow |

SHANTUNG.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd Division - Ku Liang-min | | |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shun-hsiao | Chefoo |
| 81st Division - Chan Shu-tang | | |
| 21st Brig. | Tang Pang-chih | Jihchao |

(Central Provinces)

KIANGSI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chow Kwang-yuan | Anjen |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

8th Route Army - Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou | | |
| 1st Div. | Li Chen-chiu | Chungyi |
| 3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching | | |
| 8th Div. | Huang Che-wen | Changning |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 52nd Division | Li Ming | Ining |

Li Ming has been newly appointed as commander of the 52nd Division.

From M/A, China. Report No. 8424. October 26, 1932.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Cavalry Brigade | Li Chia-ting | Kaifeng |

Li Chia-ting has been newly appointed as commander of the 1st Cav. Brigade.

ANHWEI.

Central Government Troops.

25th Route Army under Liang Kuan-ying.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32nd Division | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwoshan |

The 25th Route Army is the former 16th Route Army reorganized.

HUPEH.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Hwayuan |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 83rd Division | Chiang Fu-sheng | Changchow |

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 34th Ind. Brigade | Lo Chi-kiang | Suichow |

SZECHWAN.

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Shunking |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chow | Suining |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

20th Army - Yang Sen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Ching-so | Shunking |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kwang | " |

21st Army - Liu Hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Wang Tsan-hsu | Kochow |
| 3rd " | Wang Ling-chi | Anku |
| 4th " | Fan Shao-chen | Tungliang |
| Instruct' | Pan Wen-hua | Pishan |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SZECHWAN. (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

24th Army - Liu Wen-hui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Chen Ching-ping | Suining |
| 2nd " | Liu Yun-kan | Tungnan |
| 3rd " | Hsien Shou-hsun | Jungchang |
| 4th " | Tang Ying | Tatsu |

Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division | Chen Ting-hsun | Suining |

(Southern Province)

FUKIEN.

Central Government Troops.

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 60th Division | Shen Kwang-han | Lungyen |
| 49th Division | Chang Chen | Hanshih |
| 56th " | Liu Ho-ting | Taianglo |
| 3rd Mixed Brigade | Chen Wei-yuan | Shuikow |

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

KIRIN. (Anti-Manchukuo Troops under Ting Chao and Li Tu).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Temp. Brigade | Feng Chan-hai | Itung |
| 3rd " " " | Wang Teh-lin | Ningata |

HEILUNGKIANG. (Troops under Ma Chan-shan).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind. Brigade | Hsu Ching-teh | Lahachan |
| 2nd " Cav. Brigade | Hsu Yung-hao | Taianchen |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

MANCHURIA

a) Operations.

With the harvesting of kaoliang a marked decrease is noted in minor guerrilla activity in the central and southern regions of Manchuria. The loss of cover has forced the small bands of irregulars to retreat into the forests and mountain valleys of the less thickly populated northeast and northwest, where many of the bands have been amalgamated and reorganized. The sporadic raids and surprise attacks on isolated railway stations and trains have been replaced by operations on a fairly large scale involving several thousands of combatants.

In the fighting in the vicinity of Fularki (Fuliardi) west of Angangchi on October 9th and 10th the volunteer forces made effective use of 6-inch howitzers and field guns, causing Japanese losses of 11 killed and 234 wounded.

Anti-Manchukuo forces were repulsed in attacks on Japanese forces and garrisons on the Hulan River, north of Hulan, and at Kiamaszu, north of Sansing on the Sungari, on October 14th, and at Ninguta and near Koshan on October 15th. Two thousand irregulars under Li Hai-ching were defeated with heavy casualties on October 18th near Anta station on the western section of the C.E.R. Heavy fighting is reported near Koshan where the Manchukuo Brigadier-General Pu Ping-shan revolted on October 19th and besieged Koshan, cutting the Tsitsihar-Koshan Railway.

Japanese sources state that large anti-Manchukuo forces with artillery, under command of General Wang Teh-lin, are concentrating near Ninguta, south of Hailin.

In the northwest the situation remains unfavorable to the Japanese who control only two bases, Tsitsihar and Harbin, and a few small garrison towns on the Tsitsihar-Koshan Railway, with the area west of Tsitsihar entirely in the hands of Ssu Ping-wen's mutineers. The railway between Tsitsihar and Harbin is a battleground, traffic being limited to cautiously moving armored trains.

The anticipated drive in southeast Liaoning began on October 11th with a converging movement from the Yalu River Valley, the Mukden-Antung Railway and the Mukden-Hailung Railway, with the object of clearing the area of some 20,000 volunteers, Big Swords, and brigands under Tang Chi-wu who have been practically in control of this region. Additional cavalry units advanced southeast from Shwangyang (south of Kirin). In so far as the forward movement is concerned the operation is proceeding successfully and Tunghwa (200 kilometers east of Mukden), which was Tung Chi-wu's headquarters, was captured on the 15th. On the whole the advance is meeting with very little opposition, the small irregular units retreating northeast before the superior Japanese-Manchukuo forces, breaking up into small, easily concealed units or resuming the role of the peaceful inhabitant.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Japanese aviation squadrons are taking an active part in the operations and their services of observation and bombing have been particularly valuable in this region of poor roads.

b) Troops.

The Japanese War Ministry officially announced that the 38th Mixed Brigade of Ranan, Korea, was withdrawn to its home station on October 13th. It is believed however that the brigade is cooperating in the present southeastern Liaoning operations.

It is reported that the 500 recent Japanese immigrants have postponed their plans of land cultivation until next spring and will in the meantime join the Japanese forces in their task of pacification.

In this connection it is believed that in operations away from the railroads the Japanese will find it necessary to increase the number of mounted troops, the infantrymen having been found lacking in ability to deal with irregulars who are largely unburdened with transport.

The Military Administration Department of Manchukuo has released the following garrison plan for the Manchukuo troops:

1. The Mukden Garrison Headquarters shall be responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in Antung, Liaohsi, Liaoho and Shen-Hai districts. Troops allotted to this area will consist of 20,000.

2. The Kirin Garrison Headquarters shall look after the maintenance of peace and order in Harbin, Kirin and Sansing districts with 35,000 troops.

3. The Heilungkiang Garrison Headquarters shall look after the maintenance of peace and order in Aigun, Manchouli and one more district, employing 25,000 troops.

4. The Tao-Liao (Taonan-Liaoyuan) Garrison Headquarters shall look after the maintenance of peace and order in regions about Taonan and Tungliao with Changchun as headquarters with 12,000 men.

5. The Hingan Provincial Garrison Headquarters shall look after the maintenance of peace and order in Mongolia with 9,000 troops.

6. The River Defence Squadron shall look after the garrison of the Sungari Valley, employing six gunboats and 1,200 men.

The above plan calling for the maintenance of an army of slightly over 100,000 is, and will remain for some time to come, in a nebulous stage due to the difficulty of creating a reliable and loyal army. The present Manchukuo troops may well

be compared to the thousands of ragged and hungry Russians enlisted by the Allies during the intervention in Siberia. When they were well fed, clothed and armed they vanished with their arms, usually to increase the Red ranks. The new state is having much the same experience. Recruits are plentiful but their hearts are not in their job. They are unreliable even with Japanese troops alongside and defections are common rather than frequent. The volunteers' claims that their most reliable and fruitful source of supplies is the Manchukuo army are not exaggerated.

The troops of General Ssu Ping-wen, who recently abandoned his allegiance to Manchukuo, consist of two brigades - a brigade under personal command of three infantry regiments, totaling about 6,000, and a brigade of two infantry regiments and a squadron of cavalry under command of General Chang Tien-chiu, numbering about 4,000.

c) Kwantung Army Headquarters.

It is reported from Mukden that the Kwantung Army Headquarters and the Japanese Embassy will be moved from Mukden to Hsinching (Changchun) on October 27th.

d) Railways.

While there has been a diminution of train attacks, tracks are still being pulled up, trains fired on, and locomotives derailed by explosive charges placed on the tracks. On October 14th two passenger and one Japanese armored train were derailed and fired on on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Railway stations resemble small forts. Sand-bag ramparts and barbed wire surround the garrisoned stations. Trees have been cut down and special precautions have been taken to remove all possible objects which might serve as cover for snipers. Along the South Manchuria Railway barbed wire barricades have been erected around all the railway settlements.

The attacks on the S.M.R. have decreased from 119 in August to 60 in September. Between October 1st and 7th only one train was fired on. A tabulation compiled by the S.M.R. shows in part that since September 1931, 71 station or train employees have been killed and 37 kidnapped. There have been 53 station attacks, 32 train attacks, 82 cases of tampering with telegraph wires, 37 rail removals and 55 attempts at train wrecks by obstacles.

According to Reuter's Harbin reports twenty additional locomotives have been evacuated to Russia since October 19th, at Pogranitchnaya and at Manchouli.

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THE CLASH IN SHANTUNG

Notwithstanding orders from the Central Government to withdraw west of the Wei River, Han Fu-chu's troops continued their advance into the north Shantung Peninsula. Muping was peacefully occupied October 15th and on October 16th 1600 troops of Han's 22nd Division entered Chefoo, relieving the Chinese marines who had very creditably preserved order in the city.

At Laichow the situation is unchanged. The city is still invested. Sporadic fighting and firing have occurred, and the city was unsuccessfully assaulted on the 22nd. Laichow has not been shelled due to Han's reluctance to use artillery against the city and its innocent inhabitants, but a movement of heavy guns is reported from Tsinan to Laichow during October 22-23.

Laiyang is not yet completely invested, Han's troops being within about thirty li (10 miles) of the city. The fall of Tsisia is expected any day.

On October 21st Han Fu-chu suddenly tendered his resignation as Chairman of Shantung, citing as a reason his inability to cope with the present grave situation. It is interesting to note that the resignation did not carry with it a request for relief from duties as commander of the 3rd Route Army.

The resignation is Han's reply to the terms of the Central Government's offer of mediation, for any conditions which allow Liu to retain control over any part of Shantung are clearly unacceptable to Han, who demands Liu's transfer. The resignation was followed by telegrams from Chang Hsueh-liang, T. V. Soong and Ho Ying-ching, Minister of Military Affairs, urging him to withdraw his resignation.

This pro forma resignation will probably have the effect of achieving Han's desire for the transfer of Liu to another garrison area, although Han may first have to comply with the Nanking order to withdraw as a matter of "saving face" for all concerned.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN.

Definite progress is being made by the government forces in their work of communist suppression. While the progress has not been so great as to earn unlimited encomium, as compared to the 1931 campaign there is no question that the work done is very creditable, especially considering that the resources of the government this year are far more limited.

Many important areas have been cleared and measures for economic rehabilitation as well as formation of local militia corps in areas formerly occupied by Red troops, in order to eliminate regular garrisons, are expected to have the effect

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of retaining the areas after the troops have moved on. It is doubtful however whether the local militia will be effective in protecting districts against Red attacks unless strengthened by regular units.

It is reported that in accordance with Chiang Kai-shek's instructions "Red" captives are to be divided into three classes: Those against whom clear incriminating evidence is available will be executed after trial; others who can obtain guarantees from three elders of their clan or village certifying that they were coerced into joining the "Reds" will be placed under surveillance by the local authorities; while those who are willing to turn over a new leaf but who can obtain no such guarantees will be organized into squads and assigned to areas behind the front lines as hired laborers. Chiang Kai-shek has issued strict orders that under no circumstances shall the "Reds" be recruited to fill the ranks of the regular army units.

On the Honan-Anhwei-Hupeh borders the 10th and 83rd Divisions of the 14th Army have recovered 10 trench mortars, 12 machine guns and 1200 rifles which had been formerly captured from the 1st Route Army in western Anhwei. Successful advances are reported by the 3rd Army Corps in Anhwei, which captured Lienhuashan, a "Red" stronghold; by the 54th and 47th Divisions of the 9th Route Army and by the 26th Division in southern Hupeh.

Except for the capture of Yungsin and Chungyi in southwest Kiangsi near the Hunan border by the 1st Kwangtung Division there has been but little activity in the South, the troops of the Cantonese 2nd Army being employed in the construction of highways leading towards the communist areas in southeastern Kiangsi.

In Fukien the 19th Route Army after three days of fighting completed the subjugation, disarmament and disbandment of the 1st Mixed Brigade of the Provincial Army of Brig. General Chen Pei-yu, a subordinate of General Chen Kuo-hui, who is in arrest on charges of corruption and malfeasance of office.

Northwestern Fukien has been invaded by Red forces from Kiangsi who captured Taining and Kienning, near the Kiangsi border, the government troops retreating to Shaowu and Tsianglo where reinforcements have been sent from the 56th Division.

Information from reliable sources indicates that in Fukien the communists have since their spring activity of this year never been out of Tingchow, and that they are at present to be found in the Lungyen district, which is even nearer to the coast by some fifty miles. This information leaves the inference that they have been in and out of Lungyen city recently.

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THE 19TH ROUTE ARMY

The 19th Route Army is actively and intelligently carrying out its plans for communist suppression in Fukien. The units are kept compact in order to withstand any sudden attack and prevent subversive propaganda. As an instance, a regiment sent to Lungyen to help the city volunteers to resist an attack of local communists or bandits returned immediately after its mission was accomplished in order not to be separated from the main body at Changchow.

While the extent of territory held by communists in Fukien is not an encouraging commentary on the anti-communist activities of the 19th Route Army, very little if any progress having been made in reoccupation of communist held areas, it must be noted that General Tsai has been confronted with a major problem of disposal of the swarms of bandit-soldiers who make up a considerable part of the so-called provincial forces. These troops have so preyed on the population, looting and extorting under the pretext of protection, that the people have not infrequently petitioned (in vain) for the recall of troops, alleging the remedy to be worse than the disease. These predatory parasites naturally do not relish interference with their "racket" and the 19th Route Army perforce must eliminate the evil in their midst as well as secure their rear by subjugation and disbandment of these units before advancing westward against the Reds.

In general the situation in Fukien is tense. Several provincial commanders have made known their intention to resist disbandment, and have erected defense works in their garrison areas.

CIVIL WAR IN SZECHWAN (Sketch attached).

Absence of good communications and of reliable and unbiased sources of information beclouds the situation in far off Szechwan; however, all reports indicate that heavy fighting has taken place between the rival forces of Generals Liu Wen-hui and Liu Hsiang and their allied satellites.

A severe battle is reported to have been fought in the neighborhood of Shunking (to the north of the battle lines) with casualties of over a thousand on each side and some success to Liu Hsiang. The lines of the two warlords run generally from Pengki, in the north, southward to Kiangtsing on the Yangtze River.

While some successes have been registered in the north by Liu Hsiang, in the south Liu Wen-hui's forces have been advancing and the 1st, 2nd and the Training Division of Liu Hsiang's forces have been moved southward to protect Chungking, Liu Hsiang's headquarters.

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A sanguinary battle is reported to have been fought on October 22nd between the 24th Army of Liu Wen-hui and the 29th Army of Tien Sung-yao for the possession of the latter's arsenal north of Chengtu, the provincial capital of Szechwan.

BORDER WARFARE WITH TIBET

In spite of the internecine provincial strife in Szechwan, fighting is reported in Sikang (Kokonor) where combined Szechwan-Sikang-Chinghai forces are attacking Tibetans east of Ch'amdo, a Tibetan base. Southern Chinghai is reported cleared of invading Tibetan troops.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

Arcadi Gluckman

Arcadi Gluckman
Captain, Infantry (DOL)

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G-2 Report.

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Subject: Situation Report.

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

(Northern Provinces)

HOPEH - Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *7th Ind. Brig. | | Kupeikow | 7,000 |
| 8th " " | Ting Hsi-ch'un | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Tientsin | |
| " " | | Tsinghsien | |
| " " | | Tacheng | |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 9th Ind. Brig. | Ho Chu-kuo | Shenhsienkuan | |
| Hqrs. & two Bns. | | Chinwangtao | |
| One Bn. | | Haiyangshien | |
| " Regt. | | Changlihsien | |
| " Bn. | | Lungfang | 7,000 |
| 11th Ind. Brig. | Tung Ying-ping | Tungchow | 8,000 |
| 12th " " | Chang Ting-shu | Chunliangcheng | 8,000 |
| 13th " " | Li Chan-t'ang | Paoting | 9,000 |
| 14th " " | Chen Kuan-chun | Tientsin | 8,000 |
| 16th " " | Miao Chen-lin | Hsuilu | 9,000 |
| 17th " " | Huang Shih-yueh | | 9,000 |
| 18th " " | Tu Chi-wu | | |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Peiping | |
| Two Regts. | | Haiyuan | |
| 19th Ind. Brig. | Sun Ta-chuan | Taitowying | 7,000 |
| 20th " " | Chang Ching-wu | | 7,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Luanchow | |
| " " | | Taicuan | |
| " " | | Lulung | |
| 29th Ind. Brig. | Wang Ying-sheng | Miyun | 5,000 |
| 30th " " | Yu Chao-lin | Tsunghua | 7,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Shu-shan | Taicuan | 2,000 |
| 4th Cav. Brigade | Kuo Hsi-peng | Haifengkow | 2,000 |
| 5th " " | Li Fu-ho | Yichow | 2,500 |
| 6th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Pai Hung-hsiang | Tingchow | 3,000 |
| 6th " Art. " | Wang Ho-hua | Miyun | 4,000 |
| 7th " " " | Ch'iao Fang | Kupeikow | 5,500 |
| 8th " " " | Liu Hsu-tung | Tungchow | 3,000 |
| 1st Cav. Division | Chang Cheng-ta | Tungkuang | 4,000 |
| 1st Regt. Regt. | Po Hsi-ling | Paiping | 3,000 |
| One Cav. Detach. | Tu Cheng | Nanyuan | 1,000 |
| Bodyguards: | Liu Yu-ch'uan | | 9,000 |
| 1st Corps | | Waikuan | |
| 2nd " | | Huangyuan | |
| 3rd " | | " | |
| Cav. " | | Peiping | |
| Pistol Bn. | | " | |
| | | | 146,000 |

*The 7th Indepenent Brigade is without a commander due to the death of its former commanding officer General Tai Lien-hsi. The vacancy has not yet been filled.

From M/A, China. Report No. 8428. November 9, 1933.

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HOPEI (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan (Less two Divisions in Shansi and one Division in Chahar) | | | |
| 37th Division | Fang Chih-an | Shihkiachwang | 8,000 * |
| *Old Kuominchun units. | | | |
| Fortieth Army - Fang Ping-hsun | | | |
| 1st Division | Shen Ko | Ningtsin | 9,000 |
| 39th " | Fang Ping-hsun | Taming | 8,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 84th Division | Kao Kwei-tze | Hantan | 8,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Hopei | 179,000 |

CHAHAR - Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Ind. Brig. | Ho Li-chung | Kalgan | 7,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Hwang Hsien-sheng | Hsuanhua | 2,000 |
| | | | 9,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan | | | |
| 38th Division | Chang Tze-chung | Kalgan | 8,000 * |
| *Old Kuominchun units. | | | |
| | | Total Troops in Chahar | 17,000 |

JEHOL - Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tang Yu-lin's Troops. | | | |
| 36th Division | Tang Yu-lin | | 18,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Jehol | |
| Two Brigs. | | Chaoyang | |
| 31st Ind. Brig. | Fu Chun | Lwanping | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chao Sho-chen | Kienping | 3,000 |
| 9th " " " | Tsui Hsin-wu | Kailu | 3,000 |
| 10th " " " | Shih Wen-hua | Chihfeng | 3,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Jehol | 32,000 |

The 1st Independent Cavalry Brigade is a newly organized unit.

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SHANSI - Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-third Army - Hsu Yung-chang | | | |
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiyuan | |
| " " | | Taihsien | |
| 69th Division | Yang Cheng-yuan | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Pingyang | |
| " " | | Yuncheng | |
| | | | 16,000 |
| Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Lunan | 8,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-feng | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiku | |
| " " | | Pingyao | |
| | | | 16,000 |
| Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hoshuan | |
| " " | | Haiyang | |
| Railway Protection Army - Sun Chu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Meng Hsien-chi | Yutze | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ma Yen-shou | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |
| Emergency Army - Jung Hung-lu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 5,000 |
| 2nd " | Chow Yuan-chien | Tatung | 5,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai | | | |
| 21st Art. Regt. | Li Po-chen | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 22nd " " | Shih Kuo-fan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 23rd " " | Li Hsi-chiu | Yutze | 800 |
| 24th " " | Hou Ching-lung | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 25th " " | Chang Yang-chi | " | 800 |
| 26th " " | Chieh Ching-hai | " | 800 |
| 27th " " | Chao Chung-pao | Pingyang | 800 |
| 28th " " | Tung Tse-shan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 29th " " | Chang Chien | Yuhsien | 800 |
| 30th " " | Liu Peng-chu | Yangchuan | 800 |
| | | | 8,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan | | | |
| 2nd Division | Pao Kang | Kiehsiu | 5,000* |
| 3rd " | Chang Jen-chieh | Chinchow | 5,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

*Old Kuominchun units.



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SHANSI (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forty-first Army - Sun Tien-ying | | | |
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Taochow | 25,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shansi | 100,000 |

SUIYUAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Kweihwa | |
| " " | | Suiyuan | |
| Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 73rd Division | Fu Tso-yi | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Kweihwa | |
| " " | | Fengchen | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cavalry Army - Chao Cheng-shou | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | 2,000 |
| 2nd " | Lu Ju-yi | Fengchen | 2,000 |
| 3rd " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | 2,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Suiyuan | 22,000 |

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | Hqrs. at Weihsien | |
| 58th Brig. | Chang Shu-lin | Yenchow | 4,000 |
| 59th " | Chao Hsin-teh | Pingtu | 4,000 |
| 60th " | Ma Chin-kung | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Division - Ku Liang-min | | Hqrs. at Laichow | |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shun-hsiao | Chefoo | 4,500 |
| 66th " | Li Chan-piao | Laichow | 4,500 |
| | | | 9,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | Hqrs. at Laichow | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Han-chang | Laichow | 3,000 |
| 86th " | Chen Teh-hsin | " | 3,000 |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

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SHANTUNG (Continued)

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 74th Division - Chiao Li-chih | | Hqrs. at Pingtu | |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Pingtu | 4,000 |
| 222nd " | Ma Kuan-yi | " | 4,000 |
| One Regt. is stationed at | | Laiwu | |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 81st Division - Chan Shu-tang | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 241st Brig. | Tang Peng-chih | Jihchao | 4,000 |
| 243rd " | Yun Chi-chang | Chaohan | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tangchow | 1,500 |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| | | | 5,500 |
| Liu Chen-nien's Troops. | | | |
| 21st Division | Liu Chen-nien | Laichow and Laiyang | 20,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shantung | 72,500 |

SHENSI - Yang Hu-cheng, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng. (Less two Divisions in Kansu) | | | |
| 42nd Division | Feng Chih-tsai | Sian | 10,000 |
| One Brigade is stationed at | | Kingtzekwan | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Hanchung | 5,000 |
| (1st and 17th Divisions of this Route Army are in Kansu) | | | 15,000 |
| Central Government Troops. | | | |
| 68th Division | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | 10,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shensi | 25,000 |

KANSU - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng. (From Shensi) | | | |
| 7th Army Corps - Sun Yu-ju | | | |
| 17th Division | Sun Yu-ju | | 12,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Lanchow | |
| " " | | Pingliang | |
| " " | | Chinchow | |
| 10th Ind. Brig. | Shih Ying-hsiu | Chingning | 4,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KANSU - (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Ma Chung-ying | Suchow | 6,000 |
| 14th " | Lu Ta-ch'ang | Minchow | 6,000 |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Ma Pu-ching | Liangchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Yang Chi-hsiang | Pingliang | 3,000 |
| 10th " " | Shih Ying-hsiu | Haifengchen | 3,000 |
| | | | 22,000 |

Total Troops in Kansu 38,000

NINGHSIA - Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Ma Hung-pin | Ninghsia | 7,000 |

Total Troops in Ninghsia 7,000

SINKIANG - Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army Corps 10,000

CHINGHAI - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Ma Pu-fang | Sining | 5,000 |

(Central Provinces)

KIANGSI - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chow Kwang-yuan | Anjen | 10,000 |
| 37th Army Corps - Mao Ping-wen | | | |
| 8th Division | Tao Chih-yo | Nanfeng | 10,000 |
| 23rd " | Li Yun-chieh | " | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Ko-hsiang | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| 18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng | | | |
| 11th Division | Lo Cho-ying | Nanfeng | 10,000 |
| 14th " | Chow Chih-ju | Tungshaoshih | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KIANGSI (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Division | Wang Mao-tsh | Shihcheng | 9,000 |
| 37th " | Kho Ping-sheng | Loan | 3,000 |
| 50th " | Yueh Shan | Juichow | 10,000 |
| 52nd " | Li Ming | Ining | 8,000 |
| 53rd " | Li Yung-heng | Loping | 10,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |

Central Government Troops.

4th Route Army under Ho Chien. (From Hunan)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 59th Division | Chang Ying | Pingsiang | 8,000 |
| 62nd " | Tao Kuang | Chungyi | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | 10,000 |
| 43rd " | Liu Shao-hsien | Yungsin | 10,000 |
| 77th " | Lo Lin | Ihsung | 8,000 |
| 79th " | Wang Chin-wen | Tsiensham | 7,000 |
| 32nd Ind. Brig. | Liu Yi | Ining | 4,000 |
| | | | 39,000 |

26th Route Army under Sun Lien-chung.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Division | Sun Lien-chung | Yungfeng | 7,000 |
| 27th " | Kho Shu-hsun | " | 7,000 |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kuan Shu-jen | Changshu | 3,500 |
| | | | 17,500 |

The 26th Route Army, a portion of which revolted some time ago, has now been newly reorganized and new men recruited to fill the ranks.

4th Army Corps - Wu Chi-wei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Huang Hao-lin | Nanfeng | 8,000 |
| 90th " | Wu Chi-wei | Ihwang | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

A portion of the above-mentioned Army Corps is now stationed at Liling in Hunan.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

8th Route Army - Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kwangtung and Fukien)

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Li Chen-chiu | Chungyi | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Yeh Chao | " | 9,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Chang Mei-hsin | Sinfeng | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Chang Ta | Lungnan | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th Division | Huang Che-wan | Changning | 6,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Chen Chang-pu | Nanan | 6,000 |

Total Troops in Kiangsi 225,500

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

CHEKIANG - Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Division (A portion is now stationed at Lunghwa in Kiangsu) | Chow Hung-yuan | Hangchow | 10,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force<br>Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.<br>One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla | | | 8,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Chekiang | 18,000 |

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Neihsiang | 14,000 |
| 2nd " | Hwang Chieh | Kwangchan | 14,000 |
| 1st Art. Regt. | Yao Yung-an | Chengchow | 1,600 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | 1,600 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | 1,600 |
| 4th " " | Kung Ching-kuei | Kaifeng | 1,600 |
| 5th " " | Kung Shih-chi | " | 1,600 |
| 6th " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | 1,600 |
| 1st Cav. Regt. | Hua Chen-lin | " | 1,600 |
| 2nd " " | Chu Li-wei | Loyang | 1,600 |
| 7th Art. Regt. | Li Shih-to | Kaifeng | 1,600 |
| 8th " " | Kuang Yung | " | 1,600 |
| | | | 44,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

11th Route Army under Liu Chen-hua.
(Less one Div. in Hupeh)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 65th Division | Liu Chen-hua | Nanyang | 10,000 |

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35th Division (Less one Brigade in Hupeh) | Ma Hung-kuei | Sinyang | 7,000 |
| 72nd Division | Ma Chuan-liang | Kikungshan | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Ma Teng-chiao | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

20th Route Army under Chang Feng.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Division | Li Hsi-lin | Hwangshwan | 8,000 |
| 68th " | Chang Feng | Sinyang | 8,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Kwangshan | 8,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45th Division | Tai Ming-chuan | Shangchang | 10,000 |
| 13th Cav. Brig. | Liu Feng-chi | Sihsien | 2,500 |
| 1st " " | Li Chia-ting | Kaifeng | 2,500 |
| | | | 15,000 |

Li Chia-ting has been newly appointed commander of the 1st Cavalry Brigade.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN (CONTINUED)

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58th Division | Chen Yueh-han | Shangchang | 8,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Chen Ming-shen | Chumatien | 3,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Ind. Brig. | Yao Tung-fan | Changteh | 7,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

Thirty-second Army Corps - Shang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39th Brigade | Huang Kuang-hua | Changchow | 5,000 |
| 41st " | Kho Hung-wen | Loyang | 5,000 |
| 42nd " | Li Hsing-chun | Sinsiang | 5,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

Total Troops in Honan 141,000

ANHWEI - Wu Chung-hsin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

Second Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Hsu Ting-yao | Pengpu | 12,000 |

Third Army Corps - Wang Chun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Wang Chun | Yehkiachi | 6,000 |
| 12th " | Li Shih-ting | Luchow | 8,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Route Army - Chan Tiao-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 55th Division (Less two Divisions in Kiangsu) | Juan Chao-chang | Hweichow | 6,000 |

Central Government Troops.

25th Route Army under Liang Kuan-ying.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Division | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwoshan | 12,000 |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Cheng Ting-chen | Liuan | 2,000 |
| 15th Cav. " | Cheng Hung-chun | Tushan | 3,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Chiang Kan-ju | Liuan | 2,500 |
| 12th " " | Sun Pao-yu | Luchow | 2,500 |
| 1st Ind. " | Shih Chung-cheng | Showchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yen-ching | Susung | 4,000 |
| 33rd " " | Tang Yun-shan | Anking | 4,000 |
| 40th " " | Sung Shih-ko | Hwokiu | 4,000 |
| | | | 21,000 |

Total Troops in Anhwei 70,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HUPEH - Hsia To-yin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Hsiyuan | 14,000 | |
| 80th " | Li Hsu-cho | Tsiliping | 8,000 | (From Honan) |
| | | | 22,000 | |

13th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13th Division | Wan Yueh-kuang | Sungfow | 10,000 |
| 89th " | Tang En-po | Kwangshui | 9,000 |
| | | | 19,000 |
| 88th Division | Yu Chi-shih | Hankow | 8,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan.

10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41st Division | Chang Chen-han | Fangkow | 8,000 |
| 44th " | Hsiao Chih-chu | Mienyang | 9,000 |
| 48th " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Hungchu | 12,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Li Mo-an | Yunyang | 8,000 |
| 83rd " | Chiang Pu-sheng | Chunchow | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |
| 20th Division | Kao Tse-chu | Hanchwan | 6,000 |
| 26th " | Kao Yu-tung | Tayeh | 12,000 |
| 51st " | Fan Shih-sheng | Tsaoyang | 8,000 |
| 64th " | Liu Mao-en | Siangyang | 8,000 |
| 69th " | Wang Li-chung | Wuchang | 9,000 |
| One Brig. of 35th Div. from Honan | | Kwangshui | 3,000 |
| | | | 46,000 |

The 64th Division is under the 11th Route Army from Honan.

Central Government Troops.

9th Route Army under Chang Kuan Yun-hsiang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47th Division | Chang Kuan Yun-hsiang | Kwangtsi | 16,000 |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-ling | Lotien | 12,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

22nd Route Army under Pang Hsing-hsien.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th Division | Pang Chen-shan | Macheng | 10,000* |
| 31st " | Chang Yin-hsiang | Hsiaopei | 8,000* |
| 33rd " | Pang Hsing-hsien | Kishui | 8,000* |
| | | | 26,000 |

*Old Kuominchun units.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34th Division | Chang Wan-hsin | Mienyang | 10,000 |
| 82nd " | Yung Ching-fang | Chienli | 8,000 |
| 85th " | Hsieh Pin | Tungcheng | 9,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wu Chun-ping | Kingmen | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Ting-wu | " | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Lo-yu | Yingcheng | 5,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HUPEH (Continued)

Central Government Troops. (Continued)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Ind. Brig. | | Li Chung-chien | Ouchihkow | 5,000 |
| 54th " | " | Lo Chi-kiang | Suichow | 5,000 |
| 87th " | " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtse | 5,000 |
| 88th " | " | Pan Shan-chai | Xiayu | 4,000 |
| | | | | 29,000 |

Total Troops in Hupeh 253,000

KIANGSU - Ku Chu-tung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yuah Sheng-hsuan | Tsingkiangpu | 4,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | Hsichow | 6,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Li Yen-nien | Hsuchow | 9,000 |
| 87th Division | Wang Ching-sheng | Nanking | 10,000 |
| Salt Brigade | | Soochow | 11,000 |
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chan-kwei | Penghsien | 2,500 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 29,500 |

Total Troops in Kiangsu 48,500

HUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

4th Route Army under Ho Chien.
(Less 2 Divs. in Kiangsi)

28th Army Corps - Liu Chien-shu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Division | Wang Tung-yuan | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Chaling | |
| One Brig. | | Hangchow | |
| 16th Division | Pang Wei-jen | Siangtan | 9,000 |
| 19th " | Li Chueh | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Liuyang | |
| One Brig. | | Hsienning (Hupeh) | |
| 54th Division | Chen Chu-chen | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Shenchow | |
| One Brig. | | Taoyuan | |
| 63rd Division | Chen Kuang-chung | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Chaling | |
| One Brig. | | Yuhsien | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Kuo-chun | Tsingshih | 4,000 |
| | | | 48,000 |



Total Troops in Hunan 48,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SZECHWAN - Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-haiang | Shunking | 8,000 |
| 23rd " | Lo Tse-chow | Suining | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

20th Army - Yang Sen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-so | Shunking | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-hsang | Pengki | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | Shunking | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |

21st Army - Liu Hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Tang Shih-tsun | Anyo | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsen-hsu | Tungnan | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Lin-chi | Kiangtsing | 9,000 |
| 4th " | Pan Shao-tseng | Tungliang | 8,000 |
| Model Division | Liu Hsiang | Tatsu | 10,000 |
| Instruc. " | Pan Wen-hua | Jungchang | 10,000 |
| Frontier Def. Force | Chen Lan-ting | Chungking | 10,000 |
| Machine-gun Corps | Liu Ping-hsun | " | 500 |
| | | | 66,500 |

24th Army - Liu Wen-hui

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Cheng Ching-ping | Tzechow | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Lin Yun-kan | Neikiang | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsien Shou-hsun | Tzechow | 10,000 |
| 4th " | Tang Ying | Inchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |

Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Leng Hsun-nan | Neikiang | 7,000 |
| 2nd " | Chen Kwang-tsao | Tzechow | 7,000 |
| 3rd " | Chen Ting-hsun | Inchow | 7,000 |
| Guards " | Tang Ho | Chengtu | 7,000 |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | Su Hua-chow | Hweili | 2,000 |
| 13th " " | Wang Chih-jen | Chengtu | 2,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |

28th Army - Tang Hsi-hou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | Kienchow | 9,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | " | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |

29th Army - Tien Sung-yao

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Tungchuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Heng | Lokiang | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tseng Hsien-tung | Mienchow | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Nai-chang | Taihochen | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | Pengki | 6,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SZECHWAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

Border Defense Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Liu Tsun-hou | Suiting | 10,000 |
| | Total Troops in Szechwan | | 248,500 |

(Southern Provinces)

FUKIEN - Fang Sheng-tao, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Chungan | 10,000 |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.
(For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kwangtung and Kiangsi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Division | Huang Jen-huan | Shanghang | 6,000 |

3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Huang Ting-chen | Fengshih | 6,000 |

Central Government Troops.

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60th Division | Chen Kuang-han | Lungyen | 12,000 |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-show | Haienyu | 10,000 |
| 78th " | Ou(Chu) Show-nien | Chaoan | 10,000 |
| One Special Reserve Brigade | Tan Chi-hsiu | Yungchun | 5,000 |
| Four Special Reserve Regiments | | Chwanchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 47,000 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-peng | Liencheng | 8,000 | |
| 49th " | Chang Chen | Kienshih | 4,000 | |
| 56th " | Liu Ko-ting | Yenping | 10,000 | |
| 1st Mixed Brig. | Chen Kuo-hui | Sienyu | 3,000 | |
| 2nd " " | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | Yuki | 3,000 | |
| 3rd " " | Chen Wei-yuan | Shuikow | 3,000 | |
| 1st Brigade | Yang Ting-ying | Changlo | 4,000 | (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Ningteh | 4,000 | CONSTR.) |
| 36th " | Tai Yueh | Puchang | 5,000 | |
| | | | 44,000 | |

The 4th Mixed Brigade has been disbanded.

Total Troops in Fukien 103,000

KWANGTUNG - Lin Yun-hai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Div. | Chang Jui-kwei | Swatow | 6,000 | |
| 1st " Brig. | Chen Kuang-han | Kiungchow | 5,000 | |
| | | | 11,000 | |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KWANGTUNG (Continued)

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping | | | |
| 6th Division | | Shaklung | 6,000 |
| 4th Army Corps - Miao Pei-nan | | | |
| 10th Division | Li Han-hun | Shiuchow | 6,000 |
| 11th " | Tang Lung-kuang | Nanyung | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kiangsi and Fukien.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Route Army under Li Tsung-jen. | | | |
| 44th Division | Chen Hou-kuang | Nanan | 12,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kwangtung | 41,000 |

KWANGSI - 9th Route Army under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Army Corps - Liao Yen | | | |
| 19th Division | Chow Tze-hwang | Lungchow | 10,000 |
| 21st " | Tang Lien-fang | Posoh | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi | | | |
| 45th Division | Chen Chi-man | Wuchow | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regts. | Wei Yung-sung | Nanning | 8,000 |
| 10th Division | Huang Hao-ling | Kweilin | 8,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kwangsi | 48,000 |

KWEICHOW - Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army Corps | Wang Chia-lieh | Kweichow | 12,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Cheng-chun | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Brigade | Ts'ao Yung-hsiang | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kweichow | 20,000 |

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Route Army under Lung Yun. | | | |
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Ami | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Yunnanfu | 2,320 |

YUNNAN - (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

10th Route Army under Lung Yun. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-chan | Yunnanfu | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | " | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 456 |
| | | | 22,836 |

Total Troops in Yunnanfu 22,836

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

LIAONING (Manchukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One Cav. Regt. | Yu Chih-shan | Shenyang | 1,500 |
| Two Inf. Regts. | " | " | 4,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Chang Hai-peng | Taonan | 10,000 |
| | Wang Tien-chung | Yingkow | 5,000 |
| | | | 20,500 |

Total Troops in Liaoning 20,500

KIRIN (Anti-Manchukuo Troops under Ting Chao and Li Tu).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind. Brigade | Kuan Ching-lu | Muling | 4,000 |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | Poli | 5,000 |
| 26th " " | Hsin Chan-ching | Hailin | 5,000 |
| 28th " " | Yang Yueh-chun | Fuchin | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. Temp. Brig. | Feng Chan-hai | Itung | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " " | Ma Hsien-chang | Paotsing | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " " | Wang Teh-lin | Kiangmifeng | 10,000 |
| 4th " " " | Liu Wan-kuei | Chingpeng | 4,000 |
| 1st " "Cav" | Kung Chang-hai | Wukiachan | 2,000 |
| 2nd " " " " | Yao Ping-chien | Poli | 2,000 |
| 3rd " " " " | Hsu Wen-peng | Ningan | 2,000 |
| | | | 49,000 |

Manchukuo Troops in Kirin.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Liu Pao-lin | Changchun | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Wen-ping | Harbin | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Chu Jung | Yenki | 4,000 |
| 4th " " | Chang Tze-pang | Ningan | 4,000 |
| 5th " " | Chu Li-han | Changchun | 4,000 |
| 6th " " | Wang Shu-tang | Kirin | 4,000 |
| 7th " " | Pai Wen-ching | Yushu | 5,000 |
| 1st " Cav. Brig. | Liu Ya-kun | Ningan | 1,500 |
| 2nd " " " | Li Yu-chiu | Dmienpo | 1,500 |
| One Artillery Regt. | Mo Chun-chang | Changchun | 1,200 |
| | | | 35,200 |

Total Troops in Kirin 84,200

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HEILUNGKIANG. (Troops under Ma Chan-shan)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Yuan Chung-ku | Keshan | 4,000 |
| 1st " Cav. Brig. | Ma Chan-shan | Suihua | 2,000 |
| 1st Ind. Temp. Brig. | Pu Ping-shan | Paichuan | 4,000 |
| 2nd " Brigade | Hsu Pao-shan | Neho | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Hsu Ching-teh | Lahachan | 3,000 |
| 2nd " Cav. Brig. | Hsu Yun-hao | Taianchan | 1,500 |
| 3rd " " " | Shao Pin-shan | Kingshang | 1,500 |
| 55th " Art. Regt. | Chin Hsi-chun | Tachingshan | 1,500 |
| | | | 20,500 |

Troops under Su Ping-wen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Chang Tien-chiu | Fularki | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Su Ping-wen | Kiangkiao | 6,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

Manchukuo Troops in Heilungkiang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind. Brigade | Kuan Chin-teh | Anta | 4,000 |
| 1st " Cav. " | Wu Sung-lin | Taian | 2,000 |
| 8th " " " | Chang Chih-yuan | Taitsihar | 2,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |

Total Troops in Heilungkiang 38,500

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Squadron | Yen Yu-tsung | Pangpu, Anhwei. |
| 2nd | " | Shih Pang-fan | Changchow, Honan. |
| 3rd | " | Liu Fang-hsiu | Hangchow, Chekiang. |
| 4th | " | Tsui Tsung-shih | Hankow, Hupeh. |
| 5th | " | Tien Yi | " " |
| 6th | " | Chang Ting-meng | Liuan, Anhwei. |
| 7th | " | Chang Yao-ku | Nanchang, Kiangsi. |

Air Forces of the 8th Route Army - Huang Kwang-jui

1st Air Corps - Huang Kwang-jui

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Squadron | Tan Shou | Shiuchow, Kwangtung. |
| 2nd | " | Ting Chi-hsu | Canton, " |
| 3rd | " | Tseng Tze-tang | Shiuchow, " |

2nd Air Corps - Hu Chin-ya

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th | Squadron | Hsieh Meng | Canton, Kwangtung. |
| 5th | " | Wu Chien-ming | Swatow, " |

Air Forces of the 4th Route Army - Ho Chien.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Squadron | 5 airplanes | Changsha, Hunan. |
| 2nd | " | 5 " | " " |

Air Forces of the 9th Route Army - Li Tsung-jen

14 airplanes Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Air Forces of the 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

11 airplanes Chungking, Szechwan.

Air Forces of the 19th Route Army - Yang Khan-yu

4 airplanes Amoy and Foochow, Fukien.

Air Forces of the 3rd Route Army - Han Fu-chu

3 airplanes Tsinan, Shantung.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

## RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang | 162,800 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 66,000 |
| Jehol Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 32,000 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 72,500 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek | 232,500 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 240,000 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops | 142,000 |
| Central Government Troops | 377,500 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control | 345,336 |
| Manchukuo Troops | 63,700 |
| Anti-Manchukuo Troops | 79,500 |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan | 87,000 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, NOT INCLUDING IRREGULARS | 1,900,836 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

MANCHURIA

a. Operations.

The plan of operations now being conducted in Manchuria is approximately as follows. Areas of "organized resistance", so called by the Japanese in distinction to areas controlled by professional bandits, are to be attacked one after another. The forces to be employed in any one of these cleaning up operations are to be concentrated in the appropriate zone and are to consist of about the equivalent of two infantry divisions with artillery, cavalry, air service and armored car attachments, in addition to such Manchukuo forces as can be trusted. These forces are to be taken from troops stationed in Manchuria wherever such troops may be located, retaining for local purposes only sufficient strength to defend the immediate locality from which the withdrawals are effected. The operation is comparable to a "main effort" in an attack.

Overwhelming forces are used in the particular zone to be cleared of opposition. When this is effected the blow is delivered at some other area where it is advisable and expedient to strike.

The first blow was delivered on October 11th in the triangular area bounded on the west by the Mukden-Hailung and the Mukden-Antung railways, and on the east by the Korean border. For this operation troops from the 2nd, 10th and 14th divisions and Manchukuo forces were concentrated at appropriate locations along the railways and a movement generally eastward was begun at a previously designated date. Korean brigades assisted in these operations by movements to and possibly west of the Korean border. The 8th Division, with headquarters at Chinchow, guarding the frontiers of Jehol and facing the Wall, the point of greatest danger (the location of Chang Hsueh-liang's army) were apparently left intact for this operation. This drive was successfully completed about the 25th of October when a movement of troops began toward Harbin where the second blow is now commencing with the object of clearing out the area between Harbin and Tsitsihar.

In the drive just completed the numerous bands of volunteers, Big Swords, Red Spears and brigands were dispersed, forced to surrender or to withdraw hurriedly to the northeast to resume their activities in some other quarter or to return to their original areas upon the withdrawal of Japanese troops. To prevent the latter, "Manchukuo" forces are left behind in important localities to preserve the peace. The Japanese claims of many thousands of surrenders are to be taken with reservation, for these doubtless include the various militia and civil guard units of villages and towns in the area of operations. These forces, organized for the purpose of local protection by each of the villages concerned, obviously would not resist superior Japanese forces and probably surrendered in view of the futility of further resistance.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

The weakening of the Japanese garrisons in North Manchuria by the withdrawal of troops from the 10th and 14th Divisions for this operation resulted in increased volunteer activity in the north, where the Japanese and Manchukuo garrisons have been involved in heavy and continuous fighting since October 20th. General Su Ping-wen's troops besieged Taian, 30 miles west of Koshan, on the Tsitsihar-Koshan Railway, for ten days, the siege being lifted on October 30th by relief detachments from Tsitsihar supported by armored trains and aircraft.

On the Tsitsihar-Koshan line, Koshan was unsuccessfully attacked by the forces of General Pu Ping-shan who recently revolted. Laha, north of Tsitsihar, besieged by 4000 anti-Manchukuo forces, was relieved October 30th after heavy fighting in which the Japanese losses are given as 34 killed and 50 wounded.

Heavy fighting has been going on in the vicinity of Fuliarki (Fuliardi) since October 22nd, where the Japanese garrison is holding out against some 3000 insurgents armed with guns and trench mortars.

Fighting occurred on October 24th at the Nonni bridge, the scene of a struggle between the Japanese and Ma Chan-shan last year when anti-Manchukuo forces with artillery were repulsed by the Japanese garrison from Hurhura near the bridge.

Manchukuo forces which had been surrounded at Anta, north of Antachan, succeeded in breaking out and joining the Antachan Japanese garrison, which in itself is in a precarious position due to large bodies of insurgents in that vicinity.

Ninguta, south of Hailin on the eastern section of the C.E.R., was attacked twice on October 27th by some two thousand irregulars who were repulsed after 30 hours of fighting when the Japanese garrison was reinforced by neighboring forces and planes from Harbin. Unsuccessful attacks by volunteers are also reported on Ssupingkai, an important railway junction north of Mukden, and on Chinchow.

Now that the southeastern operation has been completed the new drive previously mentioned will be undertaken with the object of clearing the western section of the C.E.R. where the situation is daily growing more serious. The operations from Harbin towards Tsitsihar, clearing the area along and to the south of the railway, will be the first phase, as the Japanese are reluctant to drive westward from Tsitsihar until the fate of the Japanese prisoners in Ssu Ping-wen's hands in Manchuli has been decided. 120 women and children are reported already to have been evacuated through Russia and negotiations for release of the remainder are proceeding.

With reference to Jehol the situation is unchanged. There is no prospect of any immediate Japanese military operations into that area.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

b. Kwantung Army Headquarters.

The movement of the Kwantung Army Headquarters and the Japanese Special Embassy from Mukden to Changchun (now Hsinking) was completed on October 31st. The Headquarters is now represented in Mukden by a Japanese Resident Army Officer's Office, in charge of Major General Itagaki, Military Adviser to the Manchukuo Government.

The Kwantung Army Gendarmerie Headquarters, under command of Major General Hashimoto, also moved from Mukden to Changchun on October 28-29, and is located in the Changchun office of the Kirin-Changchun Railway.

c. Railways.

Railway traffic on the C.E.R. remains in a chaotic state. On the eastern line the traffic between Harbin and Hengtaototzu, which was opened on October 25th, was again suspended due to concentration of anti-Manchukuo forces in the vicinity of the latter station.

On the western line traffic has been reopened between Harbin and Tsitsihar after a considerable period of complete suspension, but even this traffic is intermittent.

On the southern line of the C.E.R. conditions are more or less peaceful, and there have been no attacks lately. The trains are operated only in daytime under Japanese and Manchukuo military escort. The irregulars and brigands have not yet however been driven very far afield and often come near enough to threaten passing trains.

The station of Ssupingkai, on the S.M.R. north of Mukden, was attacked by a party of mounted bandits on November 5th and three railway employees, including the station-master, were shot to death and three others burned to death when the station was set on fire.

Service has been reopened to regular traffic on the Mukden-Heilungcheng line which had suspended service since August 19th. The northern extension of the line, viz., Kirin-Heilungcheng line, is also expected to resume operation in the near future.

d. Armed Immigrants.

If the request of the Japanese Colonial Ministry for an appropriation of ¥ 4,000,000 is granted the 500 immigrants who have been sent to Manchuria for settlement in the Chiamusze area on the Sungari, about midway between Sansing and Fuchin, are to be reinforced by an additional batch of 3,000 during the next fiscal year. As previously reported the 500 who have already arrived have postponed their plans of settling on land until next spring, and in the meantime will give their services to the Japanese Army for the task of pacification.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

THE SHANTUNG IMBROGLIO.

Han Fu-chu's pro forma tender of resignation had the desired effect. The Central Government stepped in with an offer of mediation in the dispute, the principal item of which is the transfer of Liu Chen-nien and his force to another garrison area. Han is to lift the siege of Laichow and Laiyang and withdraw west of the Wei River. Liu's forces will be transferred by the sea route, the embarkation taking place at Chefoo and Lungkow, which are to be evacuated by Han's forces to avoid possible clashes. The policing of the two ports is to be done by the naval personnel of the Northeastern Squadron under Admiral Shen Hung-lie.

These terms were certainly acceptable to Han, and perforce had to be acceptable to Liu bottled up in Laichow.

In accordance with the settlement, Han Fu-chu began the withdrawal of the main bodies of his forces on November 7th. Complete evacuation will be effected about the 13th. Han's troops at Chefoo and Fushan began their movement on the 5th towards Shaho by way of the Chefoo-Weihsien motor road. The siege of Laichow will probably be lifted when this column has passed Laichow.

The policing of Chefoo has been taken over by 800 Chinese marines from Tsingtao, who landed on November 8th and took complete control of the port.

Prior to the departure of Han's forces from Chefoo a forced contribution of $20,000 was exacted from the Chefoo Chamber of Commerce, one of the members being held until the money was forthcoming.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN.

The anti-communist campaign continues to progress. The immediate vicinity of the Yangtze has been definitely cleared as far as Ichang. Traffic on the Peking-Hankow, Hankow-Changsha and the Kiukiang-Nanchang line has been free from communist-bandit interruptions. The Wu-Han cities (Wuchang-Hankow) have been cleared of the Red menace, as has the Han River valley of Hupeh.

Reports from Shensi indicate that troops are being moved southward from Sian to deal with defeated Reds who are making for southern Shensi from Hupeh.

Nanking despatches report that due to the successful progress of the campaign in Hupeh, Honan and Anhwei, General Chiang Kai-shek will shortly move his headquarters to Nanchang, Kiangsi, in order to direct personally the campaign in southern Kiangsi and along the Fukien border. Clearing up the remainder of the communist forces in Hupeh, Anhwei and Honan has been intrusted to General Liu Shih, the Governor of Honan.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

In Fukien the 19th Route Army having disarmed the 1st Provincial Brigade has started its communist suppression campaign in southwest Fukien. Lungyen was occupied by the 60th Division under Shen Kwang-han whence operations will be undertaken in the direction of Tingchowfu where a Red concentration is reported. The 60th, 66th and 78th Divisions of the 19th Route Army and the 49th Division (Fukien) are to participate in this operation, which is to receive the cooperation of the 1st Independent Division of the Kwangtung Army from the direction of Wuping in southwestern Fukien.

In north Fukien the situation is not so favorable. Communist armies estimated at 20,000 have invaded northwest Fukien from Kiangsi and taken Shaowu, Taining and Kienning, and the area west of a line Kienyang-Shunchang has been evacuated by the government forces, officials and foreigners. The 6th Division is reported advancing southward from Chekiang to deal with these Reds and are reported already to have arrived at Chungan and Pucheng in north Fukien.

Recent operations of the Reds have been largely devoted to large scale foraging expeditions. With the approach of winter, rich areas in Kiangsi and Fukien have been raided, denuding districts of supplies which are evacuated into mountain fastnesses.

THE 19TH ROUTE ARMY.

A Fukien gendarmerie is being organized by General Tsai Ting-kai, commander-in-chief of the 19th Route Army. General Chen Chi-tang, chairman of Kwangtung, upon request from Tsai Ting-kai, is furnishing the 10th Gendarmerie Detachment of the Canton forces to act as a nucleus for the Fukien Corps.

CIVIL WAR IN SZECHWAN.

In spite of the many conflicting reports it is evident that General Liu Hsiang and his allies have been victorious. In the north Shunking and Suining have been evacuated by Liu Wen-hui's forces, the towns of Anyo, Tungnan and Suining being turned over as additional garrison areas to General Teng Hsi-hou as a price of neutrality, incidentally shortening Liu Wen-hui's battle line.

In the south the Instruction Division of the 21st Army under Pan Wen-hua took Kiangtsing on the 26th of October. Yungchwang, Jungchang and Tatzu next fell to Liu Hsiang.

Liu Wen-hui retreated to a new line west of Tatzu. The new and shortened defense line runs generally southeast from Tzechow to Luchow on the Yangtze.

In an effort to minimize the hostilities an arms embargo has been declared by the Central Government on all arms and ammunition destined for Szechwan regardless of consignee.

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Anticipating an early and successful conclusion of the campaign against General Liu Wen-hui, Liu Hsiang and his allied Szechwan warlords are reported to be making preparations to call a conference in Suining to formulate rehabilitation measures for the reorganization of the military and political administrations in the province. The allied army leaders are apparently planning to exclude any efforts by the Nanking authorities designed to reinstate General Liu Wen-hui in the reorganization of the province.

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AG

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SZECHWAN
CHINGHAI

G-2 Report

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Semi-monthly Report of Changes.

Northern Provinces.

HOPEH.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Ind. Brig. | Chang Cheng-feng | |
| The Com. Detach. | Kung Jui-fu | Peiping |

Chang Cheng-feng and Kung Jui-fu have been newly appointed Commanders of the 7th Independent Brigade and the Communication Detachment, respectively.

SHANTUNG.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | |
| 60th Brig. | Ma Chin-kung | Weihsien |
| 22nd Division - Ku Liang-min | | |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shun-hsiao | Tsinan |
| 66th " | Li Chan-piao | " |
| 29th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Han-chang | Chowtsun |
| 86th " | Chen Teh-hsin | Weihsien |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Kiaochow |
| 74th Division - Chiao Li-chih | | |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Tsinan |
| 222nd " | Ma Kuan-yi | " |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tsingchow |

Liu Chen-nien's Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | Liu Chen-nien | Chefoo |

SHENSI.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 42nd Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Shangnan |

Central Provinces.

KIANGSI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

37th Army Corps - Hsu Ping-wan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Division | Tao Chih-yo | Nanchang |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KIANGSU (Continued)

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 79th Division | Wang Chin-wen | Hungfeng |

HUNAN.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chan-kuei | Kweiteh (from Kiangsu) |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

20th Route Army under Chang Fang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 75th Division | Sung Tien-tsai | Hwangchwan |
| 80th Division | Kao Tse-chu | Juchow (from Hupeh) |

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Li Mo-an | Fangcheng |
| 83rd " | Liu Han | Shihwan |

ANHWEI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Wang Chun | Luchow |
| 12th " | Li Shih-ting | Liuan |

Central Government Troops.

25th Route Army under Liang Kuan-ying.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Chang Ting-chen | Yingshan |

HUNAN.

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 34th Division | Chen Chu-chen | Fenghwang |

SZECHWAN.

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Tzechow |
| 23rd " | Lo Tse-chow | " |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

29th Army - Yang San

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-so | Tzechow |

21st Army - Liu Hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Tang Shih-tsun | Fushun |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsen-hsu | Luchow |
| 3rd " | Wang Lin-chi | " |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

Kiai Army - Liu Haisang (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Instruc. Div. | | Pan Wen-hua | Ruchow |
| Model | " | Liu Haisang | Weihsien |

36th Army - Liu Wen-hui

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | | Chang Ching-ping | Suifu |
| 2nd | " | Lin Yen-kan | Junghsien |
| 3rd | " | Hsien Shou-hsun | Suifu |
| 4th | " | Tang Ting | Kiating |

Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | | Leng Hsun-nan | Junghsien |
| 2nd | " | Chen Kwang-tsao | Tsingyuan |
| 3rd | " | Chen Ting-hsun | Jenshow |

38th Army - Tien Sung-yao

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Route Corps | Tang Heng | Chengtu |

Southern Provinces.

FUKIEN.

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-peng | Sungkow |

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

KIRIN. (Anti-Manchoukuo Troops under Ting Chao and Li Tu)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 26th Ind. Brigade | Hsin Chan-ching | Poli |

Kirin Border Defence Army - Feng Chan-hai

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | | Kung Chang-hai | Shucheng | 5,000 |
| 2nd | " " | Yao Ping-chien | Yushu | 4,000 |
| 3rd | " " | Wang Hai-shan | Nunan | 5,000 |
| 4th | " " | Liu Wan-kuei | Fuyu | 4,000 |
| 5th | " " | Liu Wei-ping | Kailu (Jehol) | 5,000 |
| | | | | 23,000 |

The Kirin Border Defence Army is a newly reorganized unit formed by the former 1st and 4th Independent Temporary Brigades and the 1st and 2nd Independent Temporary Cavalry Brigades.

Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Squadron | Chang Ting-meng | Siangyang, Hupeh (From Anhwei) |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

MANCHURIA

a. Operations.

Due to heavy concentrations of insurgent forces in the vicinity of Paichwan, northwest of Harbin between Hailun and Koshan, the Japanese plan of a drive westward from Harbin with the object of clearing the area south of the Chinese Eastern Railway has of necessity been changed to the Paichwan area. The Japanese forces of all arms participating in this drive, which was launched on the 17th, total about 10,000, and include aviation forces and local detachments from Anta, Tsitsihar, Koshan, Hailun, as well as troops brought from Dairen, the South Manchuria Railway Zone and from the 8th Division on the Shanhaikwan-Mukden line especially for this operation. Several thousand recruit replacements from Japan are reported as having joined their divisions in Manchuria prior to this movement. The insurgent forces, stated to number between 25,000 and 30,000, have taken up positions in the vicinity of Paichwan and constitute a serious menace to the Japanese project of completing the Hailun-Koshan Railway.

The defeats inflicted by Japanese on the insurgent forces at Tianchen on October 31st, at Laha on November 1st, at Koshan on November 6th, and at Noho on November 5th and 6th have for the time being definitely removed the threat to Tsitsihar from the forces of General Pu Ping-shan.

2,000 strongly entrenched insurgents were attacked and defeated by Japanese land and air forces on November 10th at Yaokulo, west of Fularki (Fuliardi). Japanese admit losses of 20 killed and 56 wounded.

It is probable that when the operations in the area between the Koshan-Tsitsihar and Hulan-Hailun Railways have been concluded and sufficient troops are concentrated at Nonni River, an advance will begin against General Ssu Ping-wen, whose refusal to treat with the Japanese mission sent to Russia to negotiate for the release of the remainder of the Japanese imprisoned at Manchouli and Hailar leaves the Japanese no alternative but to undertake operations against him, even though this step involves not only a risk to the lives of the Japanese captives but also the difficulties incident to operations west of the Kinghan mountain range, - a line that lends itself to defense by even relatively inefficient troops.

The Japanese delegation that proceeded to Matsievskaya, a station not far west of Manchouli, on their so far unsuccessful mission, left Tsitsihar by plane on the 11th and was composed of Colonel Komatsubara, head of the Military Mission in Harbin, Lieutenant-Colonel Hashimoto, of the staff of the Kwantung Army, Major Miyazaki, Captain Okada, and Captain Miyazaki.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

It is noticeable that no blame has been attached by the Japanese to the Soviets for Ssu Ping-wen's rebellion in Barga, and that Soviet Russia's marked willingness to play the role of neutral mediator has been received with appreciation by Japan.

Some activity is reported from the lower Sungari River where Japanese-Manchoukuo garrisons repulsed attacks near Fuchin on the 13th and Sansing on the 15th with small losses.

In South Manchuria another clean-up campaign started on November 11th in the triangular area, east of the Mukden-Changchun (Hsinking) line, the Changchun-Kirin line in the north, the Kirin-Hailung-Mukden lines in the east. The operation was successfully completed on the 18th. According to Japanese estimates the dispersed insurgent forces, volunteers and Big Swords in this area numbered about 25,000 which probably included a large number of rural guards and militia from whom no resistance was to be expected.

Sporadic fighting between Japanese and insurgent forces took place near Shuangcheng, south of Harbin, and Ashiho, west of Harbin, on November 10th.

Reports, believed to be correct, indicate that the crew of the Manchoukuo gunboat "Sun Li" stationed on the Sungari at Lahasusu, near the confluence with the Amur, mutinied and killed their officers. The mutineers attempted to sail down the Sungari into the Amur but were prevented by a Soviet gunboat, upon which the mutineers abandoned the gunboat in launches. These gunboats usually have some Japanese officers and instructors but whether any Japanese were killed in this revolt is not yet known.

b. Troops.

Major General Nagata, Chief of the Second Section of the Japanese General Staff, after an inspection trip in Manchuria reported that the campaign in extensive areas has been a heavy strain on the Japanese troops participating in the pacification of Manchuria, and expressed a belief that increases in Japanese forces will probably be necessary. He stated that at the moment the military authorities are not contemplating the dispatch of reinforcements, but future developments of the Jehol and the Manchouli situations might make it imperative.

Unquestionably the forces which have been placed under command of General Muto for the task of pacification are numerically inadequate. They have to be scattered about in small detachments in isolated positions, and are constantly in peril of being cut off, surrounded and annihilated. The extensive use of military aeroplanes has to some extent offset this disadvantage, and has often saved isolated Japanese detachments from annihilation. But it has the drawback that it makes new as well as destroys old enemies. Bombing machines cannot be employed without causing loss of life among many innocent people. They may terrorize, but they do not win the goodwill of the local population.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

The Japanese attempts to solve the problems of pacification with the present forces by creation of an efficient and loyal Manchoukuo army are meeting with many obstacles. Chinese resentment of discipline and efficiency is a handicap in the process of reorganization. The regular and increased pay which won a measure of loyalty among the Mukden police has so far failed to achieve the same results in the army units that have accepted service under the new government. Even regular pay seems to be an inadequate compensation for the stricter discipline to which the Manchoukuo troops are now subjected under close Japanese supervision, - supervision doubly irksome because it is Japanese.

On the other hand, it is likely that the power of resistance of the anti-Manchoukuo forces will be diminished from now on. Supplies of arms, ammunition, clothing and food are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain and replenish, and as months go on and the severe northern winter grips the land the guerrilla warfare is bound to become more and more difficult to carry on. The severe cold of Manchurian winters will no doubt be a greater hardship on the Japanese than the Chinese irregulars, accustomed as the latter are to local conditions.

c. Railways.

On the eastern section of the CER passenger traffic has been reopened between Hengtaohotzu and Hailin with Japanese military escort on the trains.

According to reliable reports, rapid progress is being made in the construction of the railway between Koshun and Hailun.

Train attacks, fusillading, burning of bridges and sleepers, removal of rail bolts and felling of telegraph poles across tracks continue to transform prosaic railroad journeys into dangerous adventures.

THE SHANTUNG IMBROGLIO

The withdrawal of Han Fu-chu's forces beyond the Wei River on November 15th in accordance with the terms of the settlement marks the beginning of the end of the Shantung dispute.

Contrary to original plans, Liu Chen-nien's 21st Division is not being transferred to eastern Honan or Hupeh to fight communists, the campaigns in these provinces having progressed to a stage where further reinforcements are unnecessary; Liu's forces are to be stationed in southeastern Chekiang in the towns of Wenchow, Taichow and Chuchow. The troops are to be disembarked at Ningpo and then proceed to their garrison areas.

The scheme of evacuation calls for embarkation at Chefoo on transports commandeered by the government, each capable of accommodating about a thousand men. The troops are to be kept outside of Chefoo and the embarkation is to take

place from a beach outside the town limits. The troops are to be brought down and embark in groups of 1500. Reports from Chefoo indicate that the Chefoo Chamber of Commerce assumed the responsibility for troop accommodation on the outskirts of Chefoo and for food.

Eleven transports are now in Chefoo waiting to transfer Liu's Division, the second brigade of which encamped at Chuki on the outskirts of Chefoo, having arrived by marching on November 19th. The embarkation began on November 21st, but due to the small size and limited capacity of the steamers, three round trips of ten days each will be necessary to effect the complete transfer of Liu's Division, which is about 25,000 men strong, and his supplies and animals. Under these conditions it is doubtful whether Liu's forces will be out of Shantung before the end of December.

In the meanwhile trade is at a standstill and this prospect of long drawn out evacuation has caused a feeling of gloom and depression in Eastern Shantung. Chefoo remains quiet, but the authorities are taking no chances of disorder, strict military precautions having been put in hand to prevent disturbances. Armed guards are patrolling the town.

The announcement of the War Ministry that Liu Chen-nien's forces are being transferred to Eastern Chekiang has caused alarm and anxiety in that quiet and well ordered province. Public bodies and influential individuals have been deluging the Ministry and General Chiang Kai-shek (a native of Chekiang) with telegrams asking for a reconsideration of the decision.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

With the end of a successful campaign in Hupeh nearly in sight, Chiang Kai-shek is directing his energies towards measures of economic rehabilitation and formation of local militia in recaptured areas. Committees have been appointed for the control and distribution of grain and for assistance in restoration to their former character of regions in which landmarks and boundary stones have been destroyed by the communists. It is to be feared that this last act (in disregard of Dr. Hu Shih's warning) will be a source of much dissatisfaction and render the eradication of communistic ideas a difficult if not impossible task.

In south Shensi the campaign against communists under Hsu Hsiang-chien, who with several thousand men escaped into the province from Hupeh, is making progress. The 1st, 44th and 64th Divisions are blocking the borders of southeast Shensi.

Satisfactory progress is being made in western Kiangsi where Lungchuan was captured by the 28th Division after severe fighting, and Shangkao in the northwest was taken by the 77th Division. Northern Kiangsi has been cleared of Reds. In central

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Kiangsi in the region of Kian members of communists have surrendered to the 18th Army Corps and the 4th Division. South Kiangsi on the Kwangtung border has been cleared of communists and the Cantonese 1st Army is to cooperate with Nanking forces and the 19th Route Army in a campaign to clear the southeastern area on the Fukien border.

Chiang Kai-shek has not yet left for Nanchang but deputies have been sent to the city to establish a provisional headquarters for communist suppression in Kiangsi.

In Kwangtung the military authorities are now organizing the militia forces in the province with the idea that each rural district may protect itself against any future possible bandit-communist attack by its own militia force. The province will be divided into five districts, each of which is to be protected by nine regiments of militia. The regimental commander is under the direct control of the Kwangtung Militia Headquarters, of which Chen Chi-tang is to be the commander-in-chief.

In Fukien the situation is not favorable. In the south the 19th Route Army is slowly recovering territory and is engaged in the work of rehabilitation. The defeat and disbandment of the provincial forces has proved a mixed blessing, for the scattering of the provincial units has tended to increase the number of roving bandit groups which infest the countryside.

One brigade of the 61st Division has been sent to north Fukien from Chuanchow to check the Red invasion in the north, where the provincial forces hold a line extending southward from Pucheng through Kienyang, Shunchang and Shahsien to Yungan. The Fukien officials have advised foreign consuls to evacuate their nationals from Yenping, which is being fortified by the 56th Division under General Liu Ho-ting.

THE 19TH ROUTE ARMY

The 19th Route Army is recruiting men in Kwangtung Province. A detachment of 500 recruits arrived at Amoy to replace losses of recent fighting and discharges. Another recruit detachment is expected to arrive shortly.

All the aeroplanes in Changchow, Chuanchow, and Foochow, together with the aerodromes, are reported to have been turned over to the 19th Route Army.

It is interesting to note that about one half of the personnel of the 19th Route Army is recruited from the Hakka tribe who are found in all parts of the provinces, forming about a third of the population, and who represent a wave of immigration from the north and speak a dialect distinct from the Cantonese and having affinities with the standard Mandarin.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

THE CIVIL WAR IN SZECHWAN - (Sketch attached)

The victorious advance of Liu Hsiang's forces seems to indicate a termination of the warfare in Szechwan by defeat of General Liu Wen-hui, the governor of the province. Tzechow, Neikiang, Yuantan and Fushun were captured by attacks assisted by bombing planes. Luchow on the Yangtze was captured on November 19th after severe fighting in which severe casualties were sustained by both sides. Over two thousand casualties also occurred among innocent villagers through bombing from the air. Liu Wen-hui's troops retreated westward to Suifu.

The attitude of Generals Tien Sung-yao and Teng Hsi-hou, who until recently were members of an alliance with General Liu Hsiang but did not help him actively in his efforts to oust Liu Wen-hui, continues to be uncertain. The former allies refrain from entering the war on either side in order to preserve their strength, and to be able to protect their own interests whatever the outcome of the present struggle.

The situation in Chengtu, capital of Szechwan, is rather beclouded. A breach is reported between the troops of General Liu Wen-hui and those of Tien Sung-yao. General Liu is reported as having surrounded the eastern section of the city where Tien has an arsenal, upon which Tien wired Liu asking the latter to evacuate the capital under threat of attack from the north.

The various public bodies in Chengtu have requested General Teng Hsi-hou to station his troops in the city in order to keep peace between the rival forces.

THE STRIFE IN KWEICHOW

With the approaching settlement of the Shantung dispute another little war has arisen to take its place. A conflict is reported in the inaccessible province of Kweichow, south of Szechwan, between General Wang Chia-lieh, the chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government, and General Chiang Tsai-chen, commanding a division of the 25th Army Corps at Tsunyi, in the north central part of the province. According to General Wang, who has launched a punitive expedition against General Chiang, the latter is charged with enlistment of bandits, the collection of provincial revenues without approval of local authorities, and the cutting off of supplies destined for Kweiyang, the provincial capital.

The provincial authorities expect to conclude the campaign in a short period of time as General Chiang's forces and resources are limited.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SINO-TIBETAN DISPUTE SETTLED - (Sketch attached)

According to Nanking reports of November 10th, the protracted territorial conflict between the Chinese and Tibetan troops on the western frontier has been settled following the conclusion of a peace pact in Sikang on November 8th.

The pact provides, inter alia, that the Chinese and Tibetan troops should observe the Chingsha river as a boundary line and refrain from further hostile activities.

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1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Semi-monthly Report of Changes.

Northern Provinces.

HOPEI.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19th Ind. Brigade | Sun Te-chuan | Funing |

SUIYUAN.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cavalry Army - | Chao Cheng-shou | |
| 4th Brig. | Chang Yu-chien | Pengchen |

The 4th Brigade is a newly organized unit.

SHENSI.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 42nd Div. | Feng Chin-tsai | Lantien |
| 1st Ind.Brig. | Wang Tze-yuan | Chowchih |

11th Route Army under Liu Chen-hua.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 64th Div. | Liu Mao-en | Lantien (From Hupeh) |

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10th Army Corps - | Hsu Yuan-chuan | |
| 44th Div. | Hsiao Chih-chu | Shihwu (From Hupeh) |

KANSU.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Ma Pu-ching | Liangchow |

The designation of the 1st Cavalry Division has now been changed into the 2nd Cavalry Division.

Central Provinces.

KIANGSI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18th Army Corps - | Chen Cheng | |
| 11th Div. | Lo Che-ying | Kinki |

From M/A, China. Report No. 8455. December 7, 1932.

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KIANGSI (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

37th Army Corps - Mao Ping-wen
24th Div. Hsu Ke-hsiang Tzeki

Central Government Troops.

26th Route Army under Sun Lien-chung.
4th Cav. Div. Kuan Shu-jen

The 4th Cavalry Division has now been disbanded in accordance with the Central Government orders.

32nd Ind. Brig. Liu Yi Nanchang

CHEKIANG.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

21st Div. Liu Chen-nien Chuchow
(Less one Brigade at Chefoo)

HONAN.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei.
35th Div. Ma Hung-kuei Tungpo

HUPEH.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen
9th Div. Li Yen-nien Ichang

88th Division Sun Yuan-liang Wuchang

Sun Yuan-liang has been newly appointed Commander of the 88th Division.

Central Government Troops.

22nd Route Army under Peng Hsing-hsien.
31st Division Chang Yin-hsiang Macheng

KIANGSU.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen
4th Div. Hsu Ting-yao Suchow (From Anhwei)

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SZECHWAN.

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Tzechow |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chow | Tsoyang |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

20th Army - Yang Sen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-so | Tsoyang |

21st Army - Liu Hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Tang Shih-tsun | Weihsien |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Jenshow |
| Instruc. Div. | Pan Wen-hua | Kienyang |

24th Army - Liu Wen-hui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Cheng Ching-ping | Jenshow |
| 2nd " | Lin Yun-hsu | Kiating |
| 3rd " | Hsien Shou-hsun | Kienyang |
| 4th " | Tang Ying | Kiating |

Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Leng Hsun-nan | Pengshan |
| 2nd " | Chen Kuang-tsao | Meichow |
| 3rd " | Chen Ting-hsun | Sintsing |

29th Army - Tien Sung-yao

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Sintu |
| 4th " " | Lo Nai-chang | " |

Southern Provinces.

FUKIEN.

Chiang Kuang-nai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Chiang Kuang-nai has been newly appointed Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

19th Route Army - Tsai Ting-kai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 61st Division | Mao Wei-show | Hsienyu |
| One Brigade is stationed at | | Shaowu |
| 56th Division | Liu Ho-ting | Shaowu |
| 1st Brigade | Yang Ting-ying | Futing (NAVAL CONSTB.) |

KWEICHOW.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

18th Army Corps - Mao Kuang-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Chiang Tsai-chen | Tsunyi | 4,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KWEICHOW. (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Army Corps - Mao Kuang-hsiang (Continued) | | | | |
| 2nd Division | | Yu Kuo-tsai | Kweiyang | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | | Che Ming-hsu | Kweiting | 4,000 |
| 4th " | | Sung Hsing | Chenyuan | 4,000 |
| | | | | 16,000 |
| 25th Army Corps | - | Wang Chia-lieh | Chenning | 10,000 |

The 18th Army Corps is a newly organized unit formed partly by former Mao Kuang-hsiang's men and partly by the defection of Wang Chia-lieh's troops of the 25th Army Corps.

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

HEILUNGKIANG. (Anti-Manchoukuo Troops)

Troops under Su Ping-wen.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | | Chang Tien-chiu |
| 2nd " " | | Su Ping-wen |

These two Independent Brigades, having been defeated by the Japanese, retreated into Soviet Russia's territory a short time ago.

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MANCHURIA

a. Operations (map attached).

Having completed their troop concentration and repaired the railway bridge over the Nonni River near Fularki (Fuliardi) the Japanese forces began their fourth drive, the operations against Su Ping-wen on November 29th. The main attack began from Fuliardi along the Chinese Eastern Railway, but cavalry and motorized infantry under cover of armored cars rapidly advanced over the frozen roads north of the C.E.R. via Kannan and defeating General Chang Tien-chiu's forces in that vicinity by surprise attack, entered Chalantun at 3 p.m. on the 30th. This rapid turning movement facilitated the advance of the main body (Haraga's 28th Brigade of the 14th Division, reinforced for the operation). A large Chinese force reported as 8,000 men at Nientzeshan station between Chalantun and Fuliardi was cut off from westward retreat and is being attacked.

Pursuing their successful advance the Japanese occupied Halasu on December 2nd. Their aircraft actively assisted the operations by bombing Chinese formations, retreating troop trains and the city of Hailar. In spite of the intense cold of 40 degrees below zero, the Japanese advance continues and they state they occupied both ends of the Khingan tunnel on December 5th. The Japanese claim that the Chinese retreated with very little opposition. General Su Ping-wen wired the Central Government on December 5th to the effect that he had been forced to retreat and had crossed into Siberia. Although the Japanese War Office statement issued on December 3rd declares that the Japanese did not intend to press their present offensive against General Su beyond the Khingan mountains, it is believed that this statement is merely a "ballon d'essai", and that should the operations proceed successfully the Japanese intend to clear the line to Manchouli.

The occupation of Chalantun is of importance to the Japanese forces in view of the fact that in that town are the large barracks erected by Czarist Russia. The capture of Chalantun, which surrounded by hills is easily defended, ensures the safety of the Tsitsihar plain from sudden attacks and provides the necessary shelter from the severe Manchurian weather, as well as a base for operations westward.

It has been credibly reported that Japanese forces have been sent to Solun by way of Taonan with the object of forestalling the possibility of Su's forces retreating to the south.

Although the Japanese military profess themselves as well satisfied with the results of the Paichwan drive (the third) between the Tsitsihar-Koshan and the Hulan-Hailun Railways, it is believed that the campaign has not accomplished its purpose

of annihilating the volunteers in that area. About 10,000 insurgents escaped the wide encircling movement and fled towards the northeast and south. However, Paichwan, Anta and other towns were occupied and the plain between the railroads cleared at least for the time being from interference with the railway construction between Koshan and Hailun.

Traces of a Japanese cavalry detachment of 58 officers and men which has been missing since October 28th were found west of Taian (west of Koshan), when bodies of men and animals of this unit were discovered as a result of an intensive air and land search. The detachment was annihilated when its main body, bound for Taian to relieve a besieged garrison, left the detachment in charge of trains which were deeply mired in the then muddy roads.

Very little resistance was encountered by the Japanese in the course of their second drive in the irregular triangular region bounded on the north by the Changchun-Kirin Railway, on the west by the South Manchuria Railway from Changchun to Mukden, and on the south and east by the Mukden-Hailung-Kirin Railway. No major engagements were fought and of the some 5,000 volunteers, Red Spears, Big Swords, etc., who surrendered, the majority were local militia and guards.

In spite of the reported lack of resistance and the large scale surrenders, the Japanese and Manchoukuo troops which participated in the drive will be temporarily stationed in the area to assist the Manchoukuo authorities to organize local administrations. The plan to establish garrisons in the area is believed to be another indication that the Japanese do not place much confidence in the sincerity and loyalty of insurgents who surrender and declare their allegiance to Manchoukuo.

It is believed that after the operations against Su Ping-wen have been concluded another large scale drive will be undertaken to suppress the insurgents in the triangular area between the main line of the S.M.R. from Mukden to Tashihchiao and Mukden to Kowpangtze. This drive is contingent however on such decisive defeat of Su's forces as to permit re-concentration of Japanese forces elsewhere.

Although the troops after concentration for this drive would be available for use in operations across the Jehol border, it is believed that the operation will not develop at this time into a campaign into Jehol, for which larger forces, an undisturbed long line of communications, and a peaceful Manchuria would be factors necessary to success.

Although the "drives" overshadow all other operations, the remainder of Manchuria has been far from peaceful; many fights took place in all three provinces with irregular groups numbering up to a thousand. Fighting occurred at Yaochienhutun off the Mukden-Antung Railway; at Erho on the east section of the C.E.R.; at Kiamusze north of Sansing on the C.E.R.; at

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Fukumen northwest of Mukden; at Yentungshan south of Tunhwa, and at Huatien in southeast Liaoning, a region supposedly "suppressed" in the first drive.

b. Railway Operations.

Operation of night trains has been resumed on the Kirin-Changchun (Hsinking) line. This service had been suspended since September 11th.

Passenger train service on the eastern branch of the C.E.R., which had been suspended due to repeated train attacks, has been resumed between Harbin and Hailin. Protection is afforded by armored cars attached to trains and by frequent patrolling by armored trains.

Passenger and freight traffic has been resumed from Harbin to Angangchi on the western line of the C. E. R.

THE SHANTUNG IMBROGLIO

The final chapters in the Han Fu-chu—Liu Chen-nien dispute were written on November 23rd when about 6,000 troops and 500 animals, believed to be the 2nd Brigade, embarked at Chefoo and sailed for Wenchow, Chekiang, where they arrived on the 26th en route for their garrison station at Chuchow. The second group consisting of one regiment of cavalry, one of artillery and a battalion of engineers, embarked and sailed on the 28th.

The 1st Brigade has arrived at Fushan, west of Chefoo. This brigade, numbering about 8,000, marched from Laichow by way of Laiyang and Tsisia, and will await the return of the transports at Fushan.

The complete evacuation of Shantung is expected by about December 15th and will wind up the Shantung episode.

The evacuation is proceeding in a very orderly manner and the conduct of officers and men at point of embarkation is excellent. Strictest discipline is being enforced among Liu's forces, who are cooperating with the naval authorities temporarily in control of Chefoo in maintaining order. The city is quiet, no soldiers except those connected with the embarkation and the vigilant observation of martial law being allowed within the city limits.

It is most probable that the former garrison areas of Liu Chen-nien's 21st Division will be taken over by the 3rd Route Army of Han Fu-chu.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN.

The defeated Red forces from Hunan and Hupeh, which in an effort to escape the pursuing Nationalist forces invaded Shensi, are reported to number about twenty thousand men but with not more than ten thousand rifles. They are but remnants of

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former Red divisions. Reports indicate that the object of the invasion was escape into the sparsely populated provinces of Kansu and Sinkiang with the ultimate hope of establishing connections with the Russian Soviet Republic.

This Red force, under the leadership of Hsu Hsiang-chien and the notorious Ho Lung, eluded the Shensi provincial troops sent to intercept them and, rapidly moving ahead of the pursuing Nationalist armies, is now deep in southern Shensi, southwest of Sian. The force lacks arms and ammunition, will not engage in combat if they can avoid it, and is marching rapidly and covers long distances. These tactics have made the task of catching them more difficult than defeating them. The government troops are actively on their trail, hoping to surround and destroy them, now that the Reds are away from their bases. General Ho Ch'eng-chun, Pacification Commissioner of Hupeh, in command of the pursuing troops, believes that the task will be a simple one providing they can be caught up with and the Shensi troops, which have not been paid for several months, do not turn over to the Reds. The fact that the Nationalist troops are in such close pursuit will probably discourage many from turning over who otherwise might have a desire to join the Red forces. The government forces operating in this area consist of the 49th Brigade of the 17th Division (Shensi), the 44th Division (Hupeh), the 1st and 2nd Divisions (Honan), the 64th and 65th Divisions (Honan) and the 1st Independent Brigade (Shensi).

Due to satisfactory progress of the anti-communist campaign in Honan, Hupeh and Anhwei, the postal blockade which has been in force against a number of communist districts in these provinces has been removed.

In eastern Kiangsi successful operations are reported at Sincheng (Linchwan), Hwanghsien and Chinchi (east of Fuchow).

General Tsai Ting-kai has taken personal command at Lungyen whence operations will be initiated against the communist stronghold at Tingchow on the western border of Fukien. The 3rd Army Corps (Kwangtung) is concentrating at Shanghang, southwest Fukien, to cooperate with the 19th Route Army. In the north of Fukien the situation remains unchanged.

Under direction of General Chiang Kwang-nai, Director of the Foochow Pacification Headquarters, a militia force called Kin Tuan (People's Regiments) will be organized by the provincial authorities for the maintenance of local peace and order.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SZECHWAN (map attached)

Despite the lengthy mandate of the National Government calling on the rival Lius to cease hostilities, the Szechwan warfare has entered into its third month.

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In the south additional advance has been made by Liu Hsiang's forces. Suifu was reported captured on the 25th and Liu Wen-hui's right wing was rolled back.

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1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Semi-monthly Report of Changes.

Northern Provinces.

HOPEI.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12th Ind. Brigade | Chang Ting-shu | Nanyuan |
| 6th Ind. Art. Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | " |
| " " | | Miyun |
| 7th Ind. Art. Brig. | Ch'iao Fang | Peiyuan |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Po Kuei-ling | " |

CHAHAR.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Ind. Brigade | Yao Tung-fan | Hsuanhwa (From Honan) |

SHENSI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Chengku ) (From Honan) |
| 2nd " | Huang Chieh | Weinan ) |

KANSU.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Division | Lu Ta-ch'ang | Wenhsien |

Central Provinces.

KIANGSI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Division | Chow Chih-ju | Sincheng |

From M/A, China. Report No. 8462. December 21, 1932.

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KIANGSI. (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

37th Army Corps - Mao Ping-wen
23rd Division — Li Yun-chieh — Sincheng

4th Army Corps - Wu Chi-wei
90th Division — Wu Chi-wei — Sincheng

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang
10th Division — Li Mo-an — Kiukiang (From Hupeh)

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.

1st Division — Li Chen-chiu — Kanchow
2nd " — Yeh Chao — Nankang

2nd Ind. Brigade — Chen Chang-pu — Shangyu

9th Route Army under Li Tsung-jen.

44th Division — Chen Hou-kuang — Lungnan (From Kwangtung)

HONAN.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-chang
3rd Division — Li Yu-tang — Hwangchwan (From Hupeh)

HUPEH.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan.

10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan.
41st Div. — Chang Chen-han — Siangyang

Central Government Troops.

34th Division — Chang Wan-hsin — Mienyang
51st " — Fan Shih-shang — Laohokow
85th " — Hsieh Pin — Tungshan
3rd Ind. Brigade — Li Ting-wu — Sinti

CHINA (Military)

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KIANGSU.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Gen. Regt. | Chu Li-wei | Nanking (From Honan) |

SZECHWAN.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

21st Army - Liu Hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Wang Tsen-hsu | Junghsien |

Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Guards Division | Tang Ho | Yachow |
| 13th Ind. Brig. | Wang Chih-jen | Junghsien |

29th Army - Tien Sung-yao

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Ze-chung | Chengtu |
| 4th " " | Lo Nai-chang | " |

Southern Provinces.

KWEICHOW.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

18th Route Army under Mao Kuang-hsiang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Yu Kuo-tsai | Kweiyang | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Chiang Tsai-chen | Tsunyi | 2,500 |
| 4th " | Hou Tse-tan | Chihshui | 4,000 |
| 1st Independent Brig. | Sung Hsing | Pichieh | 3,000 |
| 4th " " | Yu Yu Chiu | Sungkan | 2,000 |
| | | | 15,500 |

25th Army Corps - Wang Chia-lieh

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chih-chung | Fuping | 5,000 |
| 5th " | Che Ming-yi | Chenyuan | 3,000 |
| Training Division | Wang Chia-lieh | Tuyun | 5,000 |
| 2nd Independent Brig. | Chien Wen-pu | Tsunyi | 2,500 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chang-chang | " | 2,500 |
| | | | 18,000 |

CHINA (Military)

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## Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

LIAONING. (Manchukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps | Chen Kuo-jui | Mukden | 8,000 |

This Army Corps is a newly organized unit.

KIRIN. (Manchukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Independent Brigade | | Li Wen-ping | Sansing |
| 1st " | Cav. Brig. | Liu Ya-kun | " |

Anti-Manchukuo Troops in Kirin.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Independent Brigade | | Kuan Ching-lu | Poli |
| 26th " | " | Hsin Chan-ching | Mishan |

HEILUNGKIANG. (Troops under Ma Chan-shan)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Cav. Brig. | | Ma Chan-shan | Tiehli |

CHINA (Military)

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MANCHURIA (2 maps attached)

Pursuing their successes at Chalantun the Japanese forces entered Halasu on the 1st of December. Stations Yalu and Pokotu were reached on December 2nd. The Khingan tunnel and station were reached and taken by the evening of the 4th. Finding the tunnel but slightly damaged the Japanese were quick to take advantage of Su Ping-wen's demoralization. Colonel Miyamoto, commanding the advance guard, in the absence of orders was quick to seize the golden opportunity and, assuming all responsibility, pushed on on his own initiative. This ready exploitation of a local success by a subordinate commander on his own initiative shows a vast improvement in Japanese tactical training since the Russo-Japanese war.

Hailar was reached on December 5th and Manchouli was entered at 2 a.m. on December 6th. Su Ping-wen and about 4000 troops crossed the border ahead of the jubilant Japanese and were disarmed by the Russians. Su and a part of his staff were permitted to travel to Russia, while the troops were temporarily interned at Tomsk, whence the Russians hope they are to be returned to China on Chinese transports, via Vladivostok.

The Japanese vanguard found the Japanese and Manchoukuo captives safe at Pokotu, Hailar and Manchouli.

Unquestionably the northwest offensive (the 4th drive) has been overwhelmingly successful. Su Ping-wen, on whom the Chinese placed great hopes, has been definitely eliminated; Ma Chan-shan has lost a possible base of supplies, and the whole move was accomplished with slight losses and success beyond the fondest Japanese hopes.

-30° C. (correction) The entire operation was performed in weather averaging -30° C, and involved bridge repair as well as clearing tracks of rock laden trains sent down the tracks by Su, and wrecked by collision with a van of a Japanese armored train.

The collapse of Su Ping-wen's adventure was followed by the surrender of Pu Ping-san's brigade of 4000 men on December 4th. Pu's force had operated along the Tsitsihar-Koshan Railway. The Japanese report that 3200 rifles, 36 light machine rifles, 10 machine guns, 44 mortars and two field guns were also surrendered by Pu Ping-san.

A part of Su Ping-wen's forces which were cut off from westward retreat at Nientzesham station by the capture of Chalantun were dispersed on December 2nd by units of the 28th (Hiraga) Brigade and fled into the Khingan range pursued by Japanese cavalry (Motegi unit). At Kwanmenshan, west of Nientzeshan, the Japanese caught up with a large force of the fleeing insurgents and routed them with heavy casualties.

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Having disposed of Su Ping-wen, the Japanese rapidly shifted their troops and on December 13th began the 5th drive in the triangular area between the Mukden-Antung and the South Manchurian Railways. The forces participating consist mostly of units from the 2nd and 8th Divisions and some Manchoukuo troops, assisted by troops and gendarmes from Kwantung Leased Territory and Port Arthur. The Japanese Navy is cooperating along the coast. Japanese sources estimate the number of volunteers in this area at about 3,000.

The Japanese drive encountered some resistance when one of the flying columns consisting of 130 men was surrounded and attacked by about 500 volunteers at Tuchengtsin on December 16th. The attackers were finally repulsed with a loss of two officers killed and three wounded as well as some casualties among the enlisted men of the Japanese force. On December 17th another column under command of Captain Nagaoka was ambushed near Huanghuatien. The commander and one soldier were killed and an officer and some men wounded.

Other engagements took place at Fuchin on the Sungari, at Kangchanting, 25 miles east of Schwangcheng, south of Harbin, and at a locality 18 miles northeast of Harbin.

a. The Fushun Massacre.

Investigations of newspaper men indicate that the Japanese inflicted a Draconian punishment on villages in the vicinity of the Fushun collieries, whose inhabitants were believed by the Japanese to have been involved in the destruction of property and loss of life in the attack on the colliery on September 15th (see Report No. 8395, September 28, 1932). Mr. E. Hunter of the International News Service, who conducted an independent investigation, placed the number of "massacred" villagers at about three thousand which is believed to be a great exaggeration. The Japanese admitted that after bombardment of the villages some 350 corpses were found. While the actual number of victims will probably never be determined, in view of Mr. Hunter's limited knowledge of Chinese, the fact that he was unaccompanied by an interpreter, and that his evidence is all Chinese hearsay, it is believed that the real figure is far below the estimate of Mr. Hunter, but is certainly above the Japanese figure, which would tend to minimize the slaughter.

b. Surrenders.

Japanese sources report the following number of surrenders and material turned in during the month of October:

| | |
|---|---|
| Volunteers, Red Spears, etc. | 22,627 |
| Rifles | 5,410 |
| Horses | 439 |
| Lances | 10,762 |
| Cartridges | 21,272 |

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c. Troops.

It is officially reported that the 6th Division of the Japanese Army (from Kumamoto) has been ordered to Manchuria ostensibly to relieve the 2nd Division. This 6th Division is considered to be composed of some of the best Japanese shock troops.

250 candidates for commission in the Manchoukuo Army selected to report for examinations (see Report No. 8408) are to be physically examined on December 10th at the Mukden Garrison Headquarters. Qualifying candidates will be given further examinations in general subjects on the 11th, 12th and 13th.

A group of Japanese police officials returning from a tour of inspection of vigilante (local guards) units along the Kirin-Tunhwa Railway stated that further increases of these local guard units were not desirable. These units were more concerned with local rather than provincial interests and should be gradually replaced by a trained police force. The officials stated that the distribution of weapons and ammunition to local guards not directly responsible to the Provincial Government is risky and that not infrequently the weapons were misused.

d. Railways.

It is reported that the railway between Hailun and Koshan is nearing completion. The report states that only 14 miles are uncompleted and that rails and other construction material are still being shipped north, indicating that the construction is progressing.

With the elimination of General Su Ping-wen, the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway resumed operations on December 11th and trains are now running between Harbin and Manchouli. Reports from Harbin state that the line appears to be in fairly good condition, no serious damage having been done at any point during the recent operations.

According to Harbin reports, Japanese troops will continue to protect the western section of the C.E.R. until conditions have become fully quiet again.

e. Casualties.

According to figures released by the Japanese War Office, the Japanese casualties in Manchuria number 1161 and 2460 wounded up to December 19th.

ANOTHER SHANHAIKWAN INCIDENT

Shanhaikwan, the northeastern gateway to China, often featured as a subject for alarming reports of Japanese invasion, was the scene of another Sino-Japanese incident during the night of December 8-9 when a Japanese armored train steamed into

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and past the Shanhaikwan railway station purportedly in order to obtain fuel and water. Alleging that they were fired on, the train personnel returned the fire, the only casualty reported being a railway water tank.

The incident, while unimportant in itself, indicates that the Japanese military are not adverse to having occasional minor clashes occur in the vicinity of Shanhaikwan which might serve, when desired, as pretexts for further action.

THE SHANTUNG IMBROGLIO

With the departure of the remaining units of the 1st Brigade of Liu Chen-nien's troops, numbering about 4000, from Chefoo on December 9th, the Shantung dispute is coming to a close. These troops were to have sailed on December 7th but their departure was prevented by a snowstorm. In all about 15,000 have been evacuated, leaving about 5,000 still to be embarked. General Ho Yi-san is in command of the remaining troops which comprise the Independent Brigade, a Training Regiment and special service troops. General Liu is reported to have sailed for Wenchow, Chekiang, from Chefoo on the 9th.

Liu Chen-nien's 1st and 2nd Brigades, since their arrival at Wenchow, have been ordered to advance to Pingyang and Taishun, southern Chekiang, and Futing, northern Fukien to assist in communist suppression.

3600 artillery and mortar shells stored at the mole west of Chefoo, which were shipped from Laichow preparatory to loading for Wenchow, exploded at 5:40 p.m. December 16th. Numerous casualties were sustained by the residents of the slum district surrounding the mole and among the guard of the munitions dump. The cause of the explosion has not been determined. There were no disturbances and the situation was well handled by the Chinese naval forces garrisoning Chefoo.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

Successes are reported by the government forces at Linchwan, eastern Kiangsi, where the 10th Red Army was defeated by the National 8th and 26th Divisions. Kinki, about 90 miles north of Linchwan, was recaptured by the 5th Division and units of the 18th Army Corps. The successes in eastern Kiangsi have removed the threat to Fuchow and Nanchang, and with the concentration of the 10th, 50th, 18th, 62nd, 85th, 26th and 82nd Divisions to form an army to operate against the communists on the Hupeh-Hunan-Kiangsi borders, the campaign in Kiangsi is progressing favorably.

The communists defeated in eastern Kiangsi are raiding along the Kiangsi-Fukien-Chekiang borders for food and salt. Commanders of the 50th Division and the 18th, 4th and 37th Army Corps are endeavoring to intercept communists' penetration from Kiangsi into Fukien and Chekiang.

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In southwestern Kiangsi the Shangyu district has been cleared of scattered Reds by the 1st Kwangtung Division. Kanchow and Sinfeng are still garrisoned by the troops of the 4th Kwangtung Division.

In Hupeh, Honan and Anhwei, due to the seven months' personal energetic direction by Chiang Kai-shek, the campaign is nearing completion.

The Red invaders of Shensi, unable to advance northwest towards Kansu, are reported to have started moving southward towards Szechwan which is now in the throes of a civil war. The Reds are now reported in the vicinity of Hanchung.

Successes are reported from south Fukien where the 19th Route Army defeated the 12th Red Army and the 8th Red Independent Division between Lungyen and Shanghang. Paisha, north of Lungyen, was taken by the 60th Division of the 19th Route Army, the defeated communists retreating towards their stronghold, Tingchow. In the northwest, Shaowu was recaptured by the 56th Division.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SZECHWAN (sketch attached)

Since the retreat of Liu Wen-hui's forces of the 24th Army to the line Kiating-Jenshow, there has been a comparative lull in the internal strife at Szechwan, for in the sanguinary fighting at Chienfuchang in the vicinity of Kiating on December 15th Liu Hsiang's forces met with reverses and were compelled to retreat to their former lines.

With the exception of the capture of Junghsien by the 21st Army under Liu Hsiang, only skirmishes have taken place lately between the opposing forces in the southern theatre of operations. In spite of the agreement to withdraw from Chengtu, ravaged both by Liu Wen-hui's and Tien Sung-yao's forces, leaving the capital neutral ground, Tien Sung-yao took advantage of Liu Wen-hui's withdrawal and occupied the city. Teng Hsi-hou still maintains his armed neutrality, waiting for an opportunity to present itself to profit by the growing weakness of the warring rivals.

THE STRIFE IN KWEICHOW

While the military situation in the inaccessible province of Kweichow remains beclouded, the causes of the conflict have become clarified. In the fall of 1931 the present governor of Kweichow, General Wang Chia-lieh, then commanding the 25th Army Corps, denounced General Mao Kuang-hsieng for maladministration and ousted him from the chairmanship of the province. In view of the fait accompli, the usurpation was made legal by a National Government appointment of Wang to the Chairmanship of Kweichow. The ousted Mao retired to Tsunyi where

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he retained command of the 18th Route Army. By an alliance with General Yu Kuo-tsai, a dissatisfied former subordinate of General Wang, commander of the 2nd Division at Anshun, in west Kweichow, General Mao, feeling himself strong enough, in turn denounced the usurper and sent the 3rd Division (of the 18th Route Army) under Chiang Tsai-chen to advance against Wang.

General Yu, reported as having been promised the governorship, moved the 2nd Division eastward, and under danger of attack from north and west, General Wang Chia-lieh retired to Tuyun, southwest of Kweiyang, and Kweiyang was occupied by General Yu's 2nd Division.

While there are many reports of sanguinary fighting in the vicinity of Kweiyang, no reliable information is available at this time as to the actual situation.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

S. V. Constant
Major, Cavalry
Assistant Military Attache

3 encls.

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G-2 Report

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Northern Provinces.

HOPEI - Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Ind. Brig. | Chang Cheng-feng | Kupehkow | 7,000 |
| 8th " " | Ting Hsi-ch'un | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Tientsin | |
| " " | | Tsinghsien | |
| " " | | Tacheng | |
| 9th Ind. Brig. | Ho Chu-kuo | | |
| Hqrs. & two Bns. | | Shanhaikwan | 8,000 |
| One Bn. | | Chinwangtao | |
| " Regt. | | Haiyanghsien | |
| " Bn. | | Changlihsien | |
| 11th Ind. Brig. | Tung Ying-ping | Langfang | |
| 12th " " | Chang Ting-chu | Nanyuan | 7,000 |
| 13th " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Chunliangcheng | 8,000 |
| 14th " " | Chen Kuan-chun | Paoting | 8,000 |
| 16th " " | Miao Chen-lin | Taitowying | 9,000 |
| 17th " " | Huang Shih-yueh | Hwailu | 8,000 |
| 18th " " | Tu Chi-wu | Tientsin | 9,000 |
| 20th " " | Chang Ching-wu | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Kwanchow | 7,000 |
| " " | | Taiyuan | |
| " " | | Luliang | |
| 29th Ind. Brig. | Wang Yung-sheng | Miyun | |
| 30th " " | Yu Chao-lin | Tungchwa | 5,000 |
| 3rd " Cav. Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | Funing | 7,000 |
| 4th Cav. Brigade | Kuo Hsi-pang | Haifengkow | 1,500 |
| 5th " " | Li Fu-ho | Yichow | 1,500 |
| 6th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Tingchow | 2,100 |
| 6th " Art. " | Wang Ho-hua | | 2,100 |
| One Regiment | | Nanyuan | 4,000 |
| " " | | Miyun | |
| " Battalion | | Chunliangcheng | |
| 7th Ind. Art. Brig. | Ch'iao Fang | Peiyuan | |
| 8th " " " | Liu Han-tung | Tungchow | 5,500 |
| 1st Cav. Division | Chang Cheng-te | Tungkwang | 3,000 |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Po Hsei-ling | Nanyuan | 3,000 |
| One Battalion | | Lanatung | 3,000 |
| " " | | Miyun | |
| The Com. Detach. | Kang Jui-fu | Peiping | |
| Bodyguards | Liu To-ch'uan | | 1,800 |
| 1st Corps | | | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | | Waikwan | |
| 3rd " | | Hwangsan | |
| Cav. " | | " | |
| Pistol Bn. | | Peiping | |
| | | " | |
| | | | 136,500 |

From M/A, China. Report No. 8474. January 4, 1933.

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HOPEI (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan (Less two Divisions in Shansi and one Division in Chahar) | | | |
| 37th Division | Feng Chih-an | Shihkiachwang | 8,000 * |

* Old Kwominchun units.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fortieth Army - Feng Ping-hsun | | | |
| 1st Division | Shen Ko | Ningtsin | 9,000 |
| 39th " | Feng Ping-hsun | Tsuning | 8,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 84th Division | Kao Kwei-tze | Hantan | 8,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Hopei | 169,500 |

CHAHAR - Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Ind. Brig. | Ho Li-chung | Kalgan | 7,000 |
| 2nd Cav. " | Hsiang Hsien-cheng | Hsuanhua | 1,500 |
| 15th Ind. Brig. | Yao Tung-fan | " | 7,000 |
| | | | 15,500 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twenty-ninth Army - Sung Che-yuan | | | |
| 38th Division | Chang Tse-chung | Kalgan | 8,000 * |

*Old Kwominchun units. Total Troops in Chahar 23,500

JEHOL - Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tang Yu-lin's Troops. | | | 18,000 |
| 36th Division | Tang Yu-lin | Jehol | |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Chaoyang | |
| Two Brigs. | | Iwanping | 5,000 |
| 31st Ind. Brig. | Fu Chun | Kiemping | 2,100 |
| 1st Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chao Cho-chen | Kailu | 2,100 |
| 9th " " " | Tsui Hsin-wu | Chihfeng | 2,100 |
| 10th " " " | Shih Wen-hua | | 29,300 |

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Ind. Brig. | Sun Te-chuan | Lingyuan | 7,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Jehol | 36,300 |

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**SHANSI** - Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

**Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Thirty-third Army** - Hsu Yung-chang | | | |
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | | |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiyuan | 8,000 |
| " " | | Taihsien | |
| 69th Division | Yang Chang-yuan | | |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Pingyang | 8,000 |
| " " | | Yuncheng | |
| | | | 16,000 |
| **Thirty-fourth Army** - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Inan | 8,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-feng | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taihu | |
| " " | | Pingyao | |
| | | | 16,000 |
| **Thirty-fifth Army** - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | | |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hsahun | 9,000 |
| " " | | Hsiyang | |
| **Railway Protection Army** - Sun Chu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Meng Hsien-chi | Yutze | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ma Yen-shou | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |
| **Emergency Army** - Jung Hung-lu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 5,000 |
| 2nd " | Chow Yuan-chien | Tatung | 5,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| **Artillery Regiments** - Chow Tai | | | |
| 21st Art. Regt. | Li Po-chen | Suiyuan | 800 |
| 22nd " " | Shih Kuo-fan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 23rd " " | Li Hsi-chiu | Yutze | 800 |
| 24th " " | Hou Ching-lung | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 25th " " | Chang Yang-chi | " | 800 |
| 26th " " | Chieh Ching-hai | " | 800 |
| 27th " " | Chao Chung-pao | Pingyang | 800 |
| 28th " " | Tung Tse-shan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 29th " " | Chang Chien | Yuhsien | 800 |
| 30th " " | Liu Peng-chu | Yangchwan | 800 |
| | | | 8,000 |

**Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Twenty-ninth Army** - Sung Che-yuan | | | |
| 2nd Division | Pao Kang | Kiehsiu | 5,000 * |
| 3rd " | Chang Jen-chieh | Chinchow | 5,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units.

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SHANSI (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forty-first Army - Sun Tien-ying | | | |
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Taochow | 25,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shansi | 100,000 |

SUIYUAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hweihsien | |
| " " | | Suiyuan | |
| Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 73rd Division | Fu Tso-yi | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hweihsien | |
| " " | | Pangchan | |
| Cavalry Army - Chao Cheng-show | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | 2,000 |
| 2nd " | Du Ju-yi | Pangchan | 2,000 |
| 3rd " | Kuo Fang-shan | Wuyuan | 2,000 |
| 4th " | Chang Yu-chien | Pangchan | 2,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Suiyuan | 24,000 |

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | Hqrs. at Weihsien | |
| 58th Brig. | Cheng Shu-lin | Yanchow | 4,000 |
| 59th " | Chao Hsin-teh | Pingtu | 4,000 |
| 60t " | Ma Chin-kung | Weihsien | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| 22nd Division - Hu Liang-min | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shun-hsiao | Tsinan | 4,500 |
| 66th " | Li Chan-piao | " | 4,500 |
| | | | 9,000 |
| 29th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | Hqrs. at Chowtsun | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Han-chang | Haiyang | 3,000 |
| 86th " | Chen Teh-hsin | Weihsien | 3,000 |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Kiaochow | 4,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| 74th Division - Chiao Li-chih | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| 222nd " | Ma Kuan-yi | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |

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SHANTUNG (Continued)

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 81st Division - Chan Shu-tang | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 241st Brig. | Tang Peng-chih | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| 243rd " | Yun Chi-chang | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tsingchow | 1,500 |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| | | | 5,500 |
| | | Total Troops in Shantung | 52,500 |

SHENSI - Yang Hu-cheng, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chang Kai-shek.

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng. (Less two Divisions in Kansu)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42nd Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Shangnan | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Chengku | 5,000 |
| (1st and 17th Divisions of this Route Army are in Kansu) | | | 15,000 |

11th Route Army under Liu Chen-hua.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 64th Division | Liu Hsi-en | Chengku | 8,000 |
| 65th " | Liu Chen-hua | Lantien | 10,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan | | | |
| 44th Division | Hsiao Chih-chu | Hwayin | 9,000 |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Hsang Chieh | Tungkwan | 14,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | 10,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shensi | 66,000 |

KANSU - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng. (From Shensi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Army Corps - Sun Yu-ju | | | |
| 1st Division | | Tsingshui | 6,000 |
| 17th " | Sun Yu-ju | | 12,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Lanchow | |
| " " | | Pingliang | |
| " " | | Chinchow | |
| 10th Ind. Brig. | Shih Ying-hsiu | Chingning | 4,000 |

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KANSU - (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Ma Chung-ying | Suchow | 6,000 |
| 14th " | Li Te-ch'ang | Wuhsien | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Ma Po-ching | Liangchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Yang Chi-hsiang | Pingliang | 3,000 |
| 10th " " | Shih Ying-hsiu | Hsifengchen | 3,000 |
| | | | 22,000 |

Total Troops in Kansu 44,000

NINGHSIA - Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Ma Hung-pin | Ninghsia | 7,000 |

Total Troops in Ninghsia 7,000

SINKIANG - Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army Corps 10,000

CHINHAI - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Ma Pu-fang | Sining | 5,000 |

Central Provinces.

KIANGSI - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chow Kuang-yuan | Anjen | 10,000 |
| 37th Army Corps - Mao Ping-wen | | | |
| 8th Division | Tao Chih-yo | Nanchang | 10,000 |
| 23rd " | Li Yun-chieh | Sinchang | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Tzeki | 8,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| 18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng | | | |
| 11th Division | Lo Che-ying | Hinki | 10,000 |
| 14th " | Chow Chih-ju | Sincheng | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Division | Wang Mao-teh | Shihcheng | 9,000 |
| 37th " | Kuo Ping-sheng | Loan | 3,000 |
| 50th " | Yueh Shen | Juichow | 10,000 |
| 52nd " | Li Ming | Ining | 8,000 |
| 53rd " | Li Yung-heng | Loping | 10,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |

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KIANGSI - (Continued)

Central Government Troops.

4th Route Army under Ho Chien. (From Hunan)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 59th Division | Chang Ying | Pingsiang | 8,000 |
| 62nd " | Tao Kuang | Chungyi | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |
| 10th Division | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | 10,000 |
| 43rd " | Liu Shao-hsien | Yungsin | 10,000 |
| 77th " | Lo Lin | Ikuang | 8,000 |
| 79th " | Wang Chin-wen | Kungfeng | 7,000 |
| 32nd Ind. Brig. | Liu Yi | Kuncheng | 4,000 |
| | | | 39,000 |

26th Route Army under Sun Lien-chung.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Division | Sun Lien-chung | Yungfeng | 7,000 |
| 27th " | Kho Shu-hsun | " | 7,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |

4th Army Corps - Wu Chi-wei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Huang Hao-lin | Kanfeng | 8,000 |
| 90th " | Wu Chi-wei | Sinchang | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang (Less 1 Division in Hupeh)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Li Mo-an | Kiukiang | 8,000 |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

8th Route Army - Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kwangtung and Fukien)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou | | | |
| 1st Division | Li Chan-chiu | Kanchow | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Yeh Chao | Nankang | 9,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping | | | |
| 4th Division | Chang Mei-hsin | Sinfeng | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Chang Ta | Lungnan | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| 3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching | | | |
| 8th Division | Huang Che-wen | Changning | 6,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Chen Chang-pu | Shangyu | 6,000 |

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen.

9th Route Army under Li Tsung-jen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44th Division | Wang Chan-pin | Lungnan | 12,000 |

Total Troops in Kiangsi 240,000

CHEKIANG - Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Division | Chow Hung-yuan | Hangchow | 10,000 |

(A portion is now stationed at Lunghwa in Kiangsu)

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

CHEKIANG (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force<br>Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.<br>One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla | | | 8,000 |
| 21st Division | Liu Chen-nien | Chuchow | 20,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Chekiang | 38,000 |

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-chang (Less one Division in Hupeh)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Div. | Li Yu-tang | Kwangchwan | 14,000 |
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Kaifeng | 14,000 |
| 1st Art. Regt. | Li Da-chung | Chengchow | 1,600 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | 1,600 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | 1,600 |
| 4th " " | Kung Ching-kuei | Kaifeng | 1,600 |
| 5th " " | Kung Shih-chi | " | 1,600 |
| 6th " " | Da Chao-hsiang | " | 1,600 |
| 1st Com. Regt. | Hua Chen-lin | " | 1,600 |
| 7th Art. " | Li Shih-to | Kaifeng | 1,600 |
| 8th " " | Kuang Yung | " | 1,600 |
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chan-kuei | Kweiteh | 2,100 |
| | | | 30,500 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35th Division | Ma Hung-kuei | Tungpo | 7,000 |
| 72nd " | Ma Chuan-liang | Hikungshan | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Ma Teng-chiao | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

Two brigades of the 15th Route Army are now en route to Ninghsia, having been ordered transferred to that province.

29th Route Army under Chang Fang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Division | Li Mao-lin | Kwangchwan | 8,000 |
| 68th " | Chang Fang | Sinyang | 8,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Kwangchwan | 8,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |
| 29th Division | Kao Tze-chu | Juchow | 6,000 |
| 45th " | Tai Ming-chuan | Shangcheng | 10,000 |
| 13th Cav. Brig. | Liu Fang-chi | Sihsien | 2,100 |
| 1st " " | Li Chia-ting | Kaifeng | 2,100 |
| | | | 20,200 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58th Division | Chen Yueh-han | Shangcheng | 8,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Chen Ming-chen | Chumatien | 3,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN - (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen | | | |
| 39th Brigade | Huang Kuang-hua | Changchow | 5,000 |
| 41st " | Kao Hung-wen | Loyang | 5,000 |
| 42nd " | Li Hsing-chun | Sinsiang | 5,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Honan | 115,700 |

ANHWEI - Wu Chung-hsin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun | | | |
| 7th Division | Wang Chun | Luchow | 6,000 |
| 12th " | Li Shih-ting | Liuan | 8,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Army - Chen Tiao-yuan | | | |
| 55th Division (Less two Divisions in Kiangsu) | Juan Chao-chang | Hweichow | 6,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Route Army under Liang Kuan-ying. | | | |
| 32nd Division | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwoshan | 12,000 |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Cheng Ting-chen | Yingshan | 2,000 |
| 15th Cav. " | Cheng Hung-chun | Tushan | 2,100 |
| | | | 16,100 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Chiang Kan-ju | Liuan | 2,100 |
| 12th " " | Sun Pao-yu | Luchow | 2,100 |
| 1st Ind. " | Shih Chung-cheng | Shouchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yen-ching | Susung | 4,000 |
| 33rd " " | Tang Yun-shan | Anking | 4,000 |
| 40th " " | Sung Shih-ko | Hsuchiu | 4,000 |
| | | | 20,200 |
| | | Total Troops in Anhwei | 56,300 |

HUPEH - Hsia To-yin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng | | | |
| 80th Division | Li Sze-sho | Tsiliping | 8,000 |
| 2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen (Less one Division in Kiangsu) | | | |
| 9th Division | Li Yen-nien | Ichang | 9,000 |
| 13th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun | | | |
| 13th Division | Wan Yueh-kuang | Sungfow | 10,000 |
| 89th " | Tang En-po | Kwangshui | 9,000 |
| | | | 19,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HUPEH (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 88th Division | Sun Yuan-liang | Wuchang | 8,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Army Corps - | Hsu Yuan-chuan | | |
| 41st Division | Chang Chen-han | Siangyang | 8,000 |
| 48th " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Hunghu | 12,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 26th Division | Ho Yu-tung | Tayeh | 12,000 |
| 51st " | Pan Shih-sheng | Laohokow | 8,000 |
| 69th " | Wang Yi-chung | Wuchang | 9,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

Central Government Troops.

9th Route Army under Chang Kuan Yun-haiang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47th Division | Chang Kuan Yun-haiang | Kwangtsi | 16,000 |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-ling | Lotien | 12,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

22nd Route Army under Chang Yin-haiang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th Division | Feng Chen-shan | Macheng | 10,000 * |
| 31st " | Chang Yin-haiang | " | 8,000 * |
| 33rd " | Feng Hsing-haien | Kishui | 8,000 * |
| | | | 26,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units.

Chang Yin-haia has been newly appointed Commander of the 22nd Route Army.

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 83rd Division | Chiang Fu-sheng | Chuncheow | 8,000 |
| 34th Division | Chang Wen-hsin | Hsienyang | 10,000 |
| 82nd " | Yung Ching-fang | Chienli | 8,000 |
| 85th " | Kaieh Pin | Tungshan | 9,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wu Chun-ping | Kingmen | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Ting-wu | Sinti | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Lo-yu | Yingcheang | 5,000 |
| 7th " " | Li Chung-chien | Ouchihkow | 5,000 |
| 34th " " | Lo Chi-kiang | Suichow | 5,000 |
| 37th " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Sungtze | 5,000 |
| 38th " " | Pan Shan-chai | Kiayu | 4,000 |
| | | | 59,000 |

Total Troops in Hupeh 214,000

KIANGSU - Ku Chu-tung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Tsingkiangpu | 4,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | Haichow | 6,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KIANGSU (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen | | | |
| 4th Division | Hsu Ting-yao | Soochow | 12,000 |
| 87th Division | Wang Ching-chang | Nanking | 10,000 |
| Salt Brigade | | Soochow | 11,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |
| 2nd Com. Regt. | Chu Li-wei | " | 1,600 |
| | | | 45,000 |
| Total Troops in Kiangsu | | | 65,000 |

HUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

4th Route Army under Ho Chien.
(Less 2 Divs. in Kiangsi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Army Corps - Liu Chien-shu | | | |
| 15th Division | Wang Tung-yuan | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Chaling | |
| One Brig. | | Hengchow | |
| 16th Division | Peng Wei-jen | Siangtan | 9,000 |
| 19th " | Li Chueh | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Liuyang | |
| One Brig. | | Hsienning (Hupeh) | |
| | | | 26,000 |
| 34th Division | Chen Chu-chen | Penghwang | 8,000 |
| 63rd " | Chen Kuang-chung | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Chaling | |
| One Brig. | | Yuhsien | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Kuo-chun | Taingshih | 4,000 |
| | | | 22,000 |
| Total Troops in Hunan | | | 48,000 |

SZECHWAN - Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Tzechow | 8,000 |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chow | Tzeyang | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Army Corps - Yang Sen | | | |
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-so | Tzeyang | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | Szunking | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SZECHWAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang | | | |
| 1st Division | Tang Shih-tsun | Jenshow | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsen-hsu | Junghsien | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Lin-chi | " | 9,000 |
| 4th " | Pan Shao-tseng | Tzeliutsing | 8,000 |
| Special Division | Pan Wen-hua | Jenshow | 10,000 |
| Instruc. " | Kuo Hsun | Junghsien | 10,000 |
| Frontier Def. Force | Chen Lan-ting | Chungking | 10,000 |
| Machine-gun Corps | Liu Ping-hsun | Jenshow | 500 |
| | | | 66,500 |
| 24th Army Corps - Liu Wen-hui | | | |
| 1st Division | Cheng Ching-ping | Jenshow | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Lin Yun-han | Kiating | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsien Shou-hsun | Kienyang | 10,000 |
| 4th " | Tang Ying | Kiating | 10,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |
| Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui | | | |
| 1st Division | Leng Hsun-nan | Pengshan | 7,000 |
| 2nd " | Chen Kwang-tsao | Meichow | 7,000 |
| 3rd " | Chen Ting-hsun | Sintsing | 7,000 |
| Guards " | Tang Ho | Yachow | 7,000 |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | Su Hua-chow | " | 2,000 |
| 13th " " | Wang Chih-jen | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |
| 28th Army Corps - Tang Hai-hou | | | |
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | Mienchow | 9,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | " | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |
| 29th Army Corps - Tien Sung-yao | | | |
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Ske-chung | Sintu | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Keng | Chengtu | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tseng Hsien-tung | Mienchow | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Mai-chang | Chengtu | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | Sintu | 6,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |
| Border Defense Troops. | | | |
| | Liu Tsun-hou | Suiting | 10,000 |
| Total Troops in Szechwan | | | 248,500 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

## Southern Provinces.

**FUKIEN** - Chiang Kuang-nai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Chungan | 10,000 |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang.
(For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kwangtung and Kiangsi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Division | Huang Jen-kuan | Shanghang | 6,000 |

3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Huang Ting-chen | Pangshih | 6,000 |

Central Government Troops.

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60th Division | Shen Kuang-han | Dungyen | 12,000 |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-show | Haicunyu | 10,000 |
| One Brigade | | Shaowu | |
| 78th Division | Gu(Chu) Show-nien | Chaoan | 10,000 |
| One Special Reserve Brigade | Tan Chi-haiu | Yungchun | 5,000 |
| Four Special Reserve Regiments | | Chwanchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 47,000 |
| 2nd Division | Du Hsing-pang | Sungkow | 8,000 |
| 49th " | Chang Chen | Kanshih | 4,000 |
| 56th " | Liu Ko-ting | Shaowu | 10,000 |
| 1st Mixed Brig. | Chen Kuo-hui | Sienyu | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | Yuki | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Chen Wei-yuan | Shuikow | 3,000 |
| 1st Brigade | Yang Ting-ying | Futing | 4,000 (NAVAL |
| 2nd " | Lin Ping-chow | Ningteh | 4,000 CONSTB.) |
| 36th " | Tai Yueh | Pucheng | 5,000 |
| | | | 44,000 |

Total Troops in Fukien 103,000

**KWANGTUNG** - Lin Yun-hai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang. (For other units of the 8th Route Army see under Kiangsi and Fukien).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Div. | Chang Jui-kwei | Swatow | 6,000 |
| 1st " Brig. | Chen Kuang-han | Kiungchow | 5,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | | Shaklung | 6,000 |

4th Army Corps - Miao Pei-nan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Li Han-hun | Shiuchow | 6,000 |
| 11th " | Teng Lung-kuang | Namyung | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |



Total Troops in Kwangtung 29,000

CHINA (Military)

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KWANGSI - 9th Route Army under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Army Corps - Liao Yao | | | |
| 19th Division | Chow Tse-hsiang | Lungchow | 10,000 |
| 21st " | Tang Lien-fang | Posah | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi | | | |
| 45th Division | Chen Chi-hsun | Wuchow | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regts. | Wei Yung-sung | Nanning | 8,000 |
| 10th Division | Huang Hao-ling | Kweilin | 8,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |
| Total Troops in Kwangsi | | | 48,000 |

KWEICHOW - Yu Kuo-tsai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

18th Route Army under Mao Kwang-hsiang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Yu Kuo-tsai | Kweiyang | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Chiang Tsai-chen | Tsunyi | 2,500 |
| 4th " | Hou Tse-tan | Chihshui | 4,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Sung Hsing | Pichieh | 5,000 |
| 4th " " | Yu Yu Chiu | Sungkan | 2,000 |
| | | | 15,500 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army Corps - Wang Chia-lieh | | | |
| 1st Division | Ho Chih-chung | Yuping | 5,000 |
| 5th " | Chu Ming-yi | Chengyuan | 3,000 |
| Training Division | Wang Chia-lieh | Chinping | 5,000 |
| 2nd Independent Brigade | Chien Wen-pu | " | 2,500 |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Li Cheng-chang | " | 2,500 |
| | | | 18,000 |

Yu Kuo-tsai has been newly appointed Chairman of Kweichow Provincial Government.

Total Troops in Kweichow 33,500

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

10th Route Army under Lung Yun.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Ami | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Yunnanfu | 2,520 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-chen | " | 2,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

YUNNAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

10th Route Army under Lung Yun. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | Yunnanfu | 800 |
| First " | An Te-hua | " | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 456 |
| | | | 22,856 |

Total Troops in Yunnan 22,856

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

LIAONING (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps | Chan Kuo-jui | Shenyang | 8,000 |
| One Cav. Regt. | Yu Chih-shan | " | 1,500 |
| Two Inf. Regts. | " | " | 4,000 |
| | Chang Hai-peng | Taonan | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Tien-chung | Fanghwangcheng | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chiang Chuan-ou | " | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Shou-shan | Chwangho | 5,000 |
| | | | 38,500 |

The 2nd and 3rd Independent Brigades are newly organized units.

Total Troops in Liaoning 38,500

KIRIN (Anti-Manchoukuo Troops under Ting Chao and Li Tu).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Ind. Brig. | Kuan Ching-lu | Poli | 4,000 |
| 24th " " | Li Tu | " | 5,000 |
| 26th " " | Hsin Chan-ching | " | 5,000 |
| 28th " " | Yang Yueh-chun | Fuchin | 5,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Temp. Brig. | Ma Hsien-chang | Paotsing | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " " | Wang Teh-lin | Kiangmifeng | 10,000 |
| 3rd " " " | Hsu Wen-peng | Ningan | 2,000 |
| | | | 36,000 |

Kirin Border Defense Army - Feng Chan-hai

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Kung Chang-hai | Shucheng | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Yao Ping-chien | Kailu (Jehol) | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Hai-shan | Nunan | 3,000 |
| 4th " " | Liu Wan-kuei | Fuyu | 4,000 |
| 5th " " | Liu Wei-ping | Kailu (Jehol) | 5,000 |
| | | | 21,000 |

Manchoukuo Troops in Kirin.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Liu Pao-lin | Changchun | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Wen-ping | Sansing | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Chu Jung | Yenki | 4,000 |
| 4th " " | Chang Tze-pang | Ningan | 4,000 |
| 5th " " | Chu Li-han | Changchun | 4,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

Manchoukuo Troops in Kirin. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Ind. Brig. | Wang Shu-tang | Kirin | 4,000 |
| 7th " " | Pai Wen-ching | Yushu | 5,000 |
| 1st " Cav. Brig. | Liu Yu-kun | Sansing | 1,500 |
| 2nd " " " | Li Yu-chiu | Huiempo | 1,500 |
| One Artillery Regt. | Mo Chun-chang | Changchun | 1,200 |
| | | | 35,200 |

Total Troops in Kirin 71,200

HEILUNGKIANG. (Anti-Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Yuan Chung-ku | Mashan | 4,000 |
| 1st " Cav. Brig. | Ma Chan-shan | Tiehli | 2,000 |
| 1st Ind. Temp. Brig. | Pu Ping-shan | Paichwan | 4,000 |
| 2nd " Brigade | Hsu Pao-shan | Naho | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Hsu Ching-teh | Lahasshan | 3,000 |
| 2nd " Cav. Brig. | Hsu Yun-hao | Taianchan | 1,500 |
| 3rd " " " | Shao Pin-shan | Kingshang | 1,500 |
| 55th " Art. Regt. | Chin Hai-chun | Tachingshan | 1,500 |
| | | | 20,500 |

Manchoukuo Troops in Heilungkiang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Kuan Chin-teh | Anta | 4,000 |
| 1st " Cav. Brig. | Wu Sung-lin | Taian | 2,000 |
| 8th " " " | Chang Chih-yuan | Tsitsihar | 2,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |

Total Troops in Heilungkiang 28,500

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

**Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Yan Ye-tsung | Pengpu, Anhwei. |
| 2nd " | Shih Peng-fan | Changchow, Honan. |
| 3rd " | Liu Peng-hsiu | Hengchow, Chekiang. |
| 4th " | Tsai Tsung-shih | Hankow, Hupeh. |
| 5th " | Tien Yi | " " |
| 6th " | Chang Ting-meng | Siangyang, Hupeh. |
| 7th " | Chang Yao-ku | Nanchang, Kiangsi. |

**Air Forces of the 8th Route Army** - Huang Kwang-jui

**1st Air Corps** - Tan Shou

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Tao Tso-teh | Shiuchow, Kwangtung. |
| 2nd " | Hsieh Mang | Canton, " |
| 3rd " | Wu Chien-wen | Shiuchow, " |

**2nd Air Corps** - Ting Chi-hsu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Squadron | Ma Ting-hsai | Canton, Kwangtung. |
| 5th " | Wu Chien-ming | Swatow, " |
| 6th " | Ao Lun | Canton, " |
| **Training Corps** | Hu Han-hsien | Canton, Kwangtung. |

**Air Forces of the 4th Route Army** - Ho Chien.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | 5 airplanes | Changsha, Hunan. |
| 2nd " | 5 " | " " |

**Air Forces of the 9th Route Army** - Li Tsung-jen

14 airplanes — Kweilin, Kwangsi.

**Air Forces of the 21st Army Corps** - Liu Hsiang

11 airplanes — Chungking, Szechwan.

**Air Forces of the 19th Route Army** - Yang Kuan-yu

4 airplanes — Amoy and Foochow, Fukien.

**Air Forces of the 3rd Route Army** - Han Fu-chu

3 airplanes — Tsinan, Shantung.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

## RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang | 159,000 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 23,500 |
| Jehol Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 29,300 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 52,500 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek | 247,500 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 246,200 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops | 142,000 |
| Central Government Troops | 426,300 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control | 332,836 |
| Manchoukuo Troops | 81,700 |
| Anti-Manchoukuo Troops | 77,500 |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan | 89,000 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, NOT INCLUDING IRREGULARS | 1,907,336 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

MANCHURIA

a. Operations

The Japanese fifth drive in the triangular area between the Mukden-Antung and the South Manchuria railways which began on December 13th was completed on December 30th, with the usual results of scattering but not eradicating the insurgents and volunteers in the area. An interesting phase of the drive is a publicity campaign waged by an army of energetic publicity men and propagandists who followed in the wake of the advancing troops extolling Manchoukuo to the inhabitants of the region. Japanese reports indicate that the seventeen day drive was successfully accomplished in the face of great natural obstacles, and in some places met with determined resistance. The area is mountainous with iron ore deposits which interfered with Japanese telegraph communications. The roads were poor and the river ice too thin to bear the weight of horses and motors. Each river had to be forded after the surface ice had been broken. The volunteers, as usual, avoided decisive combat and attacked only small detachments.

Reports from Manchuria indicate a heavy troop movement from Harbin preliminary to the sixth drive along the eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway to clear the line of the forces of the Chinese Generals, Li Tu and Ting Chao, which are in the vicinity of Hailin, Muling, Mishan, Lishuchen and Suifenho. The Japanese troops numbering 12,000 are reported to have begun the eastward advance along the railway.

Engagements are reported in the vicinity of Tailai, 65 miles south of Tsitsihar, where 2,000 volunteers were defeated with heavy losses, and east of the Taoan-Solun line where remnants of Su Ping-wen's forces were defeated and scattered by pursuing Japanese troops reinforced by artillery and Mongol troops.

b. Troops

The following credible disposition of Japanese troops in Manchuria is reported from Chinese intelligence sources at Nanking:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Headquarters of Commander in Chief | - | Changchun |
| 2nd Division Headquarters | | Kirin |
| 3rd Brigade | | Changchun |
| 15th " | | Mukden |
| 8th Division Headquarters | | Chinchow |
| 4th Brigade | | Chinchow |
| 16th " | | Tahushan |
| 10th Division Headquarters | | Harbin |
| 8th Brigade | | Ningan & Chunghang |
| 33rd " | | Sansing |

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| | |
|---|---|
| 14th Division Headquarters | Tsitsihar |
| 27th and 28th Brigades | Tsitsihar |
| 1st Independent Cavalry Brigade | Tsitsihar-Koshan Railway zone |

The following units also mentioned are submitted for check purposes only, for this office has no record of them nor has there been any confirmation of the reports:

| | |
|---|---|
| 4th Independent Cavalry Brigade | Tsitsihar |
| 14th " Mixed " | Tunghwa |

4th Division recently arrived at Manchuria from Japan

The number of Chinese who crossed into Russia in connection with the collapse of Su Ping-wen's volunteer army is given as 2820 soldiers of all ranks and 1200 civilians, including 314 women and 360 children.

The recall of the 2nd (Sendai) Division from Manchuria and the dispatch of the relieving division (6th?) has been officially announced on December 22nd. It is believed that a unit of the incoming troops under Colonel Shidow took part in the fifth drive.

Taught by Su Ping-wen's defection, the Japanese are reported to be engaging Mongols and Buriats as railway guards for the western section of the C.E.R. to replace the Japanese troops who are now guarding the railway.

c. Barracks.

30 of over 300 structures being put up for the Japanese troops at Changchun (Hsinking) were completed on December 25th and were occupied in part by the Gendarmerie and Special Service Department of the Japanese Army. Two hundred more are expected to be completed in March.

d. Railways.

It is reported that the Tunhwa-Harhpaling section of the Tunhwa-Tienpaoshan railway was completed by the end of November and that provisional traffic is expected on that section by January 1, 1933.

SHANHAIKWAN

Sino-Japanese friction at Shanhaikwan, often featured as the bogus "wolf" of Japanese invasion by alarmist reports, seems to have become a stern reality when firing broke out between Chinese and Japanese troops on Sunday evening January 1st in which, according to the Japanese, an officer was killed and two privates wounded. The Japanese followed the incident by an attack with artillery and bombing planes on January 2nd and reinforced by the troops of the 4th Brigade, 8th Division, which

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arrived in three armored trains at Shanhaikwan station from Chinchow, attacked and took the city at 2 p.m. January 3rd. The Japanese were supported by bombing planes and the fire of two destroyers anchored off Shanhaikwan.

The Chinese troops garrisoning Shanhaikwan (9th Brigade under Brigadier General Ho Chu-kuo) are reported to have withdrawn west of the city.

CHINESE TROOP MOVEMENTS IN THE NORTH

The following troop movements of Chang Hsueh-liang's troops took place within the last ten days:

The 19th Brigade stationed in Taitowying, west of Shanhaikwan, has been transferred to Lingyuan in east Jehol. (Brigadier General Sun Teh-chuan, in command of this brigade, is familiar with Jehol topography.)

The 16th Brigade stationed in the Tientsin area has been transferred to Taitowying to replace the 19th Brigade transferred to Jehol.

The 18th Brigade stationed at Hsiyuan, Peiping, has been transferred to the Tientsin-Langfang area to replace the 16th Brigade transferred to Taitowying.

The 5th Battalion of the 1st Engineering Regiment stationed at Nanyuan, Peiping, has been transferred to Lamatung, south of Lingyuan, eastern Jehol.

The 1st Battalion of the 12th Brigade of the 6th Artillery Brigade stationed at Nanyuan has been transferred to Chunliangcheng, east of Tientsin.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

In order to invigorate the anti-Red campaign in Shensi, General Ho Cheng-chun, the Pacification Commissioner of Hupeh, has been detailed to take command of the five National divisions in Shensi and take over from General Yang Hu-cheng, Chairman of Shensi, the task of cleaning up the Reds who fled to Shensi from Hupeh several weeks ago. Two additional divisions, the 44th and 45th, of Ho Cheng-chun's Hupeh troops have reached Shensi to reinforce the 2nd, 65th and 64th. The 1st Division has been transferred to Honan after having been badly battered during pursuit of Reds into Shensi.

In southeastern Kiangsi the Red forces have withdrawn into their mountainous strongholds at Hingkwo and Juikin.

In western Hupeh the communist forces, escaping towards Hunan, captured Patung and Wushan (eastern Szechwan) on the Yangtze gorges between Ichang and Kweichowfu.

There has been no change in the situation in Fukien. The heralded advance of the 19th Route Army on the communist stronghold, Tingchow, is held up until the Reds are driven out of the northwestern part of the province. Additional units of

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the 19th Route Army are reported being moved northward for this operation, in which Liu Chen-nien's troops recently transferred from Shantung will probably take part.

It is reported from Nanking that General Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the Hankow Municipal Government to build a hospital for soldiers wounded in the anti-Communist campaign.

THE SHANTUNG IMBROGLIO

The final episode of the Shantung imbroglio was written on December 22nd when the last contingent of Liu Chen-nien's forces under command of General Ho Yi-san sailed from Chefoo for Wenchow, Chekiang. Chinese marines of the Northeastern Squadron temporarily continue policing Chefoo, which will shortly be taken over by Han's forces. It is reported that the future garrison of Chefoo and Lungkow will be taken over by the 29th Division of Han's 3rd Route Army.

Due to the praiseworthy efficiency in which the Chinese naval forces maintained order during the evacuation, the Central Government, Han Fu-chu and Chang Hsueh-liang have been requested by civic and commercial organizations of eastern Shantung and particularly Chefoo, to give the Northeastern Squadron permanent control of eastern Shantung ports. However, considering that Han's desire to control Chefoo, Lungkow and Tengchow is one of the underlying causes of the Shantung warfare, the report that the 29th Division is moving to occupy the ports is more than credible.

The chief sufferers as usual were the unfortunate and innocent peaceful inhabitants and farmers. Practically all the suburbs of Laichow and the villages in the vicinity are in ruins and about thirty thousand inhabitants are homeless. The property damage is enormous - two thousand large trees have been cut down for defense works or fuel, bridges have been burned, and livestock, stock, grain and other property commandeered or looted. Although both factions are responsible for damage and looting, yet considering the destruction that has been brought upon the countryside by the scattered troops of Liu Chen-nien, the conduct of Han's forces on the whole has been good. However, the looting of the missions at Laichow serves to illustrate that Chinese soldiery even under direct control of higher command is prone to disregard the property rights of non-combatants and neutrals.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SZECHWAN

Following a decisive defeat after a sanguinary battle lasting over a week, General Liu Wen-hui ordered a general retreat from the Kiating-Jenshow line on December 23rd and asked his victorious nephew for suspension of hostilities on the basis of resignation as Chairman of Szechwan and withdrawal westward to Sikang with the remainder of his 24th Army Corps. Liu Hsiang

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agreed and a conference is to be held as a result of which Liu Wen-hui will most likely assume the chairmanship of Sikang. A conference is expected to be held shortly by Liu Hsiang, Tien Sung-yao and other Szechwan warlords to arrange for cessation of hostilities and the re-distribution of the garrison areas.

However the defeat of Liu Wen-hui does not necessarily mean the settlement of the Szechwan hostilities. It is reported that following the elimination of Liu Wen-hui, Liu Hsiang and General Tien Sung-yao are both ambitious to take over the chairmanship of the provincial government.

THE STRIFE IN KWEICHOW

Acknowledging the fait accompli, the National Government legalized General Yu Kuo-tsai's occupation of Kweiyang, the provincial capital of Kweichow, by appointing the victorious Yu as Chairman of Kweichow Provincial Government on December 26th. General Wang Chia-lieh, the ousted chairman, is reported to have escaped towards the eastern border of Kweichow.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

AG

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PREPARED IN THE OFFICE OF AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHE, PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
FEB 16 1933
WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

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4-1

2657-J-27

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7

1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Semi-monthly Report of Changes.

Northern Provinces.

HOPEH

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung | | |
| 14th Brigade | Chen Kuan-chun | Machang |
| 18th " | Tu Chi-wu | Peitsang |
| 2nd Army Corps - Wang Shu-chang | | |
| 8th Brigade | Ting Hsi-chun | |
| Hqrs. & two Regts. | | Peiping |
| One Regt. | | Paoting |
| 15th Brigade | Yao Tung-fan | Chinwangtao |
| 3rd Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo | | |
| 9th Brigade | Ho Chu-kuo | Chinwangtao |
| 20th " | Chang Ching-wu | " |
| 7th Ind. Brigade | Chang Cheng-feng | Miyun |
| 13th " " | Li Chen-t'ang | Ch'angli |
| 16th " " | Miao Chen-liu | Shihmenchai |
| 3rd Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Shu-shen | " |
| 6th " Art. " | Wang Ho-hua (Less one Regt. | in Jehol) |
| 12th Regt. | | Ch'angli |
| (Less one Bn. at Nanyuan, Peiping) | | |
| 7th Ind. Art. Brig. | Ch'iao Fang | |
| 15th Regiment | | Chinwangtao |
| 16th " | | Peiyuan |
| 8th Ind. Brigade | Liu Han-tung | |
| 17th Regiment | | Luanchow |
| 18th " | | Tungchow |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Po Kuei-ling | |
| 6th Battalion | | Nanyuan |
| 8th " | | Chinwangtao |
| (Less two Battalions in Jehol) | | |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen | | |
| 39th Brigade | Huang Kuang-hua | Luanchow |
| 41st " | Kao Hung-wen | " |
| 42nd " | Li Hsing-chun | " |
| 84th Division | Kao Kuei-tze | " |
| Four Ind. Reserve Regts. | | " |
| 40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun | | |
| 1st Division | Shen Ke | Luanchow |
| 39th " | Pang Ping-hsun | " |

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JEHOL.

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan
(Less two Divisions in Shansi)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 37th Division | Feng Chih-an | Pingchuan |
| 38th " | C hang Tze-chung | " |

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 29th Ind. Brig. | Wang Yung-sheng | Pingchuan |
| 30th " " | Yu Chao-lin | Lingyuan |
| 11th Regt. of 6th Ind. Art. Brig. | | " |
| 5th and 7th Bns. of 1st Engr. Regt. | | Lamatung |

Tang Yu-lin's Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36th Division | T ang Yu-lin | Chaoyang |
| 31st Ind. Brig. | Fu Chun | " |
| 10th " Cav. Brig. | Shih Wen-hua | Suitung |

Kirin Border Defense Army - Feng Chan-hai (From Kirin)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Kung Chang-hai | Kailu | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Yao Ping-chien | " | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Hsi-shan | Hsiawa | 3,000 |
| 4th " " | Liu Wan-kuei | Hsinlungti | 4,000 |
| 5th " " | Liu Wei-ping | Kailu | 5,000 |
| | | | 21,000 |

SHANTUNG.

Troops Nominally Loyal to C hiang Kai-shek.

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

29th Division - Tsao Fu-lin

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 85th Brig. | Li Han-chang | Chefoo |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Kiaochow |

SHENSI.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan.

10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 44th Div. | Hsiao Chih-chu | Tungkwan |

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KANSU.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng.

38th Army Corps - Sun Yu-ju

The designation of the 7th Army Corps has been changed into the 38th Army Corps.

NINGHSIA.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Lu Chung-liang | Ninghsia (From Honan) |
| 2nd " Cav. Brig. | Li Teh-tsang | " ( " " ) |

Li Teh-tsang has been newly appointed Commander of the 2nd Ind. Cav. Brig.

Central Provinces.

KIANGSI.

Central Government Troops.

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang
10th Division Chiang Fu-sheng

Chiang Fu-sheng has been newly appointed Commander of the 10th Division.

HONAN.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Cav. Brig. | Chang Hung-chun | Kaifeng |
| 13th " " | Liu Feng-chi | Chengyang |

Chang Hung-chun has been newly appointed Commander of the 1st Cav. Brig.

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Sun Pao-yu | Jucheng (From Anhwei) |

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HUPEH.

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 85th Division | Chen Hung-yuan | Tungshan |

Chen Hung-yuan has been newly appointed Commander of the 85th Division.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 34th Division | Chang Wan-hsin | Siemtaochen |
| 37th Ind. Brig. | Liu Pei-hsu | Yingcheng |
| 38th " " | Pan Shan-chai | Sinkowkow |

KIANGSU.

Central Government Troops.

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 83rd Div. | Li Mo-an | Shanghai |

Li Mo-an has been newly appointed Commander of the 83rd Division.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 88th Div. | Sun Yuan-liang | Shanghai |
| 8th Ind. Art. Regt. | Liu Pei-pin | Chinkiang |

Liu Pei-pin has been newly appointed Commander of the 8th Independent Artillery Regiment.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 81st Div. | Chan Shu-tang | Shanghai |

Southern Provinces.

FUKIEN.

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Yungan |
| One Brig. of 21st Div. | | Fuan (From Chekiang) |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

LIAONING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps | Chen Kuo-jui | Chinchow | 12,000 |
| Emergency Army Corps | Yu Chih-shan | Suichung | 15,000 |
| Border Defense Army Corps - | Chang Hai-peng | | |
| 3rd Brigade | Chang Hai-peng | Shanhaikwan | 4,000 |
| 4th " | Chang Peng-fei | Chiumenkow | 4,000 |
| 5th " | Tang Yu-shen | Tungliao | 4,000 |
| 8th " | Wang Nai-chen | Changkiawan | 5,000 |

The Border Defense Army Corps is a newly organized unit.

KIRIN. (Anti-Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ting Chao | Jacho | 10,000 |

Both Li Tu and Wang Teh-lin's anti-Manchoukuo troops, having been defeated by the Japanese, crossed into Soviet Russia's territory a short time ago with a portion of their troops, leaving only 10,000 behind now under the control of Ting Chao.

Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Yen Yu-tsung | Nanking, Kiangsu. |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

MANCHURIA

a) Operations

The operations of the Japanese sixth drive along the eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway under direction of General Hirose, commanding the 10th Division, which began about the 1st of January, were successfully completed January 5th, on which date the Japanese forces entered Suifenho (Pogranichnaiya) on the eastern Soviet frontier.

After reaching an agreement with the Soviet authorities on troop transportation, the Japanese (estimated at 15,000) advanced along the CER with comparatively little opposition. Muling was occupied at 2:15 p.m. on January 4th, the anti-Manchoukuo forces retreating northward and towards Suifenho without offering resistance. Suifenho was entered at 3 p.m. on the 5th. The local volunteer commander, General Hsin Chang-ching, surrendered with his command of 3600 men, and turned over his arms including four mountain guns, two trench mortars and some 3000 rifles.

Pursuing their success, a Japanese column (Hitomi unit) advanced northward on Mishan, and after some skirmishes en route with forces of General Li Tu (North-Eastern Kirin Garrison Commander), entered Mishan the evening of the 6th. Thence the advance was resumed on Hulin driving the anti-Manchoukuo forces before them. On January 9th the Japanese entered Hulin. General Li Tu with three thousand men crossed the frontier into Soviet territory at Iman ahead of the victorious Japanese, and was disarmed and interned.

General Ting Chao, former commander of the CER guards (eastern section), doubtless impressed by the failure of Su Ping-wen's resistance, is reported by the Japanese to have surrendered voluntarily and to have been disarmed with his troops, though doubtless the Japanese would have much preferred his decisive defeat as a means of preventing future disorders along the eastern CER, after the withdrawal of Japanese forces.

Another Japanese column (Sonobe) moved southward and arrived at Tungning, south of Suifenho, on the 10th after dispersing some of the irregulars of Wang Te-lin, the so called Commander-in-Chief of Volunteers in southeastern Kirin. General Wang is reported to have fled into Soviet territory with 600 men and a few light guns, and was disarmed and interned by the Soviet authorities.

Elimination of Ting Chao, Li Tu and Wang Te-lin marks the end of resistance to Japanese control, at least for the time being, by large organized bodies of Chinese troops in North Manchuria.

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Engagements on a lesser scale took place at Tatung-chen, 30 miles south of station Anta on the western section of the CER, where a volunteer force of 1500 men was defeated by Manchoukuo troops, and at Chenkiskan, east of Chalantun.

The Japanese drives along the CER have been successful beyond even the fondest Japanese expectations. Ma Chan-shan, Su Ping-wen, Li Tu, Ting Chao and Wang Te-lin and their comparatively large organized bodies of troops have been eliminated from the field, and the problem of pacifying Manchuria has become merely a long and difficult police task.

Undoubtedly raids, clashes and engagements with scattered bands of irregulars and volunteers will continue for a long time to come, but as compared to the situation existing at the time of Su Ping-wen's defection, the conditions are decidedly more favorable to the Japanese. Since the completion of the drives in South Manchuria there has been a marked decrease in volunteer operations in the area from the main line of the S.M.R. eastward along the Korean border, though of course the cutting of the kaoliang and the advent of winter weather are more responsible for that than the Japanese military operations. The value of the drives lies not so much in the scattering of the irregulars in the area of the operations as in the respect implanted among the inhabitants by the Japanese military machine. Surrenders have become more frequent, though these, when they occur, are motivated more by lack of arms, munitions, supplies and warm clothing than by the suddenly acquired love for Manchoukuo. In connection with surrenders, instead of being incorporated in the Manchoukuo armies, ready material for future revolts, the men are being disarmed and returned to their homes in hope that they will resume their former occupations.

b) Troops

It is reported that the Japanese War Office on January 6th announced its intention to increase the number of Japanese forces in Manchuria to 60,000 or 65,000 within the course of the next two years by expansion of the units already serving in Manchuria as well as increasing the number of special units. Important changes will also be made in the organization, training, equipment and armament in order thoroughly to modernize the army.

Under the above plans the railway guard battalions will be increased from six to twelve and decided increases will be made in the tank, heavy artillery and communication units. Corresponding plans will be made to provide for specialized military education in the operation of modern military equipment, and the conscription system will be revised to allow for a greater number of reserve officer and non-commissioned officer personnel and a greater amount of active duty for them.

The Motegi unit (believed to be motorized) which took part in the operations against Su Ping-wen has been moved southward. Its headquarters and staff were reported to have stopped in Chinchow on January 8th en route further south.

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A cavalry brigade (said to be the 4th) is reported to have arrived at Chinchow and Suichung from North Manchuria.

In order to prevent identification of their units, the Japanese troops operating in Manchuria are known and designated by the name of their commander, such as the "Miyaki Unit", "Motegi Detachment", etc. In the absence of definite information as to numerical designation of the unit, this office will wherever practical use the same designation.

c) Railways

With the clearing of the eastern section of the CER of Chinese forces, the railway between Hailin and Muling was repaired and by January 5th communications opened between Hailin and Muling. On January 9th the whole eastern section from Harbin to Suifenho (Pogranichnaiya) was reopened for regular traffic.

It is reported that after February 1st, as a result of an understanding reached with the Soviet authorities, passenger fares and freight rates on the CER will be on the basis of Manchoukuo currency.

d) Casualties

Japanese sources report their casualties at the Shankaihwan fighting as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Killed | - | 4 officers | 15 men |
| Wounded | | 3 " | 99 " |

e) Armed Colonists

The armed Japanese colonists in the Kiamusze region on the lower Sungari between Sansing and Fuchin had their first clash when they defeated a force of volunteers or brigands bent on raiding the colony.

SHANHAIKWAN

For detailed report on conditions at Shanhaikwan from January 5th to January 9th see accompanying G-2 Report No. 8477.

Except for the occupation of Chiumenkou, a mountain pass about eight miles north of Shanhaikwan, there has been no military action in that area. In spite of alarmist rumors, both Shanhaikwan and Chinwangtao are quiet.

With the object of providing for their flank security and closing one of the back doors of Jehol and South Manchuria, the Japanese (Miyake unit) attacked the Chiumenkou Pass on January 9th. The Chinese defenders were routed with the assistance of artillery and four bombing planes, and after an initial unsuccessful attack, the pass fell into Japanese hands on January 10th, the Chinese troops retreating to Shihmenchai, about seven miles west of Chiumenkou.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

According to information from Japanese sources, Japanese planes on January 7th and 8th bombed Chinese troops concentrated in Jehol about 30 miles north of Suichung.

JEHOL

While the Japanese military authorities are frank to admit that unless the Jehol question is settled by pacific means it will become necessary sooner or later to undertake active operations in order to bring the province under full control of the Manchoukuo Government, it is believed that the Japanese did not contemplate undertaking a campaign in that quarter at the present time and are not now ready to launch the long talked of drive against that province. However, the sudden outburst of Chinese military activity as evidenced by the movement and concentration of large bodies of troops in the Lwanchow area and along the Jehol border, as well as the despatch of over four brigades of the Young Marshal's troops into Jehol, may well be construed by the Japanese as the "provocation" under which they will take military action in order to consolidate Jehol within the Japanese-created Manchoukuo. The Chinese believe invasion of Jehol to be imminent and report the concentration of Manchoukuo troops in the vicinity of Chaoyang.

Such reaction seems more than likely now in view of the fact that the attack on Shanhaikwan on January 1st was believed by many to be directly consequent to the despatch of the 19th Brigade (Chang Hsueh-liang's) to Jehol on December 26th. It is noteworthy that all Japanese statements emphasize the point that the Shanhaikwan incident had no bearing on alleged plans of invading the Tientsin-Peiping area, and ridicule the reports of a Japanese invasion of China south of the wall, as such action would lead not only to major military operations but possibly a war with China, - a war which the Japanese claim they are anxious to avoid.

CHINESE TROOP MOVEMENTS IN THE NORTH (see sketch)

The following heavy troop movements of Chang Hsueh-liang's forces have been made within the last fortnight to meet a possible Japanese invasion of North China or Jehol. The main concentration is in the Lwanchow area.

The 13th Independent Brigade stationed at Chunliang-cheng and Tangku (east of Tientsin) has been transferred to the Ch'angli area (southwest of Shanhaikwan).

The 16th Independent Brigade stationed at Taitowying (west of Shanhaikwan) has been transferred to Shihmenchai (east of Taitowying).

The 20th Independent Brigade stationed at Lwanchow has been transferred to Chinwangtao.

The 29th Independent Brigade stationed at Miyun (north of Peiping) has reached Pingchwan, Jehol (east of Chengteh, capital of Jehol) en route to Lingyuan in eastern Jehol.

The 30th Independent Brigade stationed at Tsunhwa (east of Peiping) has been transferred to the Lamatung area, Jehol (south of Lingyuan) by way of Hsifengkow and Pingchwan.

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The 3rd Cavalry Brigade stationed at Funing (west of Shanhaikwan) has been transferred to Shihmenchai (east of Taitowying).

The 11th Regiment of the 6th Artillery Brigade stationed at Miyun has been transferred to the Lingyuan area, Jehol, in company with the 29th Independent Brigade. The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 12th Regiment of this Artillery Brigade stationed at Nanyuan, Peiping, have been transferred to Shihmenchai and Changli, respectively.

The 15th Regiment of the 7th Artillery Brigade, less one battalion, stationed at Peiyuan, Peiping, has been transferred to Chinwangtao.

The 17th Regiment of the 8th Independent Brigade stationed at Tungchow (east of Peiping) has been transferred to the Lwanchow area.

The 37th and 38th Divisions of the 29th Army Corps under Sung Che-yuan, stationed in the Chen-Tai railway zone (Shihkiachwang, Hopei, to Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi) and Kalgan (Chahar), respectively, have been ordered to proceed to the Lingyuan area. The 38th Division is reported to have reached the point indicated on accompanying chart.

The 39th, 41st and 42nd Brigades and the 84th Division of the 32nd Army Corps under Shang Chen, stationed at Chengchow (Honan), Loyang (Honan), Shunteh (Hopei) and Hantan (Hopei), respectively, have all been transferred to the Lwanchow area.

The 1st and 39th Divisions of the 40th Army Corps under Pang Ping-hsun, stationed at Ningtsin (east of Shihkiachwang) and Taming (south Hopei), respectively, have detrained north of Tientsin and are now marching to positions believed to be near the Lan River to the north of Lwanchow.

The troops moving in accordance with the above schedules total about 100,000 and are in addition to about 100,000 troops already in the area and available to the Chinese command for operations, making a grand total of about 200,000.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S PREPARATIONS IN THE YANGTZE AREA

The Central Government is taking steps for the defense of the Yangtze Delta against possible Japanese invasion. Three divisions are reported to be concentrating in the Yangtze Delta region. Of these the 88th Division, formerly stationed at Wuchang, has been despatched to Soochow and Wusih (between Nanking and Shanghai). Another division (probably the 83rd) arrived via the Grand Canal and Chinkiang on January11th. It is reported that the Chinese do not expect to defend Shanghai but will be prepared to defend a line from Haiyen through Soochow-Kiangyin-Chinkiang northward along the Grand Canal.

The Yangtze fortifications are being examined and guns test fired (see accompanying Report No. 8486).

SHANTUNG IMBROGLIO

The Shantung incident has been definitely settled with the occupation of Chefoo by Han Fu-chu's 87th Brigade of the 29th Division under General Jung Hsing-kuang. The marines of the Northeastern naval squadron have returned to Tsingtao.

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THE WARFARE IN SZECHWAN

Unless warfare breaks out between Liu Hsiang and his allied warlords for the control of the province, the Szechwan dispute seems on the way to a settlement. General Liu Wen-hui, the defeated chairman of the province, has tendered his resignation as chairman to the National Government with a declaration that, in view of the national crisis, he has instructed his subordinates to cease hostilities and await orders from the National Government for mobilization to fight the Japanese.

Szechwan vernacular papers report 50,000 killed and 70,000 wounded in the course of the provincial war. About 6000 casualties were sustained among the civilian population of Chengtu during the street fighting in that city.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
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AG

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1. Composition and Distribution of Forces.

Semi-monthly Report of Changes.

Northern Provinces.

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HOPEI.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11th Ind. Brig. | Tung Ying-ping | Yangliutsing |
| 13th " " | Li Chen-t'ang | |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | Chunliangcheng |
| " " | | Tangku |
| " " | | Peitang |
| Bodyguards | Liu To-ch'uan | |
| 1st Corps | | Peiping |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Tsingho (from Shansi) |

JEHOL.

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27th Div. | Feng Chih-an | Lingyuan |
| 28th " | Chang Tze-chung | " |
| 2nd " | Pao Kang | Hsifengkow) (from Shansi) |
| 3rd " | Chang Jen-chieh | Pingchwan ) |

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Ind. Cav. Brig. | Kuo Hsi-pang | Lingyuan |

Central Provinces.

KIANGSI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11th Div. | Lo Che-ying | Fuchow |
| 14th " | Chow Chih-ju | " |

37th Army Corps - Mao Ping-wen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23rd Div. | Li Yun-chieh | Fuchow |
| 24th " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | " |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 53rd Division | Li Yung-heng | Tungsiang |

From M/A, China. Report No. 8499. February 1, 1933.

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KIANGSI (Continued)

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32nd Ind. Brig. | Po Tien-min | Fuchow |

Po Tien-min has been newly appointed Commander of the 32nd Independent Brigade.

26th Route Army under Sun Lien-chung.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27th Division | Kao Shu-hsun | Fuchow |

ANHWEI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Hsing Chen-nan | Pengpu | 12,000 |
| 25th " | Kwan Lin-cheng | Yingchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 22,000 |

The 17th Army Corps is a newly organized unit.

KIANGSU.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salt Division | Wen Ying-hsing | Haichow | 14,000 |

The Salt Division is the former Salt Brigade reorganized.

SZECHWAN.

Miscellaneous Troops nominally under Central Government's Control.

24th Army Corps - Liu Wen-hui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Liu Yun-ken | Chengtu |

Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Guards Division | Teng Ho | Chengtu |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | Su Hua-chow | " |
| 13th Ind. Brig. | Wang Chih-jen | " |

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

LIAONING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps | Chang Pi | Suichung | 12,000 |
| 3rd Army Corps | Ting Chiang | Chinhsi | 12,000 |

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MANCHURIA

a) Operations.

Having effectively cleared the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway of the forces of Li Tu, Ting Chao and Wang Te-lin with but trifling casualties to the Japanese forces, Japanese columns operating from Mishan, Ninguta, Muling and Tungning are continuing their operations against scattered anti-Manchoukuo forces and bandit gangs in eastern Kirin.

Heiho, on the Amur River, the former headquarters of Ma Chan-shan, has been occupied by Manchoukuo troops under Brigadier-General Chou on January 25th. Major Yokoi, the Japanese Resident Officer at Heiho, is a not unimportant member of General Chou's staff.

Following the overwhelming success of the Kirin (sixth) drive, another drive (the seventh) was initiated on January 23rd in the irregular square area between the Mukden-Shanhaikwan and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway from Mukden to Tashihchiao.

The drive is of special interest because, according to confirmed Japanese reports, it is being carried out almost entirely by the newly organized Manchoukuo troops under Japanese direction and is their first independent large scale operation. The drive was over in a few days, the volunteers clearing out of the zone of the drive westward into Jehol and eastward over the S.M.R. and as usual eluding the attackers.

The concentration for this drive in the vicinity of the Jehol borders has doubtless been responsible for the many alarming rumors during the past two weeks about the imminent invasion of Jehol and North China.

b) Surrenders.

Japanese sources report that the seven Manchurian drives resulted in large scale surrenders of anti-Manchoukuo troops, irregulars and volunteers. The figures given quote 15,000 surrenders in Fengtien Province, 8,000 in Kirin and 15,000 in Heilungkiang. Additional large numbers are claimed to be parleying for capitulation. While the above figures do not seem excessive, they undoubtedly include large numbers of local militia whose formation was primarily for local protection and not for pro-Manchoukuo or anti-Manchoukuo combat.

c) Troops.

The following are the principal Japanese formations and their leaders now in Manchuria:

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| | |
|---|---|
| Kwantung Army | Headquarters Changchun |
| Commander | General Nobuyoshi Muto |
| Chief of Staff | Lt. Gen. Kuniaki Koiso |
| 6th Division (from Kumamoto) | Headquarters Kirin |
| Commander | Lt.Gen. Masaemon Sakamoto |
| 11th Brigade | Maj.Gen. Kuniso Matsuda |
| 36th " | Maj.Gen. Yoshiaki Takata |
| 8th Division (from Hirosaki) | Headquarters Chinchow |
| Commander | Lt.Gen. Giichi Nishi |
| 4th Brigade | Maj.Gen.Yoshimichi Suzuki |
| 16th " | Maj.Gen.Shigekiyo Hayashi |
| 10th Division (from Himogi) | Headquarters Harbin |
| 8th Brigade | Lt.Gen. Jusuki Hirose |
| 33rd " | Maj.Gen. Kaoru Nakamura |
| 14th Division (from Utsunomiya) | Headquarters Tsitsihar |
| Commander | Lt. Gen. Naosuki Matsuki |
| 27th Brigade | Maj. Gen. Hideo Hiramatsu |
| 28th " | Maj. Gen. Teizo Hiraga |
| 7th Division, part only (from | Headquarters Hailar |
| 14th Brigade Hokkaido) | Maj.Gen.Heijiro Hattori |
| 1st Independent Cavalry Brigade (from Yoshika ?) | |
| Commander | Maj. Gen. Sukeji Takanami |
| 4th Independent Cavalry Brigade | |
| Commander | Maj. Gen. Kennosuke Mogi |
| 6 Independent Railway Guard Btns | Headquarters Mukden |
| Commander | Lt. Gen. Chuyo Inoye |

In addition to the above major units and the various special units such as communications, aviation, ambulance, ordnance and quartermaster necessary for their effective operations, it is reported that the 3rd Cavalry Brigade is expected in Manchuria.

It is reported from Tokyo that those of the annual contingent of conscripts which was called to colors on January 20th, and who have been assigned to divisions serving in Manchuria, will be sent direct to Manchuria for their recruit training instead of, as heretofore, receiving that training at the home depots. Time expired men in the Manchurian divisions will be temporarily retained with the colors.

The recruits while in training will be available for garrison duty and thus will release trained men for active operations if required.

d) Railways.

All trains on the eastern line of the C.E.R. are guarded by Japanese troops and the principal stations of Imienpo, Shihtowhotze, Hengtaohotze, Hailin, Muling and Pogranichnaiya have

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Japanese garrisons. The smaller intermediate stations are guarded by Manchoukuo troops.

In order to protect the S.M.R. from bandit and volunteer attacks and firing on trains, the growing of kaoliang has been forbidden for 1000 meters on each side of the main track line of the S.M.R. Kaoliang cultivation will not be permitted within 2000 meters of any railway station.

According to the Harbin Russian press, the construction of the proposed Kirin-Harbin Railway by the S.M.R. will be commenced this spring. The station for Harbin will be erected at Old Harbin, from which point the railway will be continued to Fuchiatien, and thence by bridge over the Sungari River to Sungpu. Here the line will be connected with the Hu Hai Railway. Needless to say, with no necessity for transhipment because of difference in gauges, this line when and if constructed will be a serious competitor of the south branch of the C.E.R.

Japanese sources report that a petition has been sent to the Fengtien Provincial Government on January 16th through the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Antung, in southeast Liaoning, for the construction of a railway from Antung to a point on the Mukden-Hailung line via Kuantien, Huanjen, and Tunghwa. This mountainous district is wealthy in natural resources and minerals such as silver, lead and coal. At present the only channel of transit is the Yalu River which is only available from April to October.

e) Aviation.

It is reported that a Japanese aviation field has been completed at the strategically important town of Tungchingtsun near the Korean border in southern Kirin. An airfield is under construction at Tungliao.

All the 63 "Patriot" military planes donated by the Japanese people at home and abroad have now joined the Kwantung Army. The machines are numbered serially from 1 to 63 and in addition bear names of donors, whether individuals, schools or districts.

SHANHAIKWAN

The situation at Shanhaikwan in unchanged. The Japanese force has been reduced to about 600 and the Suzuki 4th Brigade of the 8th Division returned to Chinchow on January 20th.

JEHOL

Aside from bombing of volunteer concentrations in the vicinity of Kailu on January 16th, 23rd, 25th and 26th, there has been but little activity in Jehol.

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A rumored beginning of invasion and occupation of Jehol was caused by a Japanese detachment (Tanaka) which, escorted by two planes, advanced from Tungliao towards Kailu in search of a "Patriot" type plane (named Kusano) which failed to return from a bombing mission to Kailu on January 25th. After an unsuccessful search for the missing machine and its five occupants, the Japanese force returned to Tungliao.

While it is constantly reported that the Japanese preparations for a drive into Jehol continue, it is believed that, although the major troop dispositions have taken place, the preparations are not yet complete. Should the drive take place it will begin in the latter part of February or the beginning of March when the severest cold is over, but before the thaw and the spring rains, or else in April after the rainy season.

The invasion of Jehol presents a military problem largely in the matter of establishment and maintenance of a long line of transportation and communication system through an extremely mountainous and difficult country with poor roads. The Japanese superiority of planes, artillery and other modern military equipment will be rendered negative in attack by the steep mountains along the lines of advance, and the lack of roads along the lines of communication will render them exceedingly vulnerable to Chinese volunteers or regular troops employing guerrilla tactics.

THE WARFARE IN SZECHWAN

Startling new developments in the Szechwan situation are reported in the vernacular press. General Liu Wen-hui, the defeated provincial chairman, is stated to have staged a comeback and again returned to Chengtu on January 24th. The details and circumstances are as yet unknown. The above report was preceded on January 25th by a statement that the two Lius, uncle and nephew, who have been waging a bitter war against each other for the past four months, have patched up their quarrel and are cooperating in order to drive out the lesser fry among the local warlords who had profited by the war of the Lius to expand their spheres of influence.

The above reports seem not only possible but credible, for after the suspension of hostilities on December 25th and the ensuing conference of the Szechwan warlords at Neikang on December 29-31 to arrive at a settlement of the Szechwan situation, General Liu Hsiang, the victor, found himself confronted by the following demands of Generals Tien Sung-yao, Teng Hsi-hou, Yang Sen, Li Ch'i-hsiang, Lo Tze-chow, and other lesser fry among the provincial warlords:

1. The several important militarists were equally to have the right to station their troops at Chungking and Wanhsien in joint occupation of those places.
2. Chengtu was to be garrisoned by the various commanders jointly.

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3. The Tzuliuching salt revenues were to be shared equally instead of being used exclusively by Liu Hsiang.
4. Tien, Teng, Yang, Li, Lo and their followers were to occupy the territory abandoned by Liu Wen-hui.

The conference based on the above agenda, which would have left Liu Hsiang shorn of the results of his victory and wondering "who won the war" natrually was fruitless, and it would not be at all surprising if Liu Hsiang, faced by a greedy pack, patched up his differences with his uncle to eliminate the leeches who tried to profit by his victories.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

The anti-communist campaign continues with slow but steady progress.

While some few thousand Reds under Hsu Hsiang-ch'ien remain in southern Shensi, the majority of the Shensi invaders, after their defeat by the 1st, 44th and 65th government divisions, entered northern Szechwan and are in the vicinity of Kwangyuan where they remain at present.

There have been no major changes in Fukien after recapture of Shaowu and Kwangtseh, although Kienninghsien on the western border has been evacuated by the Reds, they still remain a factor to be reckoned with in west Fukien.

In Kiangsi the government forces suffered a temporary setback when communist armies, aware of the forthcoming campaign, attacked before the government troops completed their concentration. Fuchow (Linchwan), Tungsiang and Tsungjen, southwest of Nanchang, were captured by the Red armies, and by January 16th the Red vanguards were within 35 miles of Nanchang, the capital of the province. However, an attack by the 8th Division under General Mao Ping-wen resulted in the recapture of Fuchow and retreat of the communist forces to their mountainous strongholds along the Kiangsi-Fukien border.

In general, in Kiangsi the Red strength has not suffered any considerable depreciation. The area in northeast Kiangsi, containing the towns of Juichow (Poyang), Anjen (Yukiang), westward to Yuanshan, is still partially under communist control. In southeastern Kiangsi the region containing the towns of Kienchang (Nancheng) and Nanfeng is partially under their control, while the mountainous region near the Fukien border containing Kwangchang, Ningtu, Shihcheng and Juikin is under full Soviet control.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is now at Nanchang to coordinate the operations of various government forces against the Kiangsi Reds, a campaign which will be supported from the south by the 1st Kwangtung Army Corps under General Yu Han-mou.

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THE 19TH ROUTE ARMY

Having subjugated the provincial forces partly by lead and partly by silver bullets, the 19th Route Army is now in absolute control of Fukien. The 1st Provincial Brigade was annihilated in combat and their commander, General Ch'en Kuo-hui, after a three months' imprisonment was executed on December 3rd for illicit tax collection, malfaisance, oppression, etc. The 2nd Brigade reduced to two regiments and the 3rd and 4th Provincial Brigades were transformed into the Shipping Protection Corps and the Highway Engineering Corps, respectively.

The operations of the 61st Division in northwest Fukien resulted in clearing that area and regaining Shaowu and Kwangtseh.

THE STRIFE IN KWEICHOW

It would appear that the National Government acted rather hastily when following General Yu Kuo-tsai's occupation of Kweiyang after his defeat of General Wang Chia-lieh, the government acknowledged the fait accompli and legalized it by appointing the victorious Yu as chairman. The latter's victory, however, was short lived: the tide of battle turned in favor of the ousted Chairman Wang Chia-lieh and the latter re-entered Kweiyang, capital of the province, on January 18th and resumed his former duties as chairman of the provincial government. General Yu is reported to have been killed in battle and his demoralized troops are being reorganized and incorporated in Wang's armies.

General Wang having regained Kweiyang, the government will probably re-appoint him to the chairmanship, thus both "losing face" and "making face".

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

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## COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

NOTE: This information will hereafter be attached as an appendix to this report.

## MANCHURIA

a) Operations

Aside from minor skirmishes and some desultory fighting with isolated volunteer bands which attempted to return to western Liaoning from Jehol after the 7th drive was completed, there have been no operations of any magnitude in the former Three Eastern Provinces comprising the present "Manchoukuo".

The 7th drive in the irregular square area between the Mukden-Shanhaikwan and the main line S.M.R. was practically free from fighting. The major volunteer and irregular units, forewarned, slipped away, some of the lesser fry were caught, others surrendered, and the operation was successfully completed with booty of about 1200 rifles and four automatic rifles.

An iron bridge on the Tungliao-Tahushan Railway line was blown up by volunteers with the object of hindering troop movements.

b) Troops

Heavy Japanese troop movements are reported on the S.M.R. and the Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railways. Passenger trains on the latter road for some days following February 2nd have run south only as far as Chinchow because of troop movements on the Chinchow-Shanhaikwan section. Japanese cavalry of the 8th and 6th Divisions is reported concentrated in the Suichung area and at Taotehyingtze, north of Tahushan. In Mukden, carts were commandeered in the early part of this month, each police sub-station having been ordered to furnish five carts.

Recruit replacements to the Manchurian divisions, totalling about 15,000 or more, are reported to have arrived at Mukden between February 2nd and 7th, in twenty-four trains. As mentioned in the last situation report, these recruit replacements, contrary to previous practice, will receive their recruit training in Manchuria. This new policy will materially strengthen the Manchurian divisions by transfer of the depot units to rejoin their organizations, and will make available a reserve if required. The recruits will also be gradually acclimated to the extreme climatic conditions of Manchuria by the time their services are required for active operations.

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Another object in view is to give the recruits on the ground the training required in guerrilla warfare against irregular troops, and in solving the problems incident to policing a vast country for some years to come.

Tokyo reports that a group of 30 battalion and company commanders selected from various organizations of the Japanese army is under orders to proceed to Manchuria for a month's tour of observation.

Chinese sources report the enlistment of two thousand Mongols in a Mongol volunteer cavalry force under command of Colonel Saito, I.J.A., cooperating with the Japanese in the vicinity of Tungliao. The presence of these troops is confirmed by the rescue of the crew and the plane "Kusano" (see p.4, Situation Report No. 8499) which fell near Kailu on January 25th by volunteer troops friendly to the Japanese.

SHANHAIKWAN

Aside from some minor skirmishes at Chiumenkow Pass about the first of the month, and an unimportant brush when a Japanese relief column on the way to the pass repulsed an attack on February 2nd, the situation in Shanhaikwan and vicinity remains unchanged.

The Japanese garrison at Shanhaikwan is reported to have been reinforced on February 9th by about 350 men and six guns. They have doubled their sentries, planted mines, and have electrified their wire entanglements.

JEHOL

Aside from some sporadic and unimportant fighting and bombing in the vicinity of Kailu, northeast Jehol, on February 8th and 10th, the long rumored invasion of that province is still in abeyance. The Kailu attacks which were featured as beginning of the Jehol invasion are believed to be purely local and confined to the operations between the Japanese garrisons of Tungliao and the Chinese troops and volunteers at Kailu. Kailu is situated in relatively flat area, sparsely populated and unimportant. It can be taken by the Japanese at will and it seems certain that no major issues will take place in that vicinity.

The reports of large Japanese concentrations on the Jehol border are current and plentiful, but in view of the recent operations in Northern Manchuria which resulted in immense extention of the area over which the Japanese divisions have to be strung out, it is doubtful whether much more than one division could be spared for invasion of Jehol.

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Probabilities are that when the invasion of Jehol materializes, the invading force will consist of the 8th Division with headquarters at Chinchow, near the Jehol border, and some reinforcements from the 6th Division based on Kirin. Little help except in artillery and special service troops can be expected from the 14th and 10th Divisions and the 14th Brigade of the 7th Division, which are strung out the full length of the eastern and the western sections C.E.R., for a distance of some 750 miles with detachments operating at various points 150 miles northward and southward of this line.

The Japanese are confident that a division reinforced by additional cavalry should be able to complete the main operations and bring the whole province of Jehol under some sort of control within a few weeks after commencement of the operations. Of course, "Manchoukuo" troops will form a part of this force, regardless of their effectiveness, to lend "face" in bringing Jehol back into the "Manchoukuo" fold.

Of course the 1st and 4th Independent Cavalry Brigades which are used mainly in the nature of flying columns with no fixed base, for rapid operations wherever required, will be accorded a large part in Jehol operations.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

The situation in Kiangsi is definitely easier and the menace to Nanchang has been removed. It is reported that troops of Liu Chen-nien, transferred from Shantung to Chekiang last December, as well as reinforcements from the 19th Route Army, and from Kwangtung and Kwangsi, will be sent to Kiangsi to participate in the communist eradication campaign in that province.

Successes are reported by government troops in central Kiangsi with the communist armies retreating from Kinki (northeast of Suwan) to their mountain stronghold at Sincheng, east Kiangsi, near the Fukien border. Government troops are trying to intercept a Red force at Tsungjen about 70 miles south of Nanchang which is endeavoring to rejoin the Red forces at Juikin, in southeast Kiangsi.

Large quantities of propaganda leaflets are being prepared to be scattered from planes in communist areas in Kiangsi, promising rewards to those who turn over to the government.

In northeastern Szechwan the situation is not favorable. The communist armies which invaded Szechwan from Shensi are becoming increasingly active. Nankiang, Pachow, Tungkiang and Suiting in northeastern Szechwan are reported to have been occupied by the Reds, and troops

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under General Liu Tsun-hou, former military governor of Szechwan stationed at Suiting, are retreating southward. Portions of the garrisons of these districts have gone over to the Reds.

Other communist forces are reported active near Chuhsien further south. Troops are being sent to the affected area by General Liu Hsiang to halt the Red advance.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly report of changes)

## Northern Provinces

### HOPEI

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Ind. Art. Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | |
| 12th Regiment | | Kaiping and Ch'angli |

### JEHOL

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang

41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Chengteh (from Hopei) |

### NINGHSIA

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Ma Hung-kuei | |

Ma Hung-kuei has been newly appointed commander of the 7th Division.

## Central Provinces

### KIANGSI

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50th Division | Yueh Sen | Ining |
| 53rd " | Li Yung-heng | Chintehchen |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Li Yen-nien | Kiukiang |

Central Government Troops

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Chiang Fu-sheng | Nanchang |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies - Chen Chi-tang

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Yeh Chao | Taiyu |

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KIANGSI (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

4th Group of Armies - Li Tsung-jen

15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 44th Division | Wang Tsan-pin | Lungnan |

CHEKIANG

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Kiangshan |

KIANGSU

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind.Art.Brig. | Shih Wen-kuei | Nanking | 4,000 |

The 1st Independent Artillery Brigade is a newly organized unit.

HUNAN

Central Government Troops

4th Route Army under Ho Chien

28th Army Corps - Liu Chien-shu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19th Division | Li Chueh | Lichow |

SZECHWAN

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20th Army Corps - Yang Sen | | |
| 3rd Division | Yang Han-chung | Chuhsien |
| 29th Army Corps - Tien Sung-yao | | |
| 3rd Route Corps | Tseng Hsien-tung | Tungkiang |
| 4th " " | Lo Nai-chang | Kwangyuan |
| Border Defence Troops | Liu Tsun-hou | Kaihsien |

Southern Provinces

FUKIEN

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Kweihwa |
| 1st Brigade | Yang Ting-ying | (NAVAL CONSTB.) |

The 1st Brigade has been disbanded.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

FUKIEN (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies - Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Chenping |

KWANGTUNG

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies - Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Constb. Brig. | Chen Han-kuang | Kiungchow |

The Constabulary Brigade is the former 1st Indepondent Brigade reorganized.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Chen Chang | Nanyung |
| 3rd " Div. | Li Han-hun | " |
| Training " | Miao Pei-nan | Canton |
| 1st Ind. Regt. | | " |
| 2nd " " | | Yingtak |
| 3rd " " | | Linchow |
| 4th " " | | Suewen |

The 3rd Indepondent Division and the Training Division formerly belonged to the 4th Army Corps which was abolished some time ago.

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Div. | Chang Ta | Shaklung |

3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Div. | Huang Yen-chen | Swatow |
| 8th " | Huang Chih-wen | Limping |

KWANGSI

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

4th Group of Armies - Li Tsung-jen

7th Army Corps - Liao Lei

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19th Div. | Chow Tze-huang | Liuchow |
| 24th " | Tan Lien-fang | Kweilin |

The designation of the 21st Division has now been changed into the 24th Division.

15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 43rd Division | Chu Chung-fang | Kweiping |
| 45th " | Wei Yung-sung | Lungchow |
| 10th " | Pai Chung-hsi | Nanning |

The 43rd Division is the former four Indepondent Regiments reorganized.

Pai Chung-hsi has been newly appointed commander of the 10th Division.

KWEICHOW - Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

25th Army Corps - Wang Chia-lieh

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Div. | Che Ming-yi | Kweiyang |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KWEICHOW (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

25th Army Corps - Wang Chia-lieh (Continued)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3nd Division | Ho Chih-chung | Kweiting |
| 4th " | Po Hui-ch'ang | Anshun |
| 5th " | Miao Huei-chung | Chenyuan |
| Training Div. | Hou Chih-tan | Kweiyang |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Chen-ch'ang | Tsunyi |
| 2nd " " | Hou Chih-hai | Anshun |
| 3rd " " | Yu Yu Chiu | Sungkan |

18th Route Army under Mao Kuang-hsiang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Yu Kuo-tsai | Puanting |
| 3rd " | Chiang Tsai-chen | Tsunyi |

Mao Kuang-hsiang's troops of the 18th Route Army have recently been defeated by the 25th Army Corps under Wang Chia-lieh, resulting in the above-mentioned two divisions only now remaining under the former's control, the rest having surrendered to the latter's army.

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria)

LIAONING (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Independent Brig. | Wang Tien-chung | Suichung |

KIRIN (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Independent Brigade | Li Wen-ping | Mishan |
| 2nd " Cav. " | Li Yu-chiu | " |

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

Northern Provinces

HOPEI - Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Note: The designation of Chang Hsueh-liang's independent brigades has been changed into divisions numbered by adding one hundred to the previous number and designation, in order to conform with the National Government designation of Chinese armed forces. There has been no change in the internal organization of these renumbered units.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 51st Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung | | | |
| 114th Division | Chen Kuan-chun | Mach'ang | 9,000 |
| 118th " | Tu Chi-wu | Peits'ang | 9,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |
| 52nd Army Corps - Wang Shu-chang (Less one Division in Jehol) | | | |
| 115th Division | Yao Tung-fan | Chinwangtao | 7,000 |
| 53rd Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo | | | |
| 109th Division | Ho Chu-kuo | Chinwangtao | 8,000 |
| 120th " | Chang Ching-wu | " | 7,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |
| 105th Division | Liu To-chuan | Peiping | 9,000 |
| 107th " | Chang Cheng-feng | Kupehkow | 7,000 |
| 111th " | Tung Ying-pin | Yangliutsing | 7,000 |
| 113th " | Li Chen-t'ang | Chunliangcheng | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Regt. | | " | |
| " " | | Tangku | |
| " " | | Peitang | |
| 117th Division | Huang Shih-yueh | Paoting | 9,000 |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-te | Potowchen | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Chi-feng | Haiyangchen | 1,500 |
| 4th " " | Kuo Hsi-peng | Loting | 1,500 |
| 5th " " | Li Fu-ho | Lutai | 2,100 |
| 6th " " | Pai Feng-hsiang | Tingchow | 2,100 |
| 6th Ind.Art.Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | | 2,000 |
| 12th Regiment | | Kaiping | |
| (Less one Regiment in Jehol) | | | |
| 7th Ind.Art.Brig. | Ch'iao Feng | Peiyuan | 2,750 |
| 15th Regiment | | Chinwangtao | |
| (Less one Regiment in Jehol) | | | |
| 8th Ind.Art.Brig. | Liu Han-tung | Tungchow | 3,000 |
| 17th Regiment | | Iwanchow | |
| 18th " | | Tungchow | |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Po Kuei-ling | | 2,250 |
| 5th Battalion | | Lamatung | |
| 7th " | | Iwanchow | |
| 8th " | | Chinwangtao | |
| (Less one Battalion in Jehol) | | | |
| The Com. Detach. | Kang Jui-fu | Peiping | 1,800 |
| | | | 102,000 |

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HOPEI (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan (Less two Divisions in Jehol) | | | | |
| 2nd Division | | Pao Kang | Hsifengkow | 8,000 |
| 3rd | " | Chang Jen-chieh | Tsunhwa | 8,000 |
| | | | | 16,000 |
| 32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen | | | | |
| 139th Division | | Huang Kuang-hua | Luanchow | 7,000 |
| 141st | " | Kao Hung-wen | " | 7,000 |
| 142nd | " | Li Hsing-chun | " | 7,000 |
| 84th | " | Kao Kuei-tze | " | 8,000 |
| Four Ind. Reserve Regiments | | | " | 7,000 |
| | | | | 36,000 |
| 40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun (Less one Division in Jehol) | | | | |
| 39th Division | | Pang Ping-hsun | Tsienan | 8,000 |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salt Division | Wen Ying-sheng | Nanyuan | 20,000 (From Kiangsi) |

Two Regiments of this Division have arrived at Nanyuan, the rest being now en route to this destination.

Total Troops in Hopei 182,000

CHAHAR - Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 110th Division | Ho Li-chung | Kalgan | 7,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Huang Hsien-sheng | Hsuanhwa | 1,500 |
| | | | 8,500 |

Total Troops in Chahar 8,500

JEHOL - Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tang Yu-lin's Troops. | | | |
| 36th Division | Tang Yu-lin | | 12,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Linyuan | |
| One Brig. | | Yehposhou | |
| 31st Ind. Brig. | Fu Chun | Chienping | 4,000 |
| 1st Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chao Sho-chen | " | 1,500 |
| 9th " " " | Tsui Hsin-wu | Lintung | 1,500 |
| 10th " " " | Shih Wen-hua | Chihfeng | 1,500 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Chang Yu-ting | Linsi | 2,400 |
| 10th " " | Ma Kuei | Lintung | 2,400 |
| | | | 25,300 |

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Subject: Situation Report

JEHOL (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang.

52nd Army Corps - Wang Shu-chang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 108th Division | Ting Hai-chun | Shamaoshan | 8,000 |
| 112th Division | Chang Ting-shu | Chengteh | 8,000 |
| 116th " | Miao Chen-liu | Yaowangmiao | 8,000 |
| 119th " | Sun Te-chuan | Lingnan | 7,000 |
| 129th " | Wang Yung-sheng | Pingchwan | 5,000 |
| 130th " | Yu Chao-lin | Lingyuan | 7,000 |
| 11th Regt. of the 6th Art. Brig. | | Lingnan | 2,000 |
| 16th Regt. of the 7th " " | | Chengteh | 2,750 |
| 6th Bn. of the 1st Engr. Regt. | | Lingnan | 750 |
| | | | 48,500 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang.

29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37th Division | Feng Chih-an | (Hsifengkow) | 8,000 |
| 38th " | Chang Tse-chung | ( Area ) | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 106th Division | Shen Ko | Yaolukow | 9,000 |

41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Chihfeng | 25,000 |

Volunteers in Jehol.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army | Feng Chan-hai | Hsiawa | 15,000 |
| 2nd Army | Li Hai-ching | Tienshan | 5,000 |
| 3rd Army | Teng Wen | Erhkwanyingtze | 3,000 |
| 4th Army | Tan Tze-hsin | " | 6,000 |
| 5th Army | Peng Chen-kuo | Liukiatze | 6,000 |
| 6th Army | Liu Chen-tung | Tienshan | 7,000 |
| 7th Army | Feng Yung | Chihfeng | 2,000 |
| 5th Route Army | Cheng Kuei-lin | Lishukow | 6,000 |
| | | | 50,000 |

Total Troops in Jehol 183,800

SHANSI - Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

Thirty-third Army - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiyuan | |
| " " | | Taihsien | |
| 69th Division | Yang Cheng-yuan | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Pingyang | |
| " " | | Yuncheng | |
| | | | 16,000 |

Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Inan | 8,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SHANSI (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan (Continued) | | | |
| 61st Division | Yang Yueh-feng | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiku | |
| " " | | Pingyao | |
| | | | 16,000 |
| Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hoshun | |
| " " | | Hsiyang | |
| Railway Protection Army - Sun Chun | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Meng Hsien-chi | Yutze | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ma Yen-shou | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |
| Emergency Army - Jung Hung-lu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 5,000 |
| 2nd " | Chow Yuan-chien | Tatung | 5,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai | | | |
| 21st Art. Regt. | Li Po-chen | Suiyuan | 800 |
| 22nd " " | Shih Kuo-fan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 23rd " " | Li Hsi-chiu | Yutze | 800 |
| 24th " " | Hou Ching-lung | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 25th " " | Chang Yang-chi | " | 800 |
| 26th " " | Chieh Ching-hai | " | 800 |
| 27th " " | Chao Chung-pao | Pingyang | 800 |
| 28th " " | Tung Tse-shan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 29th " " | Chang Chien | Yuhsien | 800 |
| 30th " " | Liu Peng-chu | Yangchwan | 800 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| Total Troops in Shansi | | | 65,000 |

SUIYUAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-fourth Army - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hweihwa | |
| " " | | Saratsi | |
| Thirty-fifth Army - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 73rd Division | Fu Tso-yi | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hweihwa | |
| " " | | Fengchen | |
| Cavalry Army - Chao Cheng-show | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Suiyuan | 2,000 |
| 2nd " | Lu Ju-yi | Fengchen | 2,000 |
| 3rd " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | 2,000 |
| 4th " | Chang Yu-chien | Fengchen | 2,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SUIYUAN (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Suiyuan | 24,000 |

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Third Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | Hqrs. at Weihsien | |
| 58th Brig. | Cheng Shu-lin | Yenchow | 4,000 |
| 59th " | Chao Hsin-teh | Pingtu | 4,000 |
| 60th " | Ma Chin-kung | Weihsien | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| 22nd Division - Ku Liang-min | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shun-hsiao | Tsinan | 4,500 |
| 66th " | Li Chan-piao | " | 4,500 |
| | | | 9,000 |
| 29th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | Hqrs. at Chowtsun | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Han-chang | Chefoo | 3,000 |
| 86th " | Chen Teh-hsin | Weihsien | 3,000 |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Kiaochow | 4,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| 74th Division - Chiao Li-chih | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| 222nd " | Ma Kuan-yi | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 81st Division - Chan Shu-tang | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 241st Brig. | Tang Peng-chih | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| 243rd " | Yun Chi-chang | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tsingchow | 1,500 |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| | | | 5,500 |
| | | Total Troops in Shantung | 52,500 |

SHENSI - Yang Hu-cheng, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng. (Less two Divisions in Kansu) | | | |
| 42nd Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Shangnan | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Chengku | 5,000 |
| (1st and 17th Divisions of this Route Army are in Kansu) | | | 15,000 |
| 11th Route Army under Liu Chen-hua. | | | |
| 64th Division | Liu Mao-en | Chengku | 8,000 |
| 65th " | Liu Chen-hua | Lantien | 10,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |
| 16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan. | | | |
| 10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan (Less two Divisions in Hupeh) | | | |
| 44th Division | Hsiao Chih-chu | Tungkwan | 9,000 |

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SHENSI - Yang Hu-cheng, Chairman of Provincial Government. (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Huang Chieh | Tungkwan | 14,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | 10,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shensi | 66,000 |

KANSU - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng. (From Shensi)

38th Army Corps - Sun Yu-ju

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | | Tsingshui | 6,000 |
| 17th " | Sun Yu-ju | | 12,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Lanchow | |
| " " | | Pingliang | |
| " " | | Chinchow | |
| | | | 18,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Ma Chung-ying | Suchow | 6,000 |
| 14th " | Lu Ta-ch'ang | Wenhsien | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Ma Pu-ching | Liangchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Yung Chi-hsiang | Pingliang | 3,000 |
| 10th " " | Shih Ying-hsiu | Hsifengchen | 3,000 |
| | | | 22,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kansu | 40,000 |

NINGHSIA - Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Ma Hung-pin | Ninghsia | 7,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Ma Chung-liang | Ninghsia | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Ma Teng-chiao | " | 5,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Ninghsia | 17,000 |

SINKIANG - Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | |
|---|---|
| Troops of Chin Shu-jen, Commander of 8th Army Corps | 10,000 |

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**CHINGHAI** - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Ma Pu-feng | Sining | 5,000 |

Central Provinces.

**KIANGSI** - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen | | | |
| 9th Division | Li Yen-nien | Kiukiang | 9,000 |
| 17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao (Less one Division in Anhwei) | | | |
| 4th Division | Hsing Chen-nan | Nanchang | 12,000 |
| 18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng | | | |
| 11th Division | Lo Cho-ying | Kinki | 10,000 |
| 14th " | Chow Chih-ju | Suwan | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |
| 37th Army Corps - Mao Ping-wen | | | |
| 8th Division | Tao Chih-yo | Nanchang | 10,000 |
| 23rd " | Li Yun-chieh | Fuchow | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| 5th Division | Chow Kwang-yuan | Anjen | 10,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | Liu Chen-nien | Hokow | 20,000 |
| 28th " | Wang Mao-teh | Yungsin | 9,000 |
| 37th " | Kuo Ping-sheng | Loan | 3,000 |
| 50th " | Yueh Sen | Ining | 10,000 |
| 52nd " | Li Ming | " | 8,000 |
| 53rd " | Li Yung-heng | Tungsiang | 10,000 |
| | | | 60,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Route Army under Ho Chien. (From Hunan) | | | |
| 59th Division | Chang Ying | Pingsiang | 8,000 |
| 62nd " | Tao Kuang | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |
| 10th Division | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | 10,000 |
| 43rd " | Liu Shao-hsien | Yungsin | 10,000 |
| 77th " | Lo Lin | Ihwang | 8,000 |
| 79th " | Wang Chin-wen | Hengfeng | 7,000 |
| 32nd Ind. Brig. | Po Tien-min | Fuchow | 4,000 |
| | | | 39,000 |
| 26th Route Army under Sun Lien-chung. | | | |
| 25th Division | Sun Lien-chung | Yungfeng | 7,000 |
| 27th " | Kao Shu-hsun | Fuchow | 7,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSI (Continued)

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Army Corps - Wu Chi-wei | | | |
| 90th Division | Wu Chi-wei | Sincheng | 8,000 |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang (Less one Div. in Hupeh) | | | |
| 10th Division | Chiang Fu-sheng | Nanchang | 8,000 |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang.
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kwangtung and Fukien)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou | | | |
| 1st Division | Li Chen-chiu | Kanchow | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Yeh Chao | Tayu | 9,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping | | | |
| 4th Division | Chang Mei-hsin | Sinfeng | 6,000 |

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen.

4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi | | | |
| 44th Division | Wang Chan-pin | Lungnan | 12,000 |

Total Troops in Kiangsi 255,000

CHEKIANG - Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Yushan | 10,000 |
| 18th " | Chow Hung-yuan | Hangchow | 10,000 |
| (A portion is now stationed at Lunghwa in Kiangsu) | | | |
| 36th Ind. Brig. | Tai Yueh | Kiangshan | 5,000 |
| | | | 25,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | |
|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force ) | |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn. ) | 8,000 |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla ) | |

Total Troops in Chekiang 33,000

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng (Less one Division in Hupeh) | | | |
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Hwangchwan | 14,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Kaifeng | 14,000 |
| 1st Art. Regt. | Li Lu-chung | Changchow | 1,600 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | 1,600 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | 1,600 |
| 4th " " | Kung Ching-kuei | Kaifeng | 1,600 |
| 5th " " | Hung Shih-chi | " | 1,600 |
| 6th " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | 1,600 |
| 1st Com. Regt. | Hua Chen-lin | " | 1,600 |
| 7th Art. " | Li Shih-to | " | 1,600 |
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chan-kuei | Kweiteh | 2,100 |
| | | | 42,900 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35th Division | Ma Hung-kuei | Sintsi | 7,000 |
| 72nd " | Ma Chuan-liang | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Li Teh-tsang | Sinyang | 2,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

20th Route Army under Chang Fang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Division | Li Mao-lin | Hwangchwan | 8,000 |
| 68th " | Chang Fang | Sinyang | 8,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Hwangchwan | 8,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division | Kao Tze-chu | Chowkiakow | 6,000 |
| 45th " | Tai Ming-chuan | Shancheng | 10,000 |
| 13th Cav. Brig. | Liu Feng-chi | Chengyang | 2,100 |
| 1st " " | Chang Hung-chun | Kaifeng | 2,100 |
| 12th " " | Sun Pao-yu | Jucheng | 2,100 |
| | | | 22,300 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58th Division | Chen Yueh-han | Shangcheng | 8,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Chen Ming-shen | Chumatien | 3,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |

Total Troops in Honan 117,300

ANHWEI - Wu Chung-hsin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Tseng Wan-chung | Luchow | 6,000 |
| 12th " | Tang Kuei-yuan | Liuan | 8,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |

Both Tseng Wan-chung and Tang Kuei-yuan have been newly appointed Commanders of the 7th and 12th Divisions, respectively.

17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Division | Kwan Lien-cheng | Pengpu | 10,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Route Army - Chen Tiao-yuan (Less two Divisions in Kiangsu)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 55th Division | Juan Chao-chang | Hweichow | 6,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

ANHWEI (Continued)

Central Government Troops.

25th Route Army under Liang Kuan-ying.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Division | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwoshan | 12,000 |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Cheng Ting-chen | Yingshan | 2,000 |
| 15th Cav. " | Chang Hung-chun | Tushan | 2,100 |
| | | | 16,100 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Chiang Kan-ju | Liuan | 2,100 |
| 1st Ind. " | Shih Chung-cheng | Showchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yen-ching | Susung | 4,000 |
| 33rd " " | Tang Yun-shan | Anking | 4,000 |
| 40th " " | Sung Shih-ko | Hwokiu | 4,000 |
| | | | 18,100 |

Total Troops in Anhwei 64,200

HUPEH - Hsia To-yin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 80th Division | Li Sze-sho | Tsiliping | 8,000 |

13th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13th Division | Wan Yueh-huang | Sungfow | 10,000 |
| 89th " | Tang En-po | Kwangahui | 9,000 |
| | | | 19,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan.

10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41st Division | Chang Chen-han | Siangyang | 8,000 |
| 48th " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Ichang | 12,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 26th Division | Kuo Ju-tung | Tayeh | 12,000 |
| 51st " | Fan Shih-sheng | Lacholkow | 8,000 |
| 69th " | Wang Yi-chung | Wuchang | 9,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

Central Government Troops.

9th Route Army under Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47th Division | Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang | Kwangtsi | 16,000 |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-ling | Lotien | 12,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

22nd Route Army under Chang Yin-hsiang.

30th Army Corps - Chang Yin-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th Division | Peng Chen-shan | Macheng | 10,000 * |
| 31st " | Chang Yin-hsiang | " | 8,000 * |
| 33rd " | Peng Hsing-hsien | Kishui | 8,000 * |
| | | | 26,000 |

* Old Kuominchun units.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HUPEH (Continued)

Central Government Troops.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34th Division | Chang Wan-hsin | Siantaochen | 10,000 | |
| 82nd " | Yung Ching-fang | Chienli | 8,000 | |
| 85th " | Chen Hung-yuan | Tungshan | 9,000 | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wu Chun-ping | Kingmen | 4,000 | |
| 3rd " " | Li Ting-wu | Sinti | 4,000 | |
| 3rd " " | Wang Lo-yu | Yingcheng | 5,000 | |
| 7th " " | Li Chung-chien | Tayeh | 5,000 | |
| 34th " " | Lo Chi-kiang | Suichow | 5,000 | |
| 37th " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Yingcheng | 5,000 | |
| 38th " " | Pan Shan-chai | Sinkowkow | 4,000 | |
| | | | 59,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Hupeh | | 189,000 |

KIANGSU - Ku Chu-tung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Tsingkiangpu | 4,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | Haichow | 6,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 83rd Division | Li Mo-an | Shanghai | 8,000 |
| 87th Division | Wang Ching-chiu | Nanking | 10,000 |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | Wusih | 8,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |
| 2nd Com. Regt. | Chu Li-wei | " | 1,600 |
| 8th Ind. Art. Regt. | Liu Pei-ping | Chinkiang | 1,600 |
| 1st " " Brig. | Shih Wen-kuei | Nanking | 4,000 |
| | | | 31,200 |
| | Total Troops in Kiangsu | | 49,200 |

HUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

4th Route Army under Ho Chien. (Less two Divisions in Kiangsi)

28th Army Corps - Liu Chien-hsu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Division | Wang Tung-yuan | Yuhsien | 9,000 |
| 16th " | Peng Wei-jen | Siangtan | 9,000 |
| 19th " | Li Chueh | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Lichow | |
| One Brig. | | Hsienning (Hupeh) | |
| | | | 26,000 |
| 34th Division | Chen Chu-chen | Fenghwang | 8,000 |
| 63rd " | Chen Kuang-chung | | 10,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Chaling | |
| One Brig. | | Yuhsien | |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HUNAN (Continued)

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Kuo-chun | Yungsui | 4,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Hunan | 48,000 |

SZECHWAN - Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Tzechow | 8,000 |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chow | Tzeyang | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Army Corps - Yang Sen | | | |
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-ao | Tzeyang | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | Chuhsien | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |
| 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang | | | |
| 1st Division | Tang Shih-tsun | Jenshow | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Junghsien | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Ling-chi | " | 9,000 |
| 4th " | Pan Shao-tseng | Tzeliutsing | 8,000 |
| Model Division | Pan Wen-hua | Jenshow | 10,000 |
| Instruc. " | Kuo Hsun | Junghsien | 10,000 |
| Frontier Def. Force | Chen Lan-ting | Chungking | 10,000 |
| Machine-gun Corps | Liu Ping-hsun | Jenshow | 500 |
| | | | 66,500 |
| 24th Army Corps - Liu Wen-hui | | | |
| 1st Division | Cheng Ching-ping | Jenshow | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Liu Yun-kan | Chengtu | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsien Shou-hsun | Kienyang | 10,000 |
| 4th " | Tang Ying | Kiating | 10,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |
| Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui | | | |
| 1st Division | Leng Hsun-nan | Pengshan | 7,000 |
| 2nd " | Chen Kwang-tsao | Meichow | 7,000 |
| 3rd " | Chen Ting-hsun | Sintsing | 7,000 |
| Guards " | Teng Ho | Chengtu | 7,000 |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | Su Hua-chow | " | 2,000 |
| 13th " " | Wang Chih-jen | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |
| 28th Army Corps - Teng Hsi-hou | | | |
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | Kienchow | 9,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | " | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |
| 29th Army Corps - Tien Sung-yao | | | |
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Sintu | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Heng | Chengtu | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tseng Hsien-tung | Tungkiang | 6,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SZECHWAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29th Army Corps - Tien Sung-yao (Continued) | | | | |
| 4th Route Corps | Lo Nai-chang | Paoning | 6,000 | |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | " | 6,000 | |
| | | | 30,000 | |
| Border Defense Troops. | | | | |
| | Liu Tsun-hou | Kaihsien | 10,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Szechwan | | 248,500 |

Southern Provinces.

FUKIEN - Chiang Kuang-nai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang.
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kwangtung and Kiangsi)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Chenping | 6,000 | |

Central Government Troops.

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60th Division | Shen Kuang-han | Lungyen | 12,000 | |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-show | Hsienyu | 10,000 | |
| One Brigade | | Shaowu | | |
| 78th Division | Ou(Chu) Show-nien | Chaoan | 10,000 | |
| One Special Reserve Brigade | Tan Chi-hsiu | Yungchun | 5,000 | |
| Four Special Reserve Regiments | | Chwanchow | 10,000 | |
| | | | 47,000 | |
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Kweihwa | 8,000 | |
| 49th " | Chang Chen | Kanshih | 4,000 | |
| 56th " | Liu Ho-ting | Shaowu | 10,000 | |
| 2nd Mixed Brig. | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | Yuki | 3,000 | |
| 3rd " " | Chen Wei-yuan | Shuikow | 3,000 | |
| 2n Brigade | Lin Ping-chow | Ningteh | 4,000 | (NAVAL CONSTB.) |
| | | | 22,000 | |
| | | Total Troops in Fukien | | 75,000 |

KWANGTUNG - Lin Yun-hai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang. (For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kiangsi and Fukien).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Div. | Chang Jui-kuei | Swatow | 6,000 | |
| Constb. Brig. | Chen Han-kuang | Kiungchow | 5,000 | |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Chen Chang | Namyung | 6,000 | |
| | | | 17,000 | |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KWANGTUNG (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang. (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping** | | | |
| 5th Division | Chang Ta | Shekiung | 6,000 |
| **3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching** | | | |
| 7th Division | Huang Fu-chin | Swatow | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Huang Chih-wen | Limping | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Division | Li Han-hun | Namyung | 6,000 |
| Training Division | Miao Pei-nan | Canton | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Regt. | | " | 2,000 |
| 2nd " " | | Yingtak | 2,000 |
| 3rd " " | | Linchow | 2,000 |
| 4th " " | | Suewen | 2,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kwangtung | 55,000 |

KWANGSI - 4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **7th Army Corps - Liao Lei** | | | |
| 19th Division | Chow Tzu-huang | Liuchow | 10,000 |
| 24th " | Tang Lien-fang | Kweilin | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| **15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi** | | | |
| 45th Division | Wei Yung-sung | Lungchow | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regts. | Wei Yung-sung | Nanning | 8,000 |
| 10th Division | Pai Chung-hsi | Nanning | 8,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kwangsi | 48,000 |

KWEICHOW--Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **25th Army Corps - Wang Chia-lieh** | | | |
| 1st Division | Che Ming-yi | Kweiyang | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ho Chih-chung | Kweiting | 5,000 |
| 4th " | Po Hui-ch'ang | Anshun | 4,000 |
| 5th " | Miao Huei-chung | Chenyuan | 5,000 |
| Training Div. | Hou Chih-tan | Kweiyang | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Chen-ch'ang | Tsunyi | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hou Chih-hsi | Anshun | 2,500 |
| 3rd " " | Yu Yu-chiu | Sungkan | 2,500 |
| | | | 30,000 |
| **18th Route Army under Mao Kuang-hsiang.** | | | |
| 2nd Division | Yu Kuo-tsai | Kikiang(Szechwan) | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Chiang Tsai-chen | " ( " ) | 2,500 |
| | | | 6,500 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KWEICHOW (Continued)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total Troops in Kweichow | 36,500 |

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

10th Route Army under Lung Yun.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Ami | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Yunnanfu | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-chen | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | Mengtze | 800 |
| First " | Tuan Tsan-kuei | | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 456 |
| | | | 22,836 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Yunnan | 22,836 |

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

LIAONING (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps | Chen Kuo-jui | Sinlitun | 8,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Pi | Suichung | 12,000 |
| 3rd " " | Ting Chiang | Chinsi | 12,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Tien-chung | Suichung | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chiang Chuan-ou | Fenghwangcheng | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Shou-shan | Chwangho | 5,000 |
| Emergency Army Corps | Yu Chih-shan | Suichung | 15,000 |
| Border Def. " " | Chang Hai-peng | | |
| 3rd Brig. | Chang Hai-peng | Kailu | 4,000 |
| 4th " | Chang Peng-fei | Chiumenkow | 4,000 |
| 5th " | Tang Yu-shen | Kailu | 4,000 |
| 8th " | Wang Nai-chen | Changkiawan | 5,000 |
| | | | 79,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Liaoning | 79,000 |

KIRIN (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Liu Pao-lin | Changchun | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Wen-ping | Mishan | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Chu Jung | Yenki | 4,000 |
| 4th " " | Chang Tze-pang | Ningan | 4,000 |
| 5th " " | Chu Li-han | Changchun | 4,000 |
| 6th " " | Wang Shu-tang | Kirin | 4,000 |
| 7th " " | Pai Wen-ching | Yushu | 5,000 |
| 1st " Cav. Brig. | Liu Ya-kun | Sansing | 1,500 |
| 2nd " " " | Li Yu-chiu | Mishan | 1,500 |
| One Art. Regt. | Mo Chun-chang | Changchun | 1,200 |
| | | | 35,200 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Kirin | 35,200 |

G-2 Report

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HEILUNGKIANG (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Brigade | Hsu Pao-chen | Neho | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Khan Chin-teh | Anta | 4,000 |
| 1st " Cav. Brig. | Wu Sung-lin | Taian | 2,000 |
| 8th " " " | Cheng Chih-yuan | Taitsihar | 2,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |

Total Troops in Heilungkiang 11,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Squadron | Yen Yu-tsung | Nanking, Kiangsu. |
| 2nd | " | Shih Peng-fan | Chengchow, Honan |
| 3rd | " | Liu Fang-hsiu | Hangchow, Chekiang. |
| 4th | " | Tsui Tsang-shih | Hankow, Hupeh. |
| 5th | " | Tien Yi | " " |
| 6th | " | Chang Ting-meng | Siangyang, Hupeh. |
| 7th | " | Chang Yao-ku | Nanchang, Kiangsi. |

Air Forces of the 4th Route Army - Ho Chien

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Squadron | 5 airplanes | Changsha, Hunan. |
| 2nd | " | 5 " | " " |

Air Forces of the 1st Group of Armies - Huang Kwang-jui

1st Air Corps - Tan Shou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Squadron | Tao Tso-teh | Shiuchow, Kwangtung. |
| 2nd | " | Hsieh Mang | Canton, " |
| 3rd | " | Wu Chien-wen | Shiuchow, " |

2nd Air Corps - Ting Chi-hsu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th | Squadron | Ma Ting-huai | Canton, Kwangtung. |
| 5th | " | Wu Chien-ming | Swatow, " |
| 6th | " | Ao Lun | Canton, " |

Training Corps — Hu Han-hsien — Canton, Kwangtung.

Air Forces of the 4th Group of Armies - Li Tsung-jen

14 airplanes — Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Air Forces of the 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

11 airplanes — Chungking, Szechwan.

Air Forces of the 19th Route Army - Yang Kuan-yu

4 airplanes — Amoy and Foochow, Fukien.

Air Forces of the 3rd Route Army - Han Fu-chu

3 airplanes — Tsinan, Shantung.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

## RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Troops Loyal to Chang Hsueh-liang | 159,000 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 110,000 |
| Jehol Troops Nominally under Chang Hsueh-liang | 25,300 |
| Volunteers in Jehol | 50,000 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 52,500 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek | 281,100 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 246,400 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops | 144,000 |
| Central Government Troops | 386,200 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control | 325,836 |
| Manchoukuo Troops | 125,200 |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan | 89,000 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, NOT INCLUDING IRREGULARS | 1,994,536 |

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6180
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

JEHOL (Sketch attached)

a) Operations

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 29 1933

The preliminary drive for the long anticipated occupation of Jehol began at Chaoyangsze on the Jehol border, west of Ichow, when the Japanese began their advance at 10:30 p.m. February 20th. Nanling was occupied at 6:30 a.m. the 21st and Peipiao fell at 1:00 p.m., with the short branch line Ichow-Peipiao railroad completely in Japanese hands. The attack was effectively supported by aviation bombing and but little resistance was encountered, the area being lightly defended by small local garrisons.

The main offensive was launched on February 24th with a general advance from three directions, southwest from Tungliao towards Chihfeng, westward from Peipiao towards Chaoyang and Lingyuan, and northward from Suichung towards Lingnan and Lingyuan.

The northern column consisting of troops of the 6th Division (Lt. General Sakamoto), the 4th Independent Cavalry Brigade (Maj. Gen. Mogi) and "Manchoukuo" and Mongolian cavalry and armored cars left Tungliao in the early morning of February 23rd and entered Kailu at noon February 24th. The southward advance was continued towards Chihfeng, the volunteers and Tang Yu-lin's troops under General Tsui Hsing-wu rapidly retreating before the invaders. Reliable sources report that some of these units went over to the Japanese. Paichingtala, south of Kailu, and Suitung on a parallel road were occupied on February 25th and Hsiawa was entered the night of the 26th by Mogi's 4th Independent Cavalry Brigade. The advance was resumed early the 27th along a road leading towards Taokolangyingtze. Advancing westward, the Japanese arrived at the outskirts of Fangshen, about 25 miles north of Chihfeng at 10:00 a.m. February 28th. Japanese reports of March 1st claim the occupation of Paoshowying near Chihfeng on March 1st. See accompanying map.

In the meantime, a second column of the 4th Brigade of the 8th Division under General Suzuki launched an attack from the east the morning of the 25th and took Chaoyang at noon of the same day. The westward advance was resumed at 2:00 p.m. but now the Japanese encountered stiffened resistance and heavy fighting took place at Tamiao, northwest of Chaoyang on February 27th. Chienping, between Chihfeng and Lingyuan, and Yehposhow, 10 miles from Lingyuan, are reported to have been occupied at 2:00 p.m. March 1st without resistance, one brigade of Tang Yu-lin's troops going over to the Japanese. Tang's troops withdrew to the northwest into the sector allotted them, thus unmasking the Young Marshal's troops holding a sector from Yehposhow inclusive southward to the Great Wall just northwest of Chinwangtao.

A third Japanese column consisting of the 14th Brigade of the 7th Division under Major General Hattori with units of the 8th Division attached, attacked northwestward from Suichung

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early February 26th and encountered the Chinese troops at Paishihchui where considerable opposition was encountered and overcome. The advance was resumed at 3:00 a.m. February 27th. At Shamaoshan, which is strongly held by three Chinese divisions, 108th, 116th, 119th (formerly Independent 8th, 16th, 19th Brigades), serious resistance was encountered and, in spite of lavish use of artillery, tanks and bombing planes, no progress was made and the fighting still continues.

b) Troops

In addition to Tang Yu-lin's 36th Division and six independent brigades, totalling about 25,000 men, and numerous volunteers whose fighting value is questionable, Jehol is defended by six divisions (formerly independent brigades, see page 1, Appendix to this report) and two regiments of artillery of Chang Hsueh-liang, totalling about 48,000 men, the 29th Army Corps of Sung Che-yuan of 16,000, the 106th division under Pang Ping-hsun of 9,000, and the 40th Division of Sun Tien-ying of 25,000. A total of about 125,000 troops and about 50,000 volunteers.

The above troops are disposed as follows: north Jehol, based on Chihfeng, Tang Yu-lin's 36th Division, three infantry and three cavalry brigades and Sun Tien-ying's 40th Division.

Lingyuan is covered by three divisions of Chang Hsueh-liang whose other two divisions are in the Pingchwan-Hsifenkow area and one at Chengteh. The 29th Army Corps of Sung Che-yuan is in the vicinity of Hsifenkow. Pang Ping-hsun's 106th Division is in the area Yaolukow-Yaokow, south of Lingnan.

c) Aircraft Carrier

Unconfirmed reports state that the Japanese aircraft carrier "Hosho", capable of carrying twenty-six planes, has left Port Arthur and is cruising off Chingwangtao.

MANCHURIA

a) Operations

There have been no operations of any importance in Manchuria proper. The activities of the Japanese troops have been confined to policing operations, in the course of which fighting occurred with volunteer forces at Fengchiatun and Tutouchan, west of Suichung. On February 12th a unit of the 6th Division clashed with volunteers at Hsiachuangkou, 18 miles east of Tunhwa in central Kirin. Some minor fighting took place near Fuchin and at Tsachenfang on the lower Sungari on February 12th.

The situation along the eastern line C.E.R. has become threatening. Bands of well-armed bandits are attacking stations and railway camps, in spite of near presence of Japanese troops.

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Mishan and Hulan in northeast Kirin have been reoccupied by volunteerw following the withdrawal of Japanese troops from these isolated places.

Japanese sources report the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the frontier towns in North Manchuria, including Suifenho, Tungning and Manchuli, to eliminate the possibility of frontier clashes.

b) Troops

One of the groups of Japanese army officers on tour of observation in Manchuria and North China (see page 1, of Situation Report No. 8514, February 15) arrived at Peking and called on the Commanding Officer of the Marine Guard on February 18th. The officers who were in civilian clothes were extended the courtesy of taking the Saturday morning parade and review. This group is one of three groups of battalion and company commanders of different Japanese divisions now traveling on a month's tour of observation with the mission as given out "of collecting useful hints for the education and training of raw conscripts".

The commanding officer of the Japanese garrison in North China, General Nakamura at Tientsin, is reported to have issued orders for the organization of a reserve force from among the Japanese reservists at Tientsin who number about 1500.

It is reported from Tokyo that the Japanese War Office has decided, in view of the valuable services rendered by them in the past, to increase the number of dogs and carrier pigeons for military use in Manchuria. The plan for the extension of the dog corps will be completed in five years, and an outlay of ¥50,000 is included in the military budget of 1933-34 for the purchase of 300 dogs.

Dogs are now being trained at the Chiba Infantry School, where improvements for this training will be arranged. A new dogs'corps is to be established in the barracks of the Japanese garrison at Kungchuling in Manchuria.

The carrier pigeon corps at Nakano will supply an even greater number of pigeons to the Kwantung army this year, and a carrier pigeon corps, comprised of 300 well-trained birds, will be established by the War Office in"Manchoukuo".

It is reported from Moscow that the repatriation of some thousands of Su Ping-wen's soldiers, who were interned at Tomsk, was begun on February 17th. The repatriation will be by a long and tortuous route by Trans-Siberian Railway to a point near Kiahta whence they will cross into Sinkiang and thence report to their new station by marching.

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c) Surrenders

It is reliably reported that General Liu Kwei-tang who rebelled and fled from Shantung north in June 1932 (see Situation Report 8325, June 21, 1932) and, after committing many depredations enroute, turned up at Jehol as commander of the 4th Volunteer Division, defected to the "Manchoukuo" forces.

Japanese sources report that of the 50,000 Chinese who had surrendered or were captured in military operations in Manchuria, about 40,000 were released after being given fare for return home, while about 10,000 were reorganized into the "Manchoukuo" armies or local militia forces.

d) Armed Colonists

The armed colonists in the Chiamussu region on the Sungari sustained their first casualty when one settler was killed while accompanying a Japanese army unit in a brush with volunteers near Huliho, west of Sansing.

ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

In spite of the continuous anti-communist operations of the government troops in the eastern Hopei-Honan-Anhwei area, that mountainous region still gives shelter to many Red bands which usually scattered because of difficulty of securing provisions, unite at times to raid outside their territories. During one of these raids the 26th Government Division and the 7th Independent Brigade were badly mauled south of Tayeh in eastern Hupeh. Troops of the 75th Division came out second best in an encounter with some 3,000 Reds in the Shangcheng region in Honan. In spite of these setbacks, the situation in the junction of the Hopei-Honan-Anhwei area is the most favorable in years and a large area has been freed from communist control.

In Kiangsi a Red attack on Nanfeng, eastern part of the province on the border of Red territory, has been repulsed by government troops on February 14th with heavy losses to the attackers. Yu Ting-yueh, a divisional commander of the 11th Red Army, has surrendered to General Hsu Ke-hsiang of the 24th Division.

In Fukien the 19th Route Army continues its activity in the suppression of banditry, and in slow westwardly advance from Changchow via Lungyen to the Kiangsi border.

In Szechwan the situation is more favorable. Paoning and Pachow in northeastern part of the province have been retaken; the Reds still hold Nankiang, 30 miles north of Pachow and the towns of Chungkiang and Tungkiang, 20 and 60 miles east of Pachow, where the Red forces are effectively maintaining themselves. While a general offensive is spoken of to drive the Reds out of

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Szechwan, no cooperation exists between the several militarists in that province, and this makes effective action against the Reds there difficult.

The communist remnants under General Ho Lung, which recently have been active on the border of Hunan and Hupeh, have been routed by government troops under General Li Kuo-chun of the 1st Independent Brigade and are reported to have fled into south Szechwan.

THE SITUATION IN SZECHWAN

There have been no new developments in the war between the two Lius in Szechwan since the return of Liu Wen-hui to the capital at Chengtu. Taking advantage of the disagreement among the Szechwan militarists after the Neikiang conference at the end of December, Liu left his positions along the Min River and on January 7th advanced on Chengtu by three routes. Liu Wen-hui's troops occupied the capital after some negotiations with Generals Teng Hsi-hou and Tien Sung-yao, although the bulk of his troops are still in the Kiating region along the Min River.

Liu Hsiang still holds the territory grasped from his uncle, Liu Wen-hui, including the Tseliutsing salt wells which provide a rich revenue. Liu Hsiang is now back in Chungking. The final settlement of the Szechwan war is yet to come.

W. S. Drysdale

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Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

AG

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# ...HOL PROVINCE

...ED

...PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES
...WAYS
...DARY ROADS
...ALL
...ABLE FOR MOTOR
...JUNE-JULY

4th IND. CAV. BRIG. (Mogi)
PARTS OF 6th Div. (Sakamoto)
Manchou Kuo Troops
Mongolian Cavalry

8th Div. LESS DETACHMENTS
WITH ATTACHE ARTILLERY
AND AVIATION

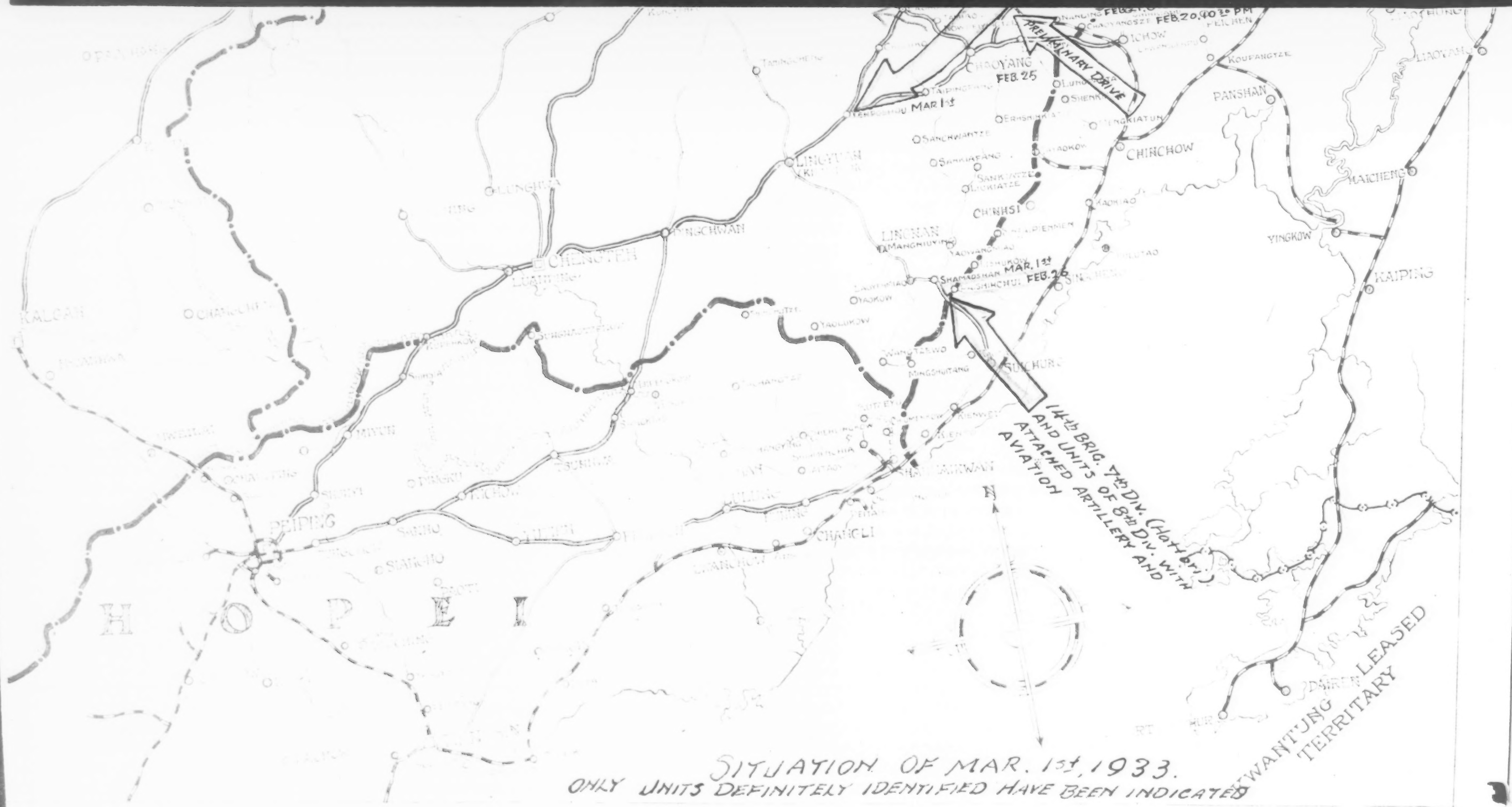
PRELIMINARY DRIVE

JEHOL

CHAHAR

LINHSI
FEB. 25
FEB. 26 (Night)
FEB. 28
MAR 1st
FEB. 21 PM
FEB. 21 6:30 AM
FEB. 20 10:30 PM
MAR. 1st
FEB. 26

TUNGLIAO
LIAOYUAN
SUITUNG
CHANGWU
FUNSIN
SINMIN
MUKDEN
CHAOYANG
CHINCHOW
PANSHAN
HAICHENG
YINGKOW
LIAOYANG




SITUATION OF MAR. 1st, 1933.

ONLY UNITS DEFINITELY IDENTIFIED HAVE BEEN INDICATED

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly report of changes)

Northern Provinces

HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 107th Division | Chang Cheng-fang | Shihsia |
| 108th " | Ting Hsi-chun | Yenhoying |
| 110th " | Ho Li-chung | Shihsia |
| 112th " | Chang Ting-shu | " |
| 117th " | Weng Chao-yuan | Nanyuan |
| 119th " | Sun Teh-chuan | Kienchangying |
| 129th " | Wang Yung-sheng | Tsunhua |
| 130th " | Yu Chao-lin | |
| 6th Ind.Art.Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | |
| 11th Regiment | | Miyun |
| 7th Ind.Art.Brig. | Chiao Fang | |
| 16th Regiment | | Tsienan |
| 1st Eng. Regiment | Po Hsai-lin | |
| 6th Battalion | | Tsienan |

Weng Chao-yuan has been newly appointed commander of the 117th Division.

29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 37th Division | Feng Chih-an | Hsifengkow |
| 38th " | Chang Tse-chung | Sahokiao |

32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 139th Division | Huang Kuang-hua | Langkow |

40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 106th Division | Shen Ko | Yenhoying |
| 39th " | Pang Ping-hsun | Sahokiao |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Huang Chieh | Nantienmen |
| 25th " | Kuan Lien-cheng | Miyun |
| 83rd " | Li Mo-an | Hwangsan |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan

10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 44th Div. | Hsiao Chih-chu | Tungchow |

JEHOL

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36th Division | Tang Yu-lin | Fengning |
| 9th Ind.Cav.Brig. | Tsui Hsin-wu | Tienshan |

From M/A, China. Report No. 8532. March 16, 1933.

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JEHOL (Continued)

Tang Yu-lin's troops were dispersed in the recent hostilities with the Japanese in Jehol, and only a very small portion of his forces now remains under his control.

CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying | | |
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Tolunnoerh |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan | | |
| 35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi | | |
| 73rd Division | Fu Tso-yi | Kalgan |
| Cavalry Army | Chao Chang-shou | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Tolunnoerh |
| 2nd " | Lu Ju-chi | " |

SHANSI

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan |
| 2nd " " | Chow Yuan-chien | Tatung |
| 3rd " " | Feng Yu-hsi | Fenchow |

The 1st and 2nd Independent Brigades are the former Emergency Army reorganised, and the 3rd Independent Brigade is a newly organized unit.

Central Provinces

HUPEH

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 34th Division | Chang Wan-hsin | Sinti |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Li Ting-wu | Patung |

SZECHWAN

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20th Army Corps - Yang Sen | | |
| 3rd Division | Yang Han-chung | Yingshan |
| 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang | | |
| 2nd Division | Wang Tsan-hsu | Wusheng |
| 29th Army Corps - Tien Sung-yao | | |
| 4th Route Corps | Lo Nai-chang | Pachung |

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## Southern Provinces

**FUKIEN**

Central Government Troops

19th Route Army - Tsai Ting-kai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 78th Division | Chu Shou-nien | Changping |
| 56th Division | Liu Ho-ting | Taining |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Wuping |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Kienning |

**KWANGTUNG**

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Regiment | Canton |
| 3rd " " | " |

**KWANGSI**

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi | | |
| 45th Div. | Wei Yun-sung | Wuchow |

## Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

**LIAONING** (Manchoukuo troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps | Chen Kuo-jui | Hsifengkow (Hopei) |
| Border Defense Army | | |
| Corps | Chang Hai-peng | |
| 3rd Brigade | Chang Hai-peng | Changteh (Jehol) |
| 4th " | Chang Peng-fei | Weichang (Jehol) |
| 5th " | Tang Yu-shen | Chihfeng (Jehol) |

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"MANCHOUKUO" (Sketch of Jehol attached)

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a) Operations in Jehol - February 23-March 4

The major operations in the conquest of Jehol were concluded at 2:00 p.m. March 4, when the vanguard of a Japanese motorized unit occupied Chengteh, the capital of the province.

Chengteh was occupied by a detachment of one armored car and eleven trucks with two portée pieces of mountain artillery and about one hundred men, which formed the vanguard of mechanized force under command of Brigadier-General Kawahara. The total force consisted of two six-wheeled armored cars, four pieces of portée mountain guns of about 3" calibre, 130 trucks and 600 men of the 16th Brigade, 8th Division, in addition to the drivers.

The Kawahara Unit left Chaoyang (refer to accompanying map) in the early morning of March 1 and, arriving at Yehposhou, encountered Chinese resistance which was overcome after nine hours' action, mostly artillery and bombing by planes. The Chinese defending force of about 2,000 fled after sustaining about two hundred casualties. Spending the night at Yehposhou, the column left on the morning of the 2nd and, after a two-hour engagement before Lingyuan, passed through the city, which had been taken a half hour before by the Hattori (southern) column. They then moved on to Pingchwan which was occupied on the evening of March 2. During this day the column advanced a distance of about 140 kilometers and fought an engagement, a remarkable advance considering the necessity for reconnaissance, the condition of the road, and the length of the motor column. Due to a snowstorm the two and a half mile motor column rested until afternoon of the 3rd and replenished supplies and munitions sent forward from Chaoyang by trucks. The evening of the 3rd the column occupied Liukow, leaving the morning of the 4th. The advance guard of the column, consisting of one armored car and eleven trucks, entered the city of Chengteh at about 1:45 p.m., the main body of the Kawahara motor column arriving at about 5:30 p.m. The Kawahara unit lost three men killed and five wounded in this operation.

The main body of the 8th Division also motorized (Lt. General Nishi) less units of the division operating from Suichung, moved slower and arrived at Chengteh at 1:30 p.m. March 6. In the meantime, a cavalry unit (Matsuda), probably from the 6th Division, left Chaoyang on February 27, and, acting independently, advanced northwest. Laohushan was captured after a brief engagement and Chienping was entered on March 1. Thence the Matsuda unit continued northwest and, passing through Chihfeng which had already been taken by the northern column, entered Wutancheng on March 6.

The northern column, consisting of the 4th Independent Cavalry Brigade under Major General Konnosuke Mogi, units of the 6th Division (Lt. General Sakamoto) and "Manchoukuo" and Mongolian Cavalry, which left Tuhgliao on the morning of the

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23rd, had by March 1 advanced to Paoshowying near Chihfeng. Chihfeng was occupied on March 2. The Shantung ex-bandit and turncoat-volunteer, General Liu Kuei-tang, who went over to the Japanese, formed a part of the forces of occupation. The Japanese opened artillery fire at 3:00 a.m. on Chinese forces in position about two and a half miles from Chihfeng. The Chinese resistance collapsed at 9:00 a.m. and by 11:00 a.m. the city was occupied. At Chihfeng the Mogi column was joined by the Matsuda Cavalry. The main body of the Mogi column left Chihfeng at 8:30 a.m. March 4 for Weichang and, after a brief fight with some of Sun Tien-ying's forces (40th Division of 41st Army Corps) retreating toward the southwest, occupied Weichang at 10:00 a.m. March 5. Tienshan was taken at 2:00 p.m. March 8, after some fighting with a column of Sun Tien-ying's troops who retreated westward towards Chahar. Kungyehfu, east of Weichang, was occupied on March 8.

In the meantime an additional column, composed largely of Mongol cavalry and camel corps officered by Japanese, advanced westward from Kailu on February 27, through the sparsely populated northwestern part of Jehol which is practically entirely Mongol territory, and occupied Linsi on March 3.

Japanese sources report on February 27 the northern column to have sustained casualties of over 300 men, which, however, includes 160 men who were returned to Tungliao because of frost-bite. Although the cold was extreme, the frozen rivers enabled the Japanese forces and motor columns to advance rapidly in that bridgeless and barren land, the 4th Cavalry Brigade under General Mogi averaging 50 miles a day for four successive days. The snow which covered the ground favored the troops in keeping down the dreaded dust of the Mongolian plains.

The southern Japanese column, consisting of the 14th Brigade of the 7th Division under Major General Heijiro Hattori, with units of the 8th Division attached, which on February 26 advanced northwestward from Suichung, overcame the Chinese resistance from strong entrenched positions at Shamaoshan by a flanking movement on February 28. Armored cars and tanks played an important part in this attack. Laoyehmiao was occupied at 8:00 p.m. The advance was continued at night and Peichangyingtzu, south of Lingnan, was taken by attack, aided by aviation, on March 1. On March 2 the Hattori column entered Lingyuan 11:35 a.m.

The conquest of Jehol was completed with the occupation of Lingyuan on March 2 and of Chengteh on March 4, and the Japanese forces at once proceeded to the second phase of the operations, that is the southward advance to drive out the broken Chinese divisions southward beyond the Great Wall, along which no operations had taken place, the object being to leave the passes open to facilitate the withdrawal of the Chinese troops.

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The main reason for the Chinese debacle after all the verbose resolutions of the various generals to "fight until their last man was killed", lies in the disloyalty of certain of their commanders, in the impossibility to coordinate the efforts of the various groups of ignorant "rabble" led by ill-trained, inefficient and ignorant officers who had no conception of the proper employment of even the limited equipment available. The feeling that groups, associated in the general plan of action, were not intending to and did not, in fact, carry out orders issued in accordance with the plan, had a particularly devastating effect. The supply system was woefully inadequate, even rickshaws and camels being requisitioned to supply the troops due to the shortage of wheeled transportation.

Undoubtedly had the roads been held by small numbers of determined men and by well-placed machine guns and one pounders, and had the Japanese been forced to foot it the whole way, a different tale might have been told of the conquest of Jehol.

b) Operations Subsequent to March 4.

After the occupation of Chengteh, the Kawahara column left the city on March 5, and, having occupied Luanping at noon, pressed on towards Kupehkow, where about ten miles out resistance was met from the 107th and 112th Brigades of Chang Hsueh-liang's army. Having been reinforced by the main body of the 8th Division, the Japanese, after heavy fighting, gradually drove the two Chinese divisions back towards the Wall, and pass after pass was captured. Although the 107th and 112th Divisions were relieved by the 25th Division of Central Government forces which had been moved up from Anhwei, the Japanese superiority in the air and on the ground soon told and on March 10 the Japanese took Kupehkow and by the 11th the inner pass was in their hands. Heavy losses are reported on the Chinese side in the Kupehkow fighting, while the Japanese admit heavier casualties than have been sustained in the conquest of the entire province. The Chinese forces retreated to a new line inside the Great Wall at Nantienmen, a small pass about two miles south of Kupehkow. Parts of the 25th Division have since been withdrawn to Miyun for reorganization and were relieved by the 2nd Division of Central Government forces from Tungkwan in Shensi. The 110th Division (from Kalgan) is in reserve at Shihsia, about eight miles south of Nantienmen.

In the meantime, the 14th Brigade under Maj. Gen. Hattori, after occupation of Lingyuan on the 2nd, turned southward in pursuit of the Chinese troops of the 130th Division who retreated towards Hsifengkow and Lengkow, passes in the Great Wall southwest from Lingyuan.

Yaolukow and Chiehlingkow were occupied by units operating from Lingnan, Lengkow fell on March 5 and Panchiakow, a pass about two miles west of Hsifengkow, was taken on March 5. During the advance towards Hsifengkow from Pingchwan, the Hattori

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

unit lost 25 killed and 39 wounded. Heavy fighting then began for the possession of Hsifengkow which has been attacked and counter attacked many times since March 6. A Tokyo despatch of March 15 reports the fighting around Hsifengkow as increasingly desperate and both sides suffering heavy casualties. The Japanese are rushing reinforcements from Pingchwan and Kupehkow, following attack by several thousand Chinese regulars who are being strongly reinforced.

There has been no activity, not even aviation, at Kupehkow since March 12 and it is believed that the main body of the 8th Division has been withdrawn from Kupehkow and sent in trucks to the Hsifengkow area to reinforce the 14th Brigade, leaving only a defensive force at the Kupehkow pass.

Heavy fighting is now proceeding at Hsifengkow where the Japanese are making every effort to break down stubborn Chinese resistance. Every important pass, with the possible exception of Hsifengkow, is now in the hands of the Japanese. Hsifengkow will no doubt soon be included.

c) Railways

It is reliably reported that temporary railway tracks have been laid and trains are actually moving between Hailun and Koshan, thus connecting the Hulan-Hailun with the Tsitsihar-Koshan Railways and thus linking with the South Manchuria Railway. However, the permanent right-of-way has not yet been completed. This new section is under direction of the Tsitsihar-Koshan Railway administration which is in turn now controlled by the South Manchuria Railway.

The construction of an embankment for extention of the branch line north from Laha to Noho is reported on the Tsitsihar-Koshan line. It is expected that tracks will be laid as soon as the frost disappears and the line will be open for traffic in June. This line is a link in the projected extention of the line to Mergen and ultimately to Heiho.

Unconfirmed reports indicate the consideration of construction of a railway line from Ninguta in central Kirin to Sansing on the Sungari, crossing the Chinese Eastern Railway. Digest report on these railways will be submitted when information is complete.

d) Aviation

It is believed that a temporary aviation field has been established at Luanping, west of Chengteh, from which the aircraft used with such telling effect operated at Kupehkow. At the east edge of the village is a large flat area quite suitable for a field.

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Japanese sources report that the Aerial Transportation Corps of the Kwantung Army will shortly establish a regular service in Jehol Province and carry out aerial transportation between Tungliao, Kailu, Chihfeng, Pingchwan, Lingyuan, Chaoyang and Chinchow.

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# MAP OF JEHOL PROVINCE

LEGEND

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES
RAILWAYS
MOTOR ROADS
CART ROADS
ROADS AVAILABLE FOR MOTOR TRAFFIC EXCEPT IN JUNE - JULY AND SEPTEMBER

OPERATIONS FEB. 23 – MAR. 15, 1933.

MAIN DRIVES

JEHOL

CHAHAR

HOPEI

CHIHPENG

CHENGTEH

PEIPING

TIENTSIN

KALGAN

Mar. 1 – Mar. 2 – Mar. 3 – Mar. 4 – Mar. 5 – Mar. 6 – Mar. 8 – Mar. 10 – Mar. 14

FEB. 25 – FEB. 26 – FEB. 28

MONGOL UNIT

MANCHOUKUO TR
MONGOLIAN CA

8th Div. PRECEEDED BY
GEN. KAWAHARA'S MECHANIZED
DET. FROM 16th BRIG.

2 ARMORED C
130 TRUCKS
850 MEN
4 MOUN

CAVALRY MATSUDA

PRELIMINAR

SUICHUNG LEFT FEB. 26

14th BRIG. 7th Div. UNDER
WITH UNITS OF 8th Div.
ARTILLERY AND AVIATIC

PREPARED IN [illegible] AMERICAN M[illegible]

. 23 – MAR. 15, 1933.

RIVES

ROVINCE

JEHOL

PEI

CHIHPENG Mar. 2

CHENGTEH Mar. 5

LINGYUAN Mar. 2

CHAOYANG

SUICHUNG LEFT FEB. 26

CHINCHOW

PANSHAN

CHANGCHUN

MUKDEN

PEIPIEN

PEICHEN

ICHOW

HSINMIN

YINKOW

KAIPING

PEIPING

TIENTSIN

TSANGCHOW

FENGJUN

LUANCHOW

LOTING

TSUNHUA

TAKU

SINCHENG

LINNAN

SHAMAOSHAN

TSIENAN

LULUAC

CHANGLI

Mar. 1

Mar. 2

Mar. 3

Mar. 5

Mar. 6

Mar. 8

Mar. 10

Mar. 14

FEB. 25

FEB. 26

FEB. 28

2 P.M. Mar. 4

MONGOL UNIT

MANCHOUKUO TROOPS MONGOLIAN CAVALRY

4th IND. CAV. BRIG. (Mixi) PART OF 6th Div. (Sakamoto)

LEFT FEB. 23

8th Div. PRECEDED BY GEN. KAWAHARA'S MECHANIZED DET. FROM 16th BRIG.

2 AMORED CARS
130 TRUCKS
850 MEN
4 MOUNTAIN GUNS

CAVALRY MATSUDA

PRELIMINARY DRIVE

14th BRIG. 7th Div. UNDER GEN. HATTORI WITH UNITS OF 8th Div. ADDITIONAL ARTILLERY AND AVIATION ATTACHED

KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITARY

N

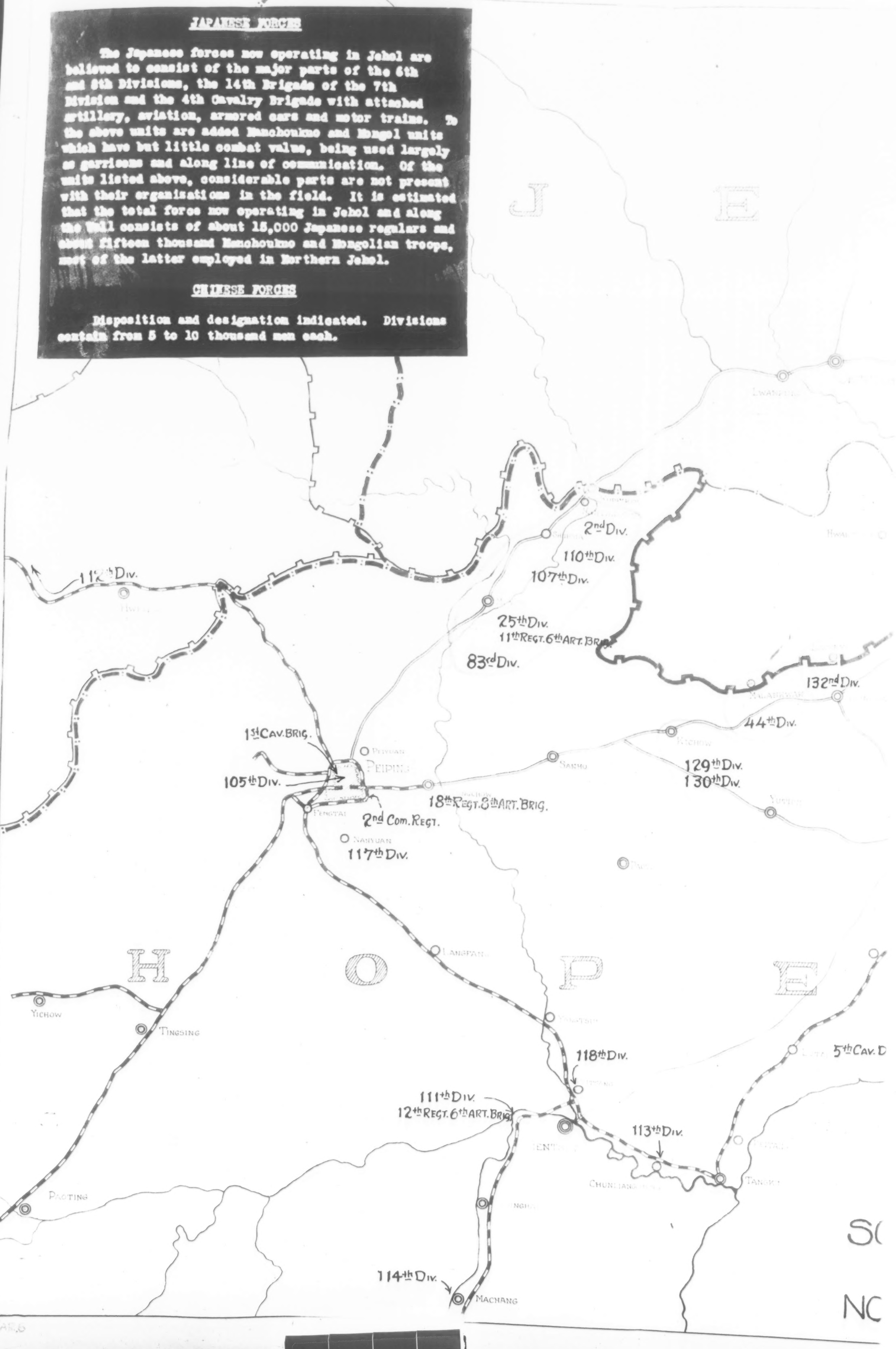
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## JAPANESE FORCES

The Japanese forces now operating in Jehol are believed to consist of the major parts of the 6th and 8th Divisions, the 14th Brigade of the 7th Division and the 4th Cavalry Brigade with attached artillery, aviation, armored cars and motor trains. To the above units are added Manchoukuo and Mongol units which have but little combat value, being used largely as garrisons and along line of communication. Of the units listed above, considerable parts are not present with their organizations in the field. It is estimated that the total force now operating in Jehol and along the Wall consists of about 15,000 Japanese regulars and about fifteen thousand Manchoukuo and Mongolian troops, most of the latter employed in Northern Jehol.

## CHINESE FORCES

Disposition and designation indicated. Divisions contain from 5 to 10 thousand men each.



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Mongol units
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Jehol.

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J E H O

O P E I

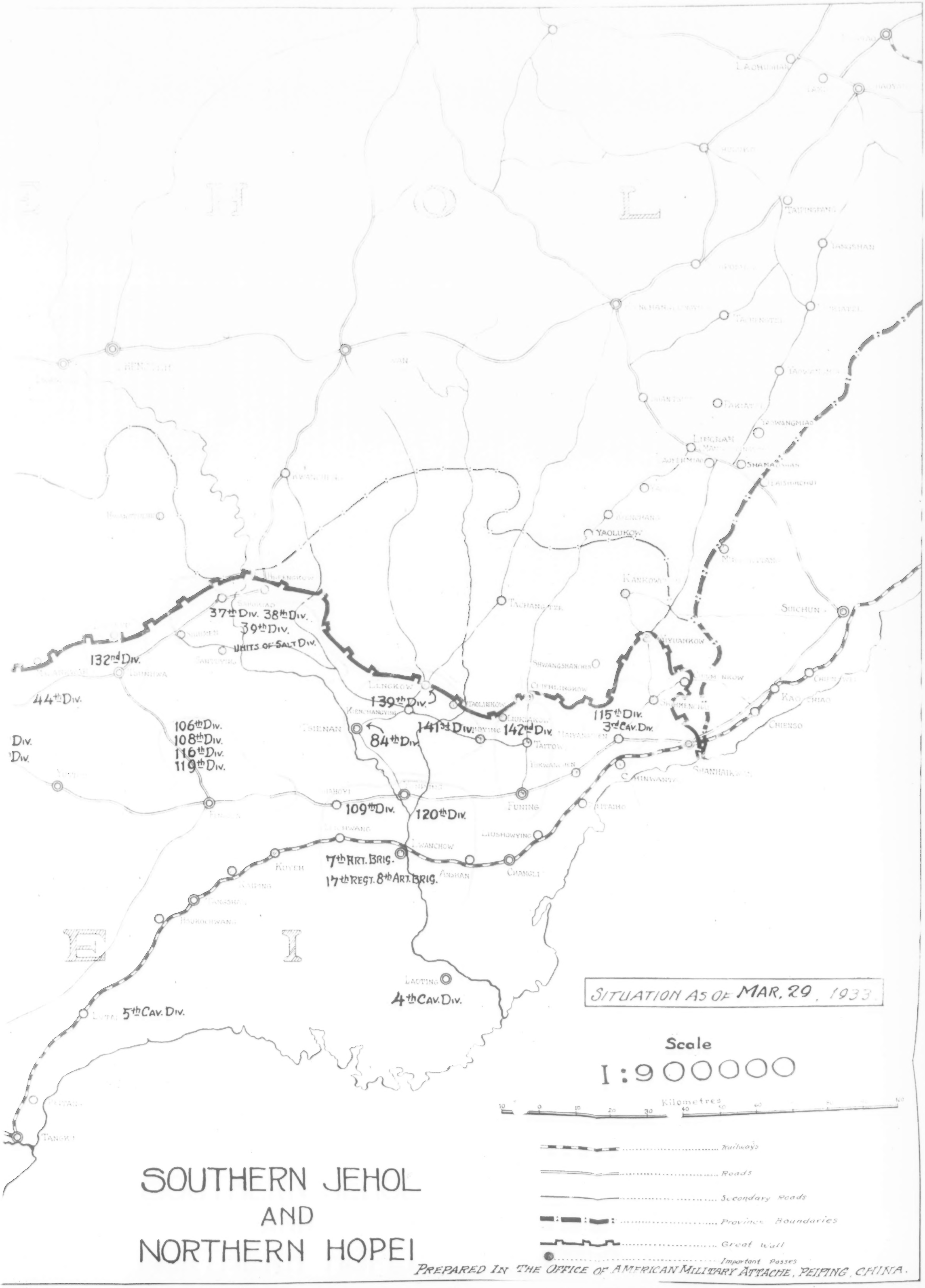
2nd Div.
110th Div.
107th Div.
25th Div.
11th Regt. 6th Art. Brig.
83rd Div.
18th Regt. 8th Art. Brig.
2nd Com. Regt.
117th Div.
132nd Div.
44th Div.
129th Div.
130th Div.
106th Div.
108th Div.
116th Div.
119th Div.
37th Div. 38th Div.
39th Div.
Units of Salt Div.
139th Div.
84th Div.
141st Div.
142nd Div.
115th Div.
3rd Cav. Div.
109th Div.
120th Div.
7th Art. Brig.
17th Regt. 8th Art. Brig.
4th Cav. Div.
5th Cav. Div.
118th Div.
111th Div.
12th Regt. 6th Art. Brig.
113th Div.
114th Div.
Machang
Tangku
Lwanping
Chenteh
Kuyeh
Lacting
Lutai
Peitang
Chunliang

SOUTHERN JEHOL
AND
NORTHERN HOPEI

Situatio

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Prepared In The Office of Americ




# SOUTHERN JEHOL AND NORTHERN HOPEI

SITUATION AS OF MAR. 29, 1933.

Scale 1:900000

PREPARED IN THE OFFICE OF AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHE, PEIPING, CHINA.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report Y-1

Encl 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
APR 27 2657-D-276 1933
397
WAR DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly report of changes)

## Northern Provinces

### HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 105th Div. | Liu To-chuan | Paiping |
| 111th " | Tung Ying-pin | Yangliutsing |
| 113th " | Li Chen-tang | Chunliangcheng |
| 114th " | Chen Kuan-chun | Machang |
| 118th " | Tu Chi-wu | Paitsang |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-teh | Potowchen |
| 6th " " | Pai Feng-hsiang | Tingchow |
| 6th Art. Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | |
| 11th Regt. | | Miyun |
| 12th " | | Yangliutsing |
| 1st Transport Regiment | Niu Yuan-feng | |

2nd Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 108th Div. | Yang Cheng-chih | Yenhoying |
| 116th " | Miao Cheng-liu | Fengjun |
| 119th " | Sun Teh-chuan | " |
| 129th " | Chow Fu-cheng | Yutien |
| 130th " | Chu Yueh-ting | " |

3rd Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 109th Div. | Ho Chu-kuo | Iwanchow |
| 115th " | Yao Tung-fan | Haiyangchen |
| 120th " | Chang Ching-wu | Iwanchow |
| 3rd Cav. Div. | Wang Chi-feng | Haifeng |
| 7th Art. Brig. | Chiao Fang | Iwanchow |

4th Army Corps - Wang I-che

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 107th Div. | Wang Cheng-fang | Shihsia |
| 110th " | Ho Li-chung | " |
| 8th Art. Brig. | Liu Han-tung | |
| 17th Regt. | | Iwanchow |
| 18th " | | Tungchow |

Chow Fu-cheng and Chu Yueh-ting are both newly appointed commanders of the 129th and 130th Divisions, respectively, of the 2nd Army Corps.

29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 132nd Div. | Liu Yu-ming | Lowanyu |

This Division is the old 2nd Division of the 29th Army Corps reorganized. Liu Yu-ming has been newly appointed commander of this Division.

From M/A, China Report No. 8551 March 29th, 1933.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HOPEI (Continued)

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 84th Division | Kao Kuei-tze | Tsienan |
| 141st " | Kao Hung-wen | Kiencbangying |
| 142nd " | Li Hsing-cheng | Chiehlingkow |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kao Hsi-peng | Lotien |

The 4th Cavalry Division has been newly added to the 32nd Army Corps, being formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's forces.

40th Army Corps - Peng Ping-hsun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 106th Division | Shen Mo | Fengjun |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 83rd Division | Liu Han | Miyun |

Liu Han is a newly appointed commander of the 83rd Division.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Cav. Brig. | Chang Hung-chun | Peiping |
| 2nd Com. Regt. | Chu Li-wei | Peiping |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

26th Army Corps - Hsiao Chih-ch'u

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 44th Div. | Hsiao Chih-ch'u | Malankwan |
| 117th " | Weng Chao-yuan | Nanyuan |

CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

4th Army Corps - Wang Yi-che

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 112th Div. | Chang Ting-shu | Hsuanhwa |

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

33rd Army Corps - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 68th Div. | Li Fu-ying | Kalgan |

Central Provinces

KIANGSI

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 37th Division | Kuo Ping-sheng | Ihwang |
| 52nd " | Li Ming | " |
| 53rd " | Li Yung-heng | Hwangpei |

These three Divisions have recently been badly defeated by the communists, Kuo Ping-sheng and Li Ming, commanders of the 37th and 52nd Divisions, respectively, having been killed in action.

4th Army Corps - Wu Chi-wei

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 90th Div. | Wu Chi-wei | Loan |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSI (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang
10th Division — Chiang Fu-sheng — Loan

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou
2nd Division — Yueh Chao — Nankang

HONAN

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-pin
35th Division — Ma Hung-pin

Ma Hung-pin has been newly appointed commander of the 15th Route Army.

20th Route Army under Chang Fang
64th Division — Wu Ting-lin — Piying
76th " — Li Mo-lin — Hwangchwan

The 76th Division is the former 28th Division reorganized.

ANHWEI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun
7th Division — Tseng Wan-chung — Pengpu

HUPEI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

13th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun
13th Division — Wan Yueh-huang — Hwangan

HUNAN

Central Government Troops

4th Route Army under Ho Chien

28th Army Corps - Liu Chien-hsu
15th Division — Wang Tung-yuan — Chaling

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

## Southern Provinces

**FUKIEN**

Central Government Troops

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai
78th Division Huang Ku

Huang Ku is a newly appointed commander of the 78th Division.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. | Brig. | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | Yuki |
| 2nd " | " | Chen Wei-yuan | Shuikow |

These two Independent Brigades are the former 2nd and 3rd Mixed Brigades reorganized.

**KWANGTUNG**

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Ind. Div. | Tang Lung-kuang | Canton |

The 4th Independent Division is a newly organized unit.

**KWANGSI**

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

7th Army Corps - Liao Lei
24th Division Tang Lien-fang Tengyun

## Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria)

**LIAONING** (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Ind. | Cav. Brig. | Tsui Hsing-wu | Linsi (Jehol) |
| 10th " | " " | Shih Wen-hua | " ( " ) |

These two Independent Cavalry Brigades have recently surrendered to Manchoukuo.

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APR 27 1933

2657-J-276

Subject: Situation Report

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WAR DEPARTMENT

MANCHOUKUO

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 25 1933

Operations in Jehol.

Although local combat at the mountain passes along the Wall continues, with the important passes of Kupehkow, Hsifengkow and Chiehlingkow in the hands of the Japanese and with their troops at Lengkow, Chiumenkow and Shanhaikwan, the net result of the Japanese military operations is that their forces are in complete possession of Jehol with the Chinese occupying some few positions astride the Great Wall.

Sporadic fighting has been more or less continuous at Hsifengkow, Lengkow and Chiehlingkow, and Japanese aviation is still very active bombing Chinese positions and rear areas. Only such operations have taken place as to insure to the Japanese the control of the important passes at the Wall. There has been a lull in the fighting along the Great Wall in the last three days, and at present Chinese and Japanese forces are facing each other along that line.

Kupehkow. There has been no change in the situation at Kupehkow since the 13th of March, the Chinese troops in strong positions at Nantienmen still face their opponents about a mile and a half away at the Kupehkow pass. This front, except for some sniping and occasional artillery fire, is quiet.

Hsifengkow. Aside from local skirmishes, the situation at Hsifengkow remains unchanged since March 18th. Hsifengkow, an important pass on a highway from Pingchwan to Peiping, was the scene of much sanguinary fighting from March 9th to 18th between the Japanese troops of the 14th Brigade reinforced by units from the 8th Division, and the 29th Army Corps of Sung Che-yuan. Most of the severe fighting took place during the night of March 11-12, when during a night counter-attack the Chinese surrounded a Japanese battalion which was extricated by reinforcements on the 13th, with the Japanese remaining in control of the pass and town. The fighting was resumed on the 15th without decision, occasional clashes continuing until the 18th. Since the 18th that sector has been quiet with both sides facing each other across a wide valley with the Japanese in possession of the Wall.

Japanese sources list their casualties as twenty-one killed and forty wounded for the night fighting of March 11th and 12th and the day combat of March 13th only, while total casualties in that sector are stated to be over two hundred. The Chinese casualties in the Hsifengkow fighting, according to the statement of General Sung Che-yuan, are over three thousand.

Lowenyu. A minor skirmish took place at Lowenyu, north of Tsunhwa, when a Japanese reconnaissance detachment was repulsed on March 17th. Lowanyu is still in Chinese hands.

From M/A, China Report No. 8551 March 29, 1933

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Subject: Situation Report

Lengkow. Serious fighting developed on March 23rd at Lengkow, an important pass midway between Hsifengkow and Shanhaikwan, and the northern gateway to the triangular area east of the Lwan River. Serious but indecisive fighting continued for two days, developing into minor skirmishes after the 25th.

Chiehlingkow and Yiyuankow. There was a certain amount of fighting in the minor passes east of Lengkow when the Japanese occupied Chiehlingkow on March 16th and Yiyuankow on the 22nd. Unconfirmed reports from Chinese sources claim the recapture of Chiehlingkow on the 26th.

Shanhaikwan and Chiumenkow. The situation at these two passes is unchanged.

Operations in Northern Jehol.

The major operations in northern Jehol were concluded with the Japanese occupation of Chingpeng, northwest of Chihfeng, on March 18th, and the retreat of Sun Tien-ying's forces westward into Chahar. General Sun's 40th Division made a good retreat across barren western Jehol under close pursuit and pressure from the 4th Cavalry Brigade (Mogi), units of the 36th Brigade of the 6th Division, and Mongolian and Manchoukuo detachments including the renegade Liu Kwei-tang. Chinese sources report on March 19th the safe withdrawal of Sun Tien-ying's forces to Kuyuan in eastern Chahar.

No information is available as to the disposition of the large and numerous bands of "fighting" men who, as the so-called "volunteers", were supposed to assist in the defense of Jehol. These groups who went by picturesque names such as "Society of the Big Swords" or "Brotherhood of Red Spears", and who in reality were outlaws even with respect to Chinese authority, have dropped out of sight. There is no doubt however that for some time to come the back country will be full of tough bandits who will present a difficult police problem to the Japanese forces.

DISORDERS IN MANCHOUKUO

Widespread depredations by guerillas and bandits have been reported in many parts of Manchuria throughout March, despite the censorship on such events, and it sppears that there have been a number of mutinies by Manchoukuo troops. Most of the disorders took place upon withdrawal of the Japanese garrisons from many towns to participate in the Jehol campaign. Two passenger trains were wrecked on the Ssupingkai-Taonan railway with casualties of over one hundred. At Tungning, east of Ninguta in eastern Kirin, a small Japanese garrison was besieged by anti-Manchoukuo forces and was in danger of annihilation until relieved by a column sent from Muling. The Manchoukuo garrison of 300 at Weishaho on the C.E.R., east of Imienpo, revolted, killing their commander, and had to be subdued by Japanese troops from Imienpo. Fangcheng, southwest of Sansing, was attacked by bandits and the Japanese police chief, Mr.

CHINA (Military)

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Ishikawa, was killed in action. The Tungpien district, in southeastern Liaoning, the area of the "1st drive" is again in disorder practically equal to conditions prevailing before the "drive". Since the depletion of the Japanese garrisons, several areas, supposed to have been "pacified" by large scale drives, are again full of roaming bands. It would seem that the breaking up of large "Volunteer" organizations will not solve the problem of establishing peace and order in Manchuria.

AVIATION

It is believed that a Japanese aviation field has been established near Pingchwan. One plane of a Japanese air squadron, returning after a reconnaissance at Hsifengkow, made a forced landing near Kuancheng (40 miles south of Pingchwan) and was wrecked.

The Japanese planes which at first bombed from low altitudes (reported as low as 600 feet) are now flying higher due to anti-aircraft firing by the Chinese troops. Bombs used seem to be regular 15 to 30 pound demolitions, although trench mortar shells and phosphorous are also reported as being used. Bombing is generally carried out from planes flying singly.

It is reported that Central Government troops, such as the 2nd, 25th and 44th Divisions, are better trained in anti-aircraft tactics and consequently sustain less casualties from aerial bombing than the Young Marshal's troops.

AVIATION SCHOOL MOVED.

The Chinese Government Aviation School at Hangchow has been temporarily moved to Loyang in Honan, a safer place in the interior of China. The 27 planes were flown to Loyang on the 14th of March and were followed by some 240 students who arrived by rail. However, the primary reason for moving the school is the poor drainage at Hangchow which caused a loss of 32 flying days in January and February. Work is being done on the Hangchow field to insure proper draining. When the tile drains are constructed the school will be moved back to Hangchow, the Loyang field being undesirable because of excessive dust.

CAVALRY SCHOOL AT NANKING.

The Chinese Government Cavalry School under direction of Lt. General Chang Hung-chun was opened on March 1st at Nanking. The first class is reported to consist of sixty officers recommended from various military units.

A digest report on this school will be submitted when information is available.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

YOUNG MARSHAL'S TROOPS REORGANIZED

Following the resignation of Chang Hsueh-liang and the taking over of direction of military affairs and supreme command in North China by General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, by virtue of becoming the new Chairman of the Peiping Branch of the National Military Council on March 11th, the Young Marshal's troops were reorganized into four army corps. The following are the commanders of these units:

1st Army Corps - Lt. General Yu Hsueh-chung
2nd " " - Lt. General Wan Fu-lin
3rd " " - Major General Ho Chu-kuo
4th " " - Major General Wang Yi-che

Of the above commanders, Yu Hsueh-chung is concurrently Governor of Hopei and Garrison Commander of Tientsin. General Wang Shu-chang is the Garrison Commander of Peiping.

The exact composition of the four army corps is as yet unknown.

REPATRIATION OF CHINESE INTERNED IN SIBERIA.

The first detachment of 1500 consisting largely of civilians, women and children, who had been interned in Tomsk, Siberia, returned to Tientsin on March 16th by way of Vladivostok and by Soviet steamer "Siberia" to Tientsin.

The repatriation drew a protest from Manchoukuo lodged with the Soviet Consul-General in Harbin, stating that the repatriated troops will renew their anti-Manchoukuo campaign and that Manchoukuo "deeply deplores this most unfriendly act in the relations between the U.S.S.R. and Manchoukuo".

THE COMMUNIST SUPPRESSION.

With the departure of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek from Nanchang, the communist suppression campaign in Kiangsi received a setback. The 52nd and 59th Divisions of the National Army were badly trounced by the Reds in the vicinity of Ihwang and Kienchang in east central Kiangsi, the division commander of the 52nd Division, General Li Ming, having been killed. Although some successes are claimed by the government troops further south, Kiangsi reports admit that the Red capital at Juikin has been moved further southwest to Hweichang.

On the whole there has been no material change in the communist situation since last October and although much desultory fighting has taken place and towns and villages have been taken and lost, on the whole the communists still retain the mountain areas they controlled six months ago.

G-2 Report



CHINA (Military)

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It is reported that due to the necessary departure of Chiang Kai-shek for North China, General Liu Chih, chairman of Honan, has been ordered to proceed to Hankow to assume direction and command of the government troops engaged in the anti-communist campaign in Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh.

No progress has been made in southeast Honan, which may be due partly to unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the ranks of the Honan troops engaged in the campaign. This is particularly true of the 76th Division in which two groups mutinied on January 25th near Chumatien, looting two towns in that vicinity, and at Linying on February 7th. These groups escaped, presumably joining the communists.

There has been no change in north Szechwan where the communists continue to hold the towns along the northeast border of the province. Their policy is to establish themselves in strategic and easily defended areas with hope of drawing the disaffected among the population towards them, rather an easy task in this tax burdened and military ridden province. Distrust and jealousy among the warlords have so far prevented united action against the Reds.

KWEICHOW AFFAIR SETTLED

The Kweichow rebellion has beem definitely settled with the triumphant return of the ousted chairman, General Wang Chia-lieh, to his old position as Chairman of the Provincial Government after defeat of his usurping opponents, Generals Yu Kuo-tsai and Mao Kwang-hsiang. The Central Government, which too hastily appointed General Yu provincial chairman only to find him ousted after a short while, lost "face" over the matter, - "face" that it tried to save by a confused explanation that did not explain, to the effect that Wang's comeback is quite in keeping with the legal provisions as contained in the organic law of provincial governments as promulgated by the Central Government. The said organic law provides for the election of an acting chairman among themselves by the members of a provincial council upon the chairman being away from the province and hence unable to exercise his powers. Geheral Yu, the newly appointed chairman, having been forced to depart from Kweichow, the members of the Kweichow Provincial Council have elected General Wang to the head of the government. Though General Wang was relieved of his chairmanship some time ago, he is still a member of the Kweichow Provincial Council and hence eligible for the post.

KOKONOR (CHINGHAI) TIBET DISPUTE SETTLED.

Following the settlement of the Sino-Tibet dispute over the Tibet-Sikang boundaries (see Situation Report No. 8444 of November 23, 1932), another frontier dispute will be settled when the peace now being negotiated is concluded between the Dailai Lama and Lt. General Ma Pu-fang, commander of the 9th

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Division and concurrently Garrison Commander of southern Kokonor. According to the agreement, the Tibetan authorities will repay all losses sustained by Kokonor, and the Kokonor and Tibetan troops will return to their original posts.

MOHAMMEDAN UPRISING IN SINKIANG.

Another periodical massacre of Chinese by the warlike Mohammedans of Chinese Turkestan is reported from that extreme western province of China. The city of Wensuhfu (Aksu) in the northwest has fallen to the victorious followers of the Koran after a battle with local Chinese troops, and the Taotai and other Chinese authorities have fled to Kashgar. Trouble is also reported at Karakash near Hotien (Khotan) in the southwest, where the Chinese Amban (district magistrate) and other Chinese have been killed. Similar uprisings are reported in the vicinity of Kuerhlei (Koria). The trouble is reported to have begun when the Chinese authorities prevented the accession of a hereditary prince upon his father's death by the claim that public office in a republic is appointive and not hereditary. This act was followed by a mandate to re-measure the land holdings for the purpose of equitable taxation, - whereupon the sons of the Prophet parted their beards and grasping their swords, proceeded to change the officials by creating vacancies.

THE REVOLT OF THE ABORIGINES.

Canton despatches report the suppression of a revolt of the aboriginal tribes, mostly Laos, on the borders of Kwangsi, Kweichow and Hunan.

Telegrams from Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi, Kwangsi military commanders, report that large areas with a fifty-thousand aboriginal population were affected, that the tribesmen had been armed with modern weapons by communists, and that numbers of Chinese were massacred in the northeast corner of Kwangsi near Kweilin, in the towns of Hsingan, Kuanyang and Chuanchow.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

AG

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2657-I-27
1933
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WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military) 7-1

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES.
(Bi-monthly report of changes)

## Northern Provinces

### HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

2nd Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 116th Div. | Miao Cheng-liu | Taitowying |
| 129th " | Chow Fu-cheng | Tsingho |

3rd Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 109th Div. | Ho Chu-kuo | Haiyang |

32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 141st Div. | Kao Hung-wen | Tsienan |
| 142nd " | Li Hsing-chung | " |

40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 106th Div. | Shen Ko | Yutien |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

26th Army Corps - Hsiao Tze-chu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 117th Div. | Weng Chao-yuan | Pingku |

### CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

4th Army Corps - Wang Yi-che

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 112th Div. | Chang Ting-shu | Kalgan |

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

33rd Army Corps - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 68th Div. | Li Fu-ying | Kuyuan |
| 23rd Art. Regt. | Liu Hsi-chiu | Kalgan |
| 24th " " | Hou Ching-lung | " |

## Central Provinces

### KIANGSI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Div. | Hsing Chen-nan | Shangjao |

From M/A, China Report No. 8563 April 12, 1933

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KIANGSI (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | Liu Chen-nien | Kweiki |

Central Government Troops

4th Route Army under Ho Chien

28th Army Corps - Liu Chien-hsu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Div. | Wang Tung-yuan | Lienhua |
| 43rd Division | Liu Shao-hsien | Loan |
| 56th " | Liu Ho-ting | Lichuan |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Div. | Huang Yu-chin | Changning |
| 8th " | Chen Feng-chao | " |

Chen Feng-chao is a newly appointed commander of the 8th Division.

HONAN

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

20th Route Army under Chang Fang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 75th Div. | Sung Tien-tsai | Yingshanpa |

Southern Provinces

FUKIEN

Central Government Troops

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 61st Div. | Mao Wei-shou | Kwangtsah |

G-2 Report

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6180

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MANCHOUKUO

(a) Operations.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 9 1933

The lull in fighting along the Great Wall continued from March 26th until April 10th except in the vicinity of Shanhaikwan where a local advance was made on March 31st, resulting in the occupation of Shihmenchai, about 9 miles south of the Great Wall (see attached map).

Shihmenchai. Annoyed by constant firing and sniping at patrols and pickets along the Wall in the vicinity of Chiumenkow, a Japanese detachment and Manchoukuo troops under command of Colonel Iwata, supported by ten pieces of artillery, about a hundred cavalry and ample aviation, advanced from Chiumenkow at 1 a.m. March 31st. Shahochai was taken at 11:30 a.m. the same day and Shihmenchai after some fighting on the morning of April 1st. The capture was facilitated by the defection of a battalion of the 115th Division which had been defending this sector. In this operation the Japanese report casualties of 18 men and 1 officer wounded, none killed. On April 2nd the Japanese repaired the iron bridge across the Shih River and shelled the Chinese positions north and south of the railway. Liuchiang, southwest of Shihmenchai, was occupied shortly after the fall of Shihmenchai, and at noon of April 3rd the Japanese were reported at Haiyang, the former headquarters of the 109th Division of General Ho Chu-kuo.

The Chinese troops in that area consisting of the 39th and 41st Cavalry Regiments of the 3rd Cavalry Division and the 625th Regiment of the 109th Infantry Division fell back to a line southwest of Haiyang running in front of Tsaochuang-Taliyang-Changchuang to Wangchuang (see line of red dashes on map). The force which raided into Haiyang consisted largely of the renegade battalion who had added a white sleeve band to their Chinese uniforms, some Manchoukuo troops and about 100 Japanese cavalry.

At 9:30 a.m. on April 6th the Chinese troops counter-attacked and the Japanese irregulars were pushed back towards Shihmenchai. The Chinese advanced to within about three miles of Shihmenchai and are entrenching along a line south of the two villages of Liuchiang, southwest of Shihmenchai (shown in solid red on the map).

There have been no new developments in the Chinwangtao situation to date. Shihmenchai is still held by the Japanese, the remainder of the invading troops are believed to have withdrawn towards Shanhaikwan and the area between the line of the Changcheng Light Railway and Shanhaikwan is clear of troops.

GREAT WALL PASSES.

From March 26th until April 10th the Kupehkow-Hsifengkow-Lengkow sectors remained quiet except for minor skirmishes between opposing patrols and scouts, artillery fire

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and the usual bombing by Japanese planes of Chinese positions and rear areas.

On April 10th the Japanese made local attacks at Kupehkow, Hsifengkow, Lengkow and Tungchiakow. The attacks at Kupehkow, Hsifengkow and Tungchiakow were merely feints to draw the attention from the main thrust at Lengkow where an attack well supported by artillery and aviation penetrated the Chinese lines. By noon of the 11th Lengkow and Kienchangying, about six miles south of Lengkow, were in Japanese hands. The Chinese forces under General Shang Chen retreated to Tsienan and are entrenching on the left bank of the Luan River. The fighting, said to be of the most sanguinary character and severity, unprecedented since the first days of the Manchurian "incident", still continues.

The Japanese press reports the avowed intention of the Japanese troops to drive the Chinese armies beyond artillery range of the Great Wall.

Throughout the period covered by this report Japanese aviation has been very active in reconnaissance and bombing at all points of contact and operations.

WESTERN JEHOL

Aside from occupation of Fengning, northwest of Chengteh, by Japanese cavalry and Manchoukuo troops on March 28th, and bombing of Sun Tien-ying's troops at Dolonnor, all is quiet on the western front. There is no confirmation of reports that Japanese or Manchoukuo troops have entered Chahar Province.

DISORDERS IN MANCHOUKUO.

Disorders continue in a few hellish spots in the "earthly paradise". Chinese irregulars in the Tungpien district in southeastern Liaoning are reported to have taken Tunghwa. This troublesome district between the Korean border and the Mukden-Hailung Railway, which was supposed to have been cleared of irregulars by the 1st drive, is again the scene of a second drive by Manchoukuo troops. Bandits and kidnappers are active in Hentaohotze on the C.E.R. east of Harbin. A train was derailed on the eastern section of the C.E.R. on March 31st near Motaoshih by a large band of bandits who after defeating the train guard robbed the passengers and looted the baggage. Two Japanese military guards were killed and four wounded. Tuchin, near the mouth of the Sungari, and Hulin, opposite Iman on the Ussuri River, were raided by large bandit gangs who pillaged the town at the latter place and killed several Japanese officials.

(b) Troops.

The Information Bureau of the Peking Branch Military Council reports the following disposition of the Japanese troops in Jehol:

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6th Division: commanded by Gen. Sakamoto. Headquarters Lingyuan.
11th Brigade: Gen. Matsuda, consisting of the 13th and 47th Regiments, now operating from Chihfeng south.
36th Brigade: Gen. Takada, now cooperating with the Mogi Cavalry Brigade in the western part of Jehol.

8th Division: commanded by Gen. Nishi. Headquarters Chengteh.
4th Brigade: Gen. Suzuki, consisting of the 5th and 31st Regiments, now occupying the front at Hsifengkow and Lowenyu.
16th Brigade: Gen. Kawahara, consisting of the 17th and 32nd Regiments, now occupying the front east of Kupehkow.

14th Mixed Brigade of the 7th Division: commanded by Gen. Hattori; formerly at Hsifengkow; now withdrawn to the north. Only a small part at Hsifengkow.

4th Cavalry Brigade: commanded by Gen. Mogi.
24rd Cavalry Regiment, 45th Artillery Regiment and one Engineer Battalion are now operating with the Takada Brigade and Chinese renegades under Liu Kuei-tang near the border of Chahar.

10th Division:
Units of 33rd Brigade, occupying the front at Lengkow and Chiehlingkow. The troops at Chiehlingkow are commanded by battalion commander Matsuyaki.

14th Division:
Units of 28th Brigade, now east of Hsifengkow moving to Kupehkow.

The above designations and dispositions seem quite accurate but the presence of troops of the 10th and 14th Divisions has not been confirmed.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that the 16th Japanese Division under General Kama has landed in Manchuria, having passed Koupangtze on the way to Chinchow on March 17th. This division is presumably to garrison Jehol.

The Japanese authorities are making every effort to revamp the present unreliable Manchoukuo army into a more dependable and efficient force. The thousands of surrendered volunteers, irregulars and bandits who were incorporated into the Manchoukuo army proved to be a serious problem, if not a menace. They were not amenable to the strict discipline of their Japanese mentors and in the main proved to be professional deserters and re-enlisters. To solve the problem the Japanese

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authorities are now endeavoring to secure the enlistment of young Chinese born and raised in the Kwantung Leased Territory or in the South Manchuria Railway zone to serve in the remodelled Manchoukuo army and police force, in the belief that youths habituated to Japanese supervision will prove more tractable and dependable material.

The need for thorough reorganization of the Manchoukuo army can be judged from the reliable report of the disbandment of the Second Manchoukuo Army Corps. A part of this force especially organized for the Jehol invasion was concentrated at Chinchow some time before the drive, but as these troops showed signs of being unreliable, the Japanese decided to send them to Tungliao to be disarmed. Two units were sent and disarmed without difficulty, but a third train load, hearing of the fate of their comrades, stopped the train in the vicinity of Liaoyuan, northwest of Ssupingkai, and deserted en masse with arms and equipment. The fourth unit was thereupon disarmed at Chinchow. The disposition made of the disarmed troops is unknown but probabilities are that they will be formed into labor corps and used in the construction of a motor road between Mukden and Fushun, work on which project is to start soon.

It is reported that the Japanese military authorities have long been opposed to the creation of Manchoukuo units which have never proved reliable even when led by Japanese officers, and that the formation of Manchoukuo units was finally consented to only as a "face saving" measure for the leaders of "independent" Manchoukuo.

(c) Japanese Naval Command at Changchun.

It is reported that the Japanese Naval Ministry is establishing a Naval Command at Changchun (Hsinking), the capital of Manchoukuo. Unlike a naval mission, this Naval Command will actually take the place of the Manchoukuo navy and will be responsible for the protection and security of the inland waters and the coast of Manchoukuo, and adequate naval vessels will be assigned to the command to perform the mission. The commanding officer is under the direct control of the Emperor of Japan, will perform his duties under directions of the Minister of the Navy, and will be authorized to use force, if necessary, to maintain peace and order. It is reported that Rear-Admiral Shozaburo Kobayashi has been appointed chief of the naval command with Captain Seiichi Oto as his chief of staff.

The pirating of the British steamer "Nanchang" on March 30th at Newchwang would seem to indicate the need of coastal patrol off Manchoukuo shores.

(d) Chinese Cadets in Japanese Military Schools.

The "warless war" is paradoxical in more than one respect. While the Chinese and the Japanese troops are doing their best to decimate their opponents within a hundred or so miles of Peiping, Japanese soldiers in uniform shop unmolested in the markets of Peiping, brushing elbows with convalescent wounded Chinese soldiers. Another interesting phenomenon in this probably last of "gentleman's" wars is the admission of 25 Chinese students to the Japanese Military Cadet's School for

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the new term beginning April 1, 1933. It is reported that there were originally 36 Chinese candidates for admission but due to the present "strained" relations, the number has been reduced to 25.

In addition to the Chinese there are 11 Manchoukuo candidates. As in the past, the Chinese will be educated separately from the Japanese, but the Manchoukuo students will attend classes with the Japanese.

(e) Casualties.

The casualty list of the Japanese War Office released March 27th announces 950 killed and 12 dead of sickness in Manchurian operations. Casualties due to wounds are not given. It is reported however that 2539 wounded and sick officers and men have been evacuated through Dairen to Japan since September 18, 1931.

Of the Chinese casualties there are no figures available as to the numbers killed but the large numbers of wounded filling the hospitals and seen in the streets of Peking indicate that the Chinese casualties were very heavy. There are at this time over 4700 wounded soldiers recuperating in the various hospitals of the Tientsin-Peiping area. Of these about 2500 are in the seven base hospitals established in Peiping, there are 1424 wounded in Tungchow, about 450 in Tientsin and 400 at Kichow (east of Peiping).

The above figures are especially interesting because of the tremendous disparity in numbers between the Japanese and the Chinese casualties, especially when the fact is considered that practically all of the above Chinese casualties were sustained in the March fighting in Jehol, at Kupehkow, Hsifengkow, etc. This disparity in casualties is easily accounted for by an inverse disparity in the equipment of the two opponents. Modern tactics, aviation, weapons and knowledge of their tactical employment have inflicted heavy losses on the poorly led, equipped and trained Chinese.

While the Chinese figures as to numbers killed in action are not available, it is certain that lack of steel helmets and lack of training and experience in protection from aircraft bombing and machine gunning have been responsible for extremely heavy and disproportionate casualties.

(f) Railways.

It is reported that authority for construction of the Yuki-Rashin railway was granted the S.M.R. by the Korean railway authorities on February 24th. The construction started April 1st and will involve the drilling of a 3 kilometer tunnel.

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The S.M.R. divided the line into two construction sections as follows:

First construction section: 3 kilometers and 200 meters from Yuki to the midway of a tunnel, to the Nishimatsu-gumi Engineering Company of Japan.

Second construction section: 9 kilometers and 800 meters from Rashin to the midway of the above-mentioned tunnel, to the Railway Enterprise Company of Japan.

It is reliably reported that construction work has been begun on the bridge site over the Sungari and on a station building in Old Harbin for the proposed Lafa-Harbin line.

(g) Aviation.

It is reported that an airdrome is being constructed at Chungtienso (Kienso), the second railway station northwest of Shanhaikwan.

A temporary landing field has been levelled off at Chengteh (Jehol) within two miles of the city.

(h) Armed Immigrants.

The selection of the second party of armed immigrants to Manchuria was completed March 29th by officials of the Ministries of War and Overseas Affairs in Tokyo.

Five hundred ex-service men, who will make up the second party, were selected from nine prefectures including Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama and other northern prefectures, and will leave Japan during June for Kiamusze, Kirin.

The recent report that a rich coal mine has been discovered by the first party of the armed immigrants in Kirin is reported to have encouraged the remaining ex-service men.

It will be interesting to know at some future date the success of these experimental attempts of Japan to settle some of her surplus people on the lands of Manchuria. Undoubtedly the settlers will have a hard road to hoe in their efforts to compete with the frugal and patient Chinese farmer immigrant who, arriving in Manchuria with little else than the ragged clothing on his back, puts up with unbelievable privations in order to be able to call a small tract of land his own and make it pay.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

The situation in Kiangsi is far from favorable. Serious reverses and heavy casualties were sustained by the 52nd, 59th and 11th Divisions, and the critical condition has necessitated the return of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to Nanchang on April 7th to take personal charge. In the above divisions the casualties included two division commanders, three brigade commanders, three colonels and twelve battalion commanders killed in action.

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Sinkan, south of Nanchang, has been captured by communists; Yunfeng and Loan, south and southeast of Sinkan, are being attacked; Lukiu in northeast Kiangsi is attacked, and Fuchow, southeast of Nanchang, is in danger.

The return of Chiang Kai-shek and immediate energetic measures taken to check the communist advance have greatly improved the morale of the government troops. The 3rd Air Squadron of the Chinese Air Corps was used to bomb communist concentrations near Loan and instructions were sent to Chen Chi-tang in Kwangtung and to the 19th Route Army in Fukien for greater activity to remove the pressure in Kiangsi.

In Fukien successful advances are reported by the 19th Route Army. The 61st Division captured Kwangtseh in northwest Fukien and is advancing on Sincheng in Eastern Kiangsi. Other units of the 19th Route Army have recaptured Ninghwa in western Fukien.

In the south, troops of the 8th Division of the 3rd Army Corps of the 1st Group of Armies of Kwangtung have started advancing from Linping in northern Kwangtung northward towards Changning in south Kiangsi. The 7th Division of the same army corps is also under orders to concentrate in this area.

CENTRAL PROPAGANDA CORPS.

On April 1st, 700 members of the Central Propaganda Corps of the National Military Council arrived at Peiping on the way to the front. The corps is composed of students of the Department of Political Training of the Central Military Academy at Nanking and is under command of Mr. Liu Chien-shun, director of Political Training Department of the National Military Council. The corps consists of 14 units and has a staff divided into three departments, investigation, general affairs and direction.

The mission of the corps is dissemination of propaganda for unification of China and for support of Kuomintang principles and inculcation of patriotism, and the explanation of the present issues between China and Japan.

BIG SWORDS

The delivery of a thousand glittering "big swords" to the Headquarters of the Municipal Kuomintang at Nanking for use of troops at the front is worthy of note because it demonstrates the archaic ideas of the average peaceful Chinese citizen in regard to modern combat weapons. These swords were purchased by public subscription after reading the lurid and absurd Chinese press reports of the effective use of the big swords in infantry attacks against the Japanese. No less a person than General Chang Chih-kiang, a former Kuominchun leader and president of the National Calisthenics Institute of Nanking, made a public statement to the Chinese press at Nanking on March 22nd that the success of the Chinese troops both at Shanghai and Hsifengkow was due to the use of big swords in infantry charges.

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While in most Chinese units the big sword has been abandoned and in an infantry company the few swords carried are used mainly for guard duty and by the military police, in some divisions such as Sung Che-yuan's 29th and Sun Tien-ying's 40th, one or two regiments are armed with this antiquated, clumsy and heavy weapon in addition to rifle or pistol.

THE MOHAMMEDAN UPRISING

While a victory is reported by Chinese forces over the rebels at Maralbashi on the Tarim River, about halfway between Wensuh (Aksu) and Shufuh (Kashgar) in northwestern Sinkiang, the Sons of the Prophet still hold Aksu.

In the south the bearded warriors have taken the cities of Hotien (Khotan) and Kherija, east of Khotan, and are reported to have destroyed the desert wells with the object of preventing the approach of Chinese troops.

THE KOKONOR (CHINGHAI) DISPUTE

Just when the hope of settling this dispute seemed bright the negotiations between the Tibetan and Chinghai delegates reached an impasse and broke down. The Tibetans are on the war path once more and are said to be invading Chinghai. The Chinghai troops are reported by the vernacular press to have sustained a local defeat.

THE KWEICHOW AFFAIR

The de facto rule of Governor Wang Chia-lieh has been legalized when the Central Government with some "loss of face" issued a mandate relieving General Yu Kuo-tsai of the chairmanship he does not possess and appointing the victorious Wang Chia-lieh to the chairmanship as a reward for a successful "come-back". The loser is reported to be in Yunnan raising an army to "lead against the enemy in North China".

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

AG

map attached

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G-2 Report

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAY 31 1933
WAR DEPARTMENT

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

Northern Provinces

HOPEH - Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **51st Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung** | | | |
| 105th Div. | Liu Te-chuan | Peiping | 12,000 |
| 111th " | Tung Ying-pin | Yangliutsing | 7,000 |
| 113th " | Li Chen-tang | Chunliangcheng | 8,000 |
| 114th " | Chen Kuan-chun | Machang | 9,000 |
| 118th " | Tu Chi-wu | Paitsang | 9,000 |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Chang Chang-teh | Potowchen | 3,000 |
| 6th " " | Pai Feng-haiang | Tingchow | 2,100 |
| 6th Art. Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | | 2,000 |
| 11th Regt. | | Miyun | |
| 12th " | | Yangliutsing | |
| 1st Transport Regiment | Niu Yuan-feng | Tientsin | 1,500 |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Pao Kuei-lin | Kuanchow | 2,500 |
| The Com. Detach. | Kung Jui-fu | Peiping | 1,800 |
| | | | 57,900 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **54th Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin** | | | |
| 108th Div. | Yang Cheng-chih | Yutien | 4,000 |
| 116th " | Miao Cheng-liu | Fengjun | 5,000 |
| 119th " | Sun Teh-chuan | " | 5,000 |
| 129th " | Chow Fu-cheng | Yutien | 4,000 |
| 130th " | Chu Yueh-ting | " | 5,000 |
| | | | 23,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo** | | | |
| 109th Div. | Ho Chu-kuo | Anshan | 4,000 |
| 115th " | Yao Tung-fan | Luanchow | 4,000 |
| 120th " | Chang Ching-wu | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd Cav. Div. | Wang Chi-feng | " | 1,500 |
| 7th Art. Brig. | Chiao Fang | " | 2,750 |
| | | | 18,250 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **61st Army Corps - Wang Yi-cha** | | | |
| 107th Div. | Wang Cheng-fang | Yungping | 5,000 |
| 110th " | Ho Li-chung | Kalgan (Chahar) | 6,000 |
| 8th Art. Brig. | Liu Han-tung | | 3,000 |
| 17th Regt. | | Luanchow | |
| 18th " | | " | |
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Huang Hsien-sheng | Miyun | 1,500 |
| 5th " " | Li Fu-ho | Hsinglungchen | 2,100 |
| | | | 17,600 |

The 51st, 54th, 57th and 61st Army Corps are the former 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Army Corps, respectively. There were no changes in organization; only the designation was changed.

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HOPEH (Continued)

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan | | | |
| 37th Division | Feng Chih-an | Santungying | 8,000 |
| 38th " | Chang Tse-chung | Saholiao | 8,000 |
| 132nd " | Liu Ju-ming | " | 10,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| 32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen | | | |
| 84th Division | Ho Mei-tse | Tsienan | 8,000 |
| 141st " | Ho Hung-wen | Kiencheangying | 7,000 |
| 142nd " | Li Hsing-chung | Tsienan | 7,000 |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Ho Mei-peng | Loting | 1,500 |
| 139th Division | Hsung Hsiang-hua | Shahoyi | 7,000 |
| | | | 30,500 |
| 40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun | | | |
| 39th Division | Pang Ping-hsun | Lowanyu | 8,000 |
| 106th " | Shen Ko | " | 9,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao | | | |
| 25th Division | Kuan Lien-cheng | Nantienmen | 10,000 |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | | |
| 83rd Division | Liu Han | Miyun | 8,000 |
| 2nd Division | Huang Chieh | Nantienmen | 14,000 |
| 1st Cav. Brig. | Cheng Hung-chun | Miyun | 2,100 |
| 2nd Com. Mngt. | Chu Li-wei | Peiping | 1,600 |
| | | | 17,700 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26th Army Corps - Hsiao Chih-ch'u | | | |
| 44th Division | Hsiao Chih-ch'u | Nalankwan | 9,000 |
| 117th " | Weng Chao-yuan | Tungping | 9,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salvation Army - Fang Chen-wu | | | |
| 1st Division | Chang Jen-chieh | Paotingfu | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Pao Kang | Tingchow | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

The Salvation Army has been newly organized from the former Kuominchun units.

Total Troops in Hopei 255,950

CHAHAR - Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying | | | |
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Tushihkow | 25,000 |

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CHAHAR (Continued)

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 61st Army Corps - Wang Yi-che | | | |
| 112th Division | Chang Ting-shu | Hsuanhwa | 8,000 |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan. | | | |
| 33rd Army Corps - Hsu Yung-chang | | | |
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | Kuyuan | 8,000 |
| 35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 73rd Division | Fu Tso-yi | Kalgan | 9,000 |
| Cavalry Army - Chao Cheng-shou | | | |
| (less two Brigs. in Suiyuan) | | | |
| 1st Brigade | San Chang-sheng | Tolunnoerh | 2,000 |
| 2nd " | Du Ju-chi | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 4,000 |
| 23rd Art. Regt. | Liu Hsi-chiu | Kalgan | 800 |
| 24th " " | Hou Ching-lung | " | 800 |
| | | | 1,600 |
| Total Troops in Chahar | | | 55,600 |

SHANSI - Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33rd Army Corps - Hsu Yung-chang | | | |
| 69th Division | Yang Cheng-yuan | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Pingyang | |
| " " | | Yuncheng | |
| 34th Army Corps - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Inan | 8,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-feng | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiku | |
| " " | | Pingyao | |
| | | | 16,000 |
| 35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hoshun | |
| " " | | Hsiyang | |
| Railway Protection Army - Sun Chu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Meng Hsien-chi | Yutze | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ma Yen-shou | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chow Yuan-chien | Tatung | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Feng Yu-hsi | Fenchow | 5,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |
| Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai | | | |
| 21st Art. Regt. | Li Po-chen | Suiyuan | 800 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SHANSI (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai (Continued) | | | |
| 22nd Art. Regt. | Shih Kuo-fan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 25th " " | Chang Fang-chi | " | 800 |
| 26th " " | Chieh Ching-hai | " | 800 |
| 27th " " | Chao Chung-pao | Pingyang | 800 |
| 28th " " | Tung Tso-shan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 29th " " | Chang Chien | Yuhsien | 800 |
| 30th " " | Liu Feng-chu | Yangchuan | 800 |
| | | | 5,600 |
| | | Total Troops in Shansi | 60,600 |

SUIYUAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34th Army Corps - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hweihwa | |
| " " | | Saratsi | |
| Cavalry Army - Chao Cheng-shou | | | |
| 3rd Brigade | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | 2,000 |
| 4th " | Chang Yu-chien | Fangchen | 2,000 |
| | | | 4,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Suiyuan | 12,000 |

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | Hqrs. at Weihsien | |
| 58th Brig. | Cheng Shu-lin | Yenchow | 4,000 |
| 59th " | Chao Hsin-teh | Pingtu | 4,000 |
| 60th " | Ma Chin-kung | Weihsien | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| 22nd Division - Ku Liang-min | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shun-hsiao | Tsinan | 4,500 |
| 66th " | Li Chan-piao | " | 4,500 |
| | | | 9,000 |
| 29th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | Hqrs. at Chowtsun | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Han-chang | Chefoo | 3,000 |
| 86th " | Chan Teh-hsin | Weihsien | 3,000 |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Kiaochow | 4,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| 74th Division - Chiao Li-chih | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| 222nd " | Ma Kuan-yi | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SHANTUNG (Continued)

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 81st Division - Chen Shu-tang | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 241st Brig. | Tang Pang-chih | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| 242nd " | Yen Chi-chang | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tsingchow | 1,500 |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| | | | 5,500 |
| | | Total Troops in Shantung | 52,500 |

SHENSI - Yang Hu-cheng, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng (less two Divisions in Kansu)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42nd Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Shangnan | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Chengku | 5,000 |
| (1st and 17th Divisions of this Route Army are in Kansu) | | | 15,000 |

11th Route Army under Liu Chen-hua.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 64th Division | Liu Mao-en | Chengku | 8,000 |
| 65th " | Liu Chen-hua | Lantien | 10,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | 10,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shensi | 43,000 |

KANSU - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng (from Shensi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38th Army Corps - Sun Yu-ju | | | |
| 1st Division | | Tsingshui | 6,000 |
| 17th " | Sun Yu-ju | | 12,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Lanchow | |
| " " | | Pingliang | |
| " " | | Chinchow | |
| | | | 18,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Division | Lu Ta-ch'eng | Wenhsien | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Ma Pu-ching | Liangchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Yung Chi-hsiang | Pingliang | 3,000 |
| 10th " " | Shih Ying-hsiu | Hsifengchen | 3,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

GANSU (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Gansu | 34,000 |

NINGHSIA - Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Ma Hung-pin | Ninghsia | 7,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st End. | Brig. | Ma Chung-liang | Ninghsia | 5,000 |
| 2nd " | " | Ma Tung-chiao | " | 5,000 |
| | | | | 10,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Troops in Ninghsia | | 17,000 |

SINKIANG - Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th Army Corps | Chin Shu-jen | Tihua | 10,000 |
| 6th Division (from Kansu) | Ma Chung-ying | Kufi | 6,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Troops in Sinkiang | | 16,000 |

CHINGHAI - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Ma Pu-feng | Sining | 5,000 |

Central Provinces

KIANGSI - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen | | | |
| 9th Division | Li Yen-nien | Kiukiang | 9,000 |
| 17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao | | | |
| 4th Division | Hsing Chen-nan | Shangjao | 12,000 |
| 18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng | | | |
| 11th Division | Lo Cho-ying | Kinki | 10,000 |
| 14th " | Chow Chih-ju | Sumen | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSI (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37th Army Corps - Mao Ping-wen | | | | |
| 8th Division | | Tho Chih-yo | Nanchang | 10,000 |
| 22nd " | | Li Nun-chieh | Fuchow | 8,000 |
| 24th " | | Hsu Kn-hsiang | " | 8,000 |
| | | | | 26,000 |
| 5th Division | | Chow Kuang-yuan | Anjen | 10,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | | Liu Chen-nien | | |
| 28th " | | Wang Mao-teh | Kweiki | |
| 37th " | | | Yungsin | 20,000 |
| 50th " | | Yueh San | Loan | 9,000 |
| 52nd " | | | Ning | 3,000 |
| 53rd " | | | " | 10,000 |
| 56th " | | Liu Kn-ting | Tungsiang | 8,000 |
| | | | Lichuan | 10,000 |
| | | | | 10,000 |
| | | | | 70,000 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Route Army under Ho Chien (from Hunan) | | | | |
| 15th Division | | Wang Tung-yuan | | |
| 59th " | | Chang Ying | Yungsin | |
| 62nd " | | Chen Shih-chi | Pingsiang | 9,000 |
| 63rd " | | Chen Kuang-chung | " | 8,000 |
| | | | Lienhua | 8,000 |
| | | | | 10,000 |
| | | | | 35,000 |
| 10th Division | | | | |
| 43rd " | | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | |
| 77th " | | Liu Shao-hsien | Loan | 10,000 |
| 79th " | | Lo Lin | Ihwang | 10,000 |
| 32nd Ind. Brig. | | Wang Chin-wen | Hungfeng | 8,000 |
| | | Po Tien-min | Fuchow | 7,000 |
| | | | | 4,000 |
| | | | | 39,000 |
| 26th Route Army under Sun Lien-chung. | | | | |
| 25th Division | | Sun Lien-chung | | |
| 27th " | | Kao Shu-hsun | Yungfeng | |
| | | | Fuchow | 7,000 |
| | | | | 7,000 |
| | | | | 14,000 |
| 4th Army Corps - Wu Chi-wei | | | | |
| 90th Division | | Wu Chi-wei | Loan | 8,000 |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang (less one Div. in Hopei) | | | | |
| 10th Division | | Chiang Fu-sheng | Loan | 8,000 |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang.
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kwangtung and Fukien)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou | | | | |
| 1st Division | | Li Chen-chiu | Kanchow | |
| 2nd " | | Yeh Chao | Nankang | 8,000 |
| | | | | 9,000 |
| | | | | 17,000 |
| 2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping | | | | |
| 4th Division | | Chang Mei-hsin | Sinfeng | 6,000 |
| 3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching | | | | |
| 7th Division | | Huang Yu-chin | | |
| 8th " | | Chen Feng-chao | Changning | 6,000 |
| | | | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 12,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSI (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen.

4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44th Division | Wang Chan-pin | Lungnan | 12,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kiangsi | 296,000 |

CHEKIANG - Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Yushan | 10,000 |
| 18th " | Chow Hung-yuan | Hangchow | 10,000 |
| (A portion is now stationed at Lunghwa in Kiangsu) | | | |
| 56th Ind. Brig. | Tai Yueh | Kiangshan | 5,000 |
| | | | 25,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force ) | | | |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.) | | | 8,000 |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla ) | | | |
| | | Total Troops in Chekiang | 33,000 |

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng (less one Division in Hupeh)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Hwangchwan | 14,000 |
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Kaifeng | 14,000 |
| 1st Art. Regt. | Li Ju-chung | Changchow | 1,600 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | 1,600 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | 1,600 |
| 4th " " | Kung Ching-kuei | Kaifeng | 1,600 |
| 5th " " | Kung Shih-chi | " | 1,600 |
| 6th " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | 1,600 |
| 1st Com. Regt. | Hua Chen-lin | " | 1,600 |
| 7th Art. " | Li Shih-to | " | 1,600 |
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chan-kuei | Kweiteh | 2,100 |
| | | | 42,900 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-pin.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35th Division | Ma Hung-pin | Sintsi | 7,000 |
| 72nd " | Ma Chuan-liang | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Li Teh-tsang | Sinyang | 2,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

29th Route Army under Chang Fang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 76th Division | Li Mao-lin | Hwangchwan | 8,000 |
| 68th " | Wu Ting-lin | Piyang | 8,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Yingshanpa | 8,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division | Kho Tse-chu | Chowkiakow | 6,000 |
| 45th " | Tai Ming-chuan | Shancheng | 10,000 |
| 15th Cav. Brig. | Liu Peng-chi | Changyang | 2,100 |
| 12th " " | Sun Pao-yu | Juncheng | 2,100 |
| | | | 20,200 |

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58th Division | Chen Yueh-han | Shangcheng | 8,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Chen Ming-chen | Chumatien | 3,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |

Total Troops in Honan 115,200

ANHWEI - Wu Chung-hsin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Tseng Wan-chung | Pengpu | 6,000 |
| 12th " | Tung Kuei-yuan | Liuan | 8,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan. (Less two Divisions in Kiangsu)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 55th Division | Juan Chao-chang | Hweichow | 6,000 |

Central Government Troops.

25th Route Army under Liang Kuan-ying.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Division | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwoshan | 12,000 |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Cheng Ting-chen | Yingshan | 2,000 |
| 15th Cav. " | Chang Hung-chun | Tushan | 2,100 |
| | | | 16,100 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Chiang Kan-ju | Liuan | 2,100 |
| 1st Ind. " | Shih Chung-cheng | Shouchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yen-ching | Susung | 4,000 |
| 33rd " " | Tang Yun-shan | Anking | 4,000 |
| 40th " " | Sung Shih-ko | Hsukiu | 4,000 |
| | | | 18,100 |

Total Troops in Anhwei 54,200

HUPEH - Hsia To-yin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-chang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 80th Division | Li She-sho | Tailiping | 8,000 |

13th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13th Division | Wan Yueh-huang | Hwangan | 10,000 |
| 89th " | Tang En-po | Kwangshui | 9,000 |
| | | | 19,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HUPEH (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan.

10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41st Division | Chang Chen-han | Hsiangyang | 8,000 |
| 42th " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Lohsang | 12,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 26th Division | Kuo Ju-tung | Tayeh | 12,000 |
| 51st " | Fan Shih-sheng | Laoholow | 8,000 |
| 69th " | Wang Yi-chung | Wuchang | 9,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

Central Government Troops.

9th Route Army under Chang Yuan Yun-haiang.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47th Division | Chang Yuan Yun-haiang | Kwangtai | 16,000 |
| 54th " | Kuo Meng-ling | Lotien | 12,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

22nd Route Army under Chang Yin-haiang.

10th Army Corps - Chang Yin-haiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th Division | Pang Chen-shan | Machang | 10,000 * |
| 31st " | Chang Yin-haiang | " | 8,000 * |
| 33rd " | Pang Hsing-hsien | Kishui | 8,000 * |
| | | | 26,000 |

* Old Kuomintchun units.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34th Division | Chang Wan-hsin | Sinti | 10,000 |
| 82nd " | Yung Ching-fang | Chienli | 8,000 |
| 85th " | Chen Hung-yuan | Tungshan | 9,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wu Chun-ping | Kingmen | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Ting-wu | Sinti | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Lo-yu | Yingcheng | 5,000 |
| 7th " " | Li Chung-chien | Tayeh | 5,000 |
| 34th " " | Lo Chi-kiang | Suichow | 5,000 |
| 37th " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Yingcheng | 5,000 |
| 38th " " | Pan Shan-chai | Sinkowkow | 4,000 |
| | | | 59,000 |

Total Troops in Hupeh 189,000

KIANGSU - Ku Chu-tung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Tsingkiangpu | 4,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | Haichow | 6,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| 87th Division | Wang Ching-chiu | Nanking | 10,000 |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | Wusih | 8,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |
| 8th " Art. Regt. | Liu Pei-ping | Chinkiang | 1,600 |
| 1st " " " | Shih Wen-kuei | Nanking | 4,000 |
| | | | 29,600 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSI (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Kiangsi | 38,000 |

HUNAN - HO Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

4th Route Army under HO Chien (less four Divisions in Kiangsi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Army Corps - Liu Chien-hsu | | | |
| 16th Division | Peng Wei-jen | Hsiangtan | 9,000 |
| 19th " | Li Chueh | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Lichow | |
| One Brig. | | Hsienning (Hupeh) | |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 34th Division | Chen Chu-chen | Fenghwang | 8,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Kuo-chun | Yungsui | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Hunan | 29,000 |

SZECHWAN - Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Tzechow | 8,000 |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chow | Tzeyang | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Army Corps - Yang Sen | | | |
| 1st Division | Ho Chin-so | Tzeyang | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | Yingshan | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |
| 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang | | | |
| 1st Division | Tang Shih-tsun | Jenshow | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tuan-hsu | Wusheng | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Ling-chi | " | 9,000 |
| 4th " | Pan Shao-tseng | Tzeliutsing | 8,000 |
| Model Division | Pan Wen-hua | Jenshow | 10,000 |
| Instruc. " | Kuo Hsun | Junghsien | 10,000 |
| Frontier Def. Force | Chen Lan-ting | Chungking | 10,000 |
| Machine-gun Corps | Liu Ping-hsun | Jenshow | 500 |
| | | | 66,500 |
| 24th Army Corps - Liu Wen-hui | | | |
| 1st Division | Cheng Ching-ping | Jenshow | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Liu Yun-han | Chengtu | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsien Shou-hsun | Kienyang | 10,000 |
| 4th " | Tang Ying | Kiating | 10,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SZECHWAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui** | | | |
| 1st Division | Leng Hsun-nan | Pengshan | 7,000 |
| 2nd " | Chen Kwang-tsao | Meichow | 7,000 |
| 3rd " | Chen Ting-hsun | Sintsing | 7,000 |
| Guards " | Tang Ho | Chengtu | 7,000 |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | Su Hua-chow | " | 2,000 |
| 15th " " | Wang Chih-jen | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |
| **28th Army Corps - Teng Hsi-hou** | | | |
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Chengtu | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | Kienchow | 9,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | " | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |
| **29th Army Corps - Tien Sung-yao** | | | |
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Sintu | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'ang Kang | Chengtu | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tseng Hsien-tung | Tungkiang | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Hai-chang | Pachung | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |
| **Border Defense Troops.** | | | |
| | Liu Tsun-hou | Kaihsien | 10,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Szechwan | 248,500 |

## Southern Provinces

FUKIEN - Chiang Kwang-nai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang.
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kwangtung and Kiangsi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Chenping | 6,000 |

Central Government Troops.

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60th Division | Shen Kwang-han | Lungyen | 12,000 |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-show | Kwangtseh | 10,000 |
| One Brigade | | Shaowu | |
| 78th Division | Huang Ku | Chungping | 10,000 |
| Four Special Reserve Regiments | | Chwanchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 42,000 |
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Shahsien | 8,000 |
| 49th " | Chang Chen | Kanshih | 4,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | Yuki | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chen Wei-yuan | Shuikow | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Lin Ping-chow | Futing | 4,000 (NAVAL CONSTR) |
| 4th " " | Chow Chih-chun | Shaowu | 3,000 |
| | | | 25,000 |

The 4th Ind. Brig. is a newly organised unit.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

FUKIEN (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Fukien | 67,000 |

KWANGTUNG - Lin Yun-hai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang.

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang.
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kiangsi and Fukien).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Div. | Chang Jui-kuei | Swatow | 6,000 |
| Cons'tb. Brig. | Chen Han-kuang | Hungchow | 5,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Chen Cheng | Nanyung | 6,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 2nd Army Corps - Haisang Han-ping | | | |
| 5th Division | Chang Ta | Shekiung | 6,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Div. | Li Han-hun | Nanyung | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Teng Lung-kwang | Shiuchow | 6,000 |
| Training Division | Miao Pei-nan | Canton | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Regt. | | " | 2,000 |
| 2nd " " | | Yingtak | 2,000 |
| 3rd " " | | Linchow | 2,000 |
| 4th " " | | Shewen | 2,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |

Central Government Troops.

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spec. Reserve Brigade | Tan Chi-hsiu | Hoyun | 5,000 |
| One Brig. of 61st Div. | | " | 3,500 |
| | | | 8,500 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Troops in Kwangtung | | 57,500 |

KWANGSI - 4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Army Corps - Liao Lei | | | |
| 19th Division | Chow Tzu-huang | Liuchow | 10,000 |
| 24th " | Tang Lien-fang | Tengyun | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi | | | |
| 45th Division | Wei Yung-sung | Lungchow | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regts. | Wei Yung-sung | Nanning | 8,000 |
| 10th Division | Pai Chung-hsi | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Troops in Kwangsi | | 48,000 |

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KWEICHOW - Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army Corps - Wang Chia-lieh | | | | |
| 1st Division | Che Ming-yi | Kweiyang | | 5,000 |
| 2nd " | Ho Chih-chung | Kweiting | | 5,000 |
| 4th " | Po Hsi-ch'ang | Anshun | | 4,000 |
| 5th " | Miao Hsei-chung | Chenyuan | | 5,000 |
| Training Div. | Hou Chih-tan | Kweiyang | | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Chen-ch'ang | Tsunyi | | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hou Chih-hsi | Anshun | | 2,500 |
| 3rd " " | Yu Yu-chiu | Sungkan | | 2,500 |
| | | | | 30,000 |
| 18th Route Army under Hao Kuang-hsiang. | | | | |
| 2nd Division | Yu Kuo-tsai | Kikiang | (Shuichuan) | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Chiang Tsai-chen | " | ( " ) | 2,500 |
| | | | | 6,500 |
| | | | | |
| | | Total Troops in Kweichow | | 36,500 |

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Route Army under Lung Yun. | | | |
| 3rd Brigade | Lung En-tsang | Kwangnan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,420 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Ami | 4,420 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Yunnanfu | 2,320 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-chen | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | Mengtze | 800 |
| First " | Tuan Tuan-kuei | | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 456 |
| | | | 22,856 |
| | | | |
| | | Total Troops in Yunnan | 22,856 |

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria).

LIAONING (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps | Chen Kuo-jui | Changli (Hopei) | 8,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Pi | " ( " ) | 12,000 |
| 3rd " " | Ting Chiang | " ( " ) | 12,000 |
| 5th " " | Li Chi-chun | " ( " ) | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Tien-chung | Suichung | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chiang Chuan-ou | Fenghwangcheng | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Shou-shan | Kuangcho | 5,000 |
| Amer. Army Corps | Yu Chih-shan | Suichung | 15,000 |
| Border Defense Army Corps | Chang Hai-peng | | |
| 3rd Brig. | Chang Hai-peng | Chengteh (Jehol) | 4,000 |
| 4th " | Chang Peng-fei | Weichang( " ) | 4,000 |

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LIAONING (Continued) (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Brig. | Tang Yu-shan | Chengteh (Jehol) | 4,000 |
| 8th " | Wang Hai-chen | Chengtiaszu | 5,000 |
| | | | 89,000 |

Total Troops in Liaoning 89,000

KIRIN (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Liu Pao-lin | Changchun | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Wen-ping | Mishan | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Chu Jung | Yenki | 4,000 |
| 4th " " | Chang Tso-pang | Ningan | 4,000 |
| 5th " " | Chu Li-han | Changchun | 4,000 |
| 6th " " | Wang Shu-tang | Kirin | 4,000 |
| 7th " " | Pai Wen-ching | Yushu | 5,000 |
| 1st " Cav. Brig. | Liu Ma-kun | Sansing | 1,500 |
| 2nd " " " | Li Yu-chiu | Mishan | 1,500 |
| One Art. Regt. | Mo Chun-chang | Changchun | 1,200 |
| | | | 35,200 |

Total Troops in Kirin 35,200

HEILUNGKIANG (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Brigade | Hsu Pao-chun | Naho | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Kuan Chin-teh | Anta | 4,000 |
| 1st " Cav. Brig. | Wu Sung-lin | Taian | 2,000 |
| 8th " " " | Cheng Chih-yuan | Tsitsihar | 2,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |

Total Troops in Heilungkiang 11,000

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**Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | | Yan Hu-tsung | Nanking, Kiangsu. |
| 2nd | " | Shih Peng-fan | Changchow, Honan. |
| 3rd | " | Liu Hung-haiu | Hangchow, Chekiang. |
| 4th | " | Tsui Tsung-shih | Hankow, Hupeh. |
| 5th | " | Tien Yi | " " |
| 6th | " | Chang Ting-meng | Siangyang, Hupeh. |
| 7th | " | Chang Yao-ku | Nanchang, Kiangsi. |

**Air Forces of the 4th Route Army** - Ho Chien

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | | 5 airplanes | Changsha, Hunan. |
| 2nd | " | 5 " | " " |

**Air Forces of the 1st Group of Armies** - Huang Kwang-jui

**1st Air Corps** - Tan Shou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | | Tho Tso-teh | Shiuchow, Kwangtung. |
| 2nd | " | Hsieh Hung | Canton, " |
| 3rd | " | Wu Chien-wen | Shiuchow, " |

**2nd Air Corps** - Ting Chi-hsu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Squadron | | Ma Ting-huai | Canton, Kwangtung. |
| 5th | " | Wu Chien-ming | Swatow, " |
| 6th | " | Ao Dun | Canton, " |
| Training Corps | | Hu Han-hsien | Canton, Kwangtung. |

**Air Forces of the 4th Group of Armies** - Li Tsung-jen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14 airplanes | | Kweilin, Kwangsi. |

**Air Forces of the 21st Army Corps** - Liu Hsiang

| | |
|---|---|
| 11 airplanes | Chungking, Szechwan. |

**Air Forces of the 19th Route Army** - Yang Kuan-yu

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 airplanes | Amoy and Foochow, Fukien. |

**Air Forces of the 3rd Route Army** - Han Fu-chu

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 airplanes | Tsinan, Shantung. |

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## RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops) .... | 223,250 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 52,500 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 275,200 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 271,200 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops ..... | 150,000 |
| Central Government Troops ..... | 404,700 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control .. | 341,836 |
| Manchoukuo Troops ..... | 135,200 |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan ..... | 95,200 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, NOT INCLUDING IRREGULARS | 1,947,086 |

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAY 31 1933
2657-D-276
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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MANCHOUKUO

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(a) Operations (Sketch attached)

The simultaneous Japanese attacks east of the Lwan (Luan) River southward from Hsifengkow, Lengkow and Chiehlingkow on April 10th combined with a later advance from Shihmenchai had the effect of rendering the triangle formed by the Great Wall, the sea and the Lwan River untenable and the Chinese forces east of the river withdrew to the west (right) bank. The Japanese thus accomplished their avowed intention of expelling Chinese forces from east of the Lwan River and from areas on that front within artillery range of the Great Wall.

Following their success after the capture of Lengkow and Kienchangying on April 11th the Japanese troops, believed to be units of the 6th Division under Major General Sakamoto, reached and took Tsienan (Chienan) on the east bank of the Lwan River.

Advancing from Chiehlingkow on April 11th, troops of the 33rd Brigade (General Nakamura) of the 10th Division took Taitowying at 3 p.m. April 13th, and pursuing the retreating Chinese occupied Funing at 3 p.m. April 15th. The Chinese retreated towards Yungping (Lulung) which was later taken by the Japanese, the Chinese crossing to the west bank of the Lwan. Japanese sources report the total casualties of the Nakamura unit in operations from April 9th to 15th as 1 officer and 11 men killed and 3 officers and 32 men wounded.

The 14th Brigade of the 7th Division (Hattori) attacking from Hsifengkow broke through the Chinese positions at Haierling (a hill) and at Lwanyangcheng west of Hsifengkow on the 13th and drive the Chinese troops across the Lwan River. The Japanese planes were very active in the operation, creating confusion and chaos at the two fords, the wooden trestle bridge at Sahokiao (Shahochiao) having been wrecked.

Chinwangtao Area. In the early morning of April 15th under cover of artillery fire and aviation bombing Japanese, Manchoukuo and renegade Chinese units attacked from Shihmenchai forcing the Chinese to give ground. Haiyang was taken at 10 a.m. and Chinwangtao was evacuated by Chinese troops at 2 p.m., leaving the town in charge of Chinese police. The commander of the local Japanese garrison at once placed his men on guard at the railway station. At 5 a.m. April 16th Chinwangtao was formally occupied by Manchoukuo troops of the 5th National Salvation Army under General Li Chi-chun, a Manchoukuo commander, formerly subordinate of the notorious Chang Tsung-chang. General Li is also alleged to have taken a prominent part as agent provocateur in instigating the Tientsin disburbances of November 1931. From Chinwangtao, this unit, staffed by Japanese and reinforced by Japanese cavalry and renegade Chinese volunteer troops styled "Anti-Chiang Kai-shek and Pao-Manchoukuo Army", advanced westward. Changli was occupied on the 17th and Anshan shortly after.

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As a result of these attacks from the north and east the Chinese evacuated the entire area east of the Lwan River except for an armored train and some cavalry patrols along the railway to Chukochwang, the first station about 4 miles east of the Lwan River.

From the 16th to the 23rd except for local skirmishing and constant Japanese air reconnaissance and bombing the situation along the Lwan River was quiet. The Japanese War Office spokesman announced that "having completed the task of terminating the Chinese pressure on the Jehol border by pushing the Chinese beyond artillery range from the Great Wall, the Japanese troops operating southward from the Wall since April 10th have been ordered to cease operations and to withdraw beyond the Wall, but will bomb any Chinese units attempting to re-enter the neutral zone formed by the Japanese withdrawal". Taking prompt advantage of the Japanese suspension of operations and withdrawal, the Chinese troops started to cross the Lwan River on the morning of April 23rd and claim to have retaken Tsienan (Chienan) and Yungping (Lulung) the evening of the same day and re-occupied Lwanyangchen and their former positions at Hsifengkow on the morning of the 24th. Anshan railway station was re-occupied at 11 p.m. April 24th and the Chinese armored train "Chungshan" entered Changli on the evening of the 25th. It is quite probable that the reoccupation of the Lwan triangle will be followed by renewed Japanese operations in that area unless, as seems quite probable, the withdrawal and the re-occupation are in accord with some secret arrangement.

Kupehkow (Kupeikou). With the exception of minor local skirmishes, attacks and counter-attacks, the Kupehkow Pass front remained quiet from April 10th to the 22nd when heavy fighting developed when the Japanese attacked Nantienmen in force supported by a large artillery concentration and by an ample, active and unopposed air force. The Japanese claim to have taken Nantienmen on the 23rd and at midday of the 25th claim to have advanced to 5 miles south of Nantienmen and within a mile of Shihsia, which was being heavily bombed. This claim has not been confirmed at the date of the report and is believed to be based on hope and expectation rather than fact, and it is quite probable that the Chinese still hold Nantienmen. The Japanese are reported to be withdrawing on this front also.

It is reported that the 2nd Chinese Division has done excellent work in face of heavy and determined Japanese attacks supported by tanks, aircraft and artillery, all of which the Chinese lacked, and by counter-attacks succeeded in retaining Nantienmen. The presence of two German military advisers, Major Kotz and Captain Webber, at the Kupehkow front, who have given the Chinese troops some modern ideas of protection from aerial bombardment and modern entrenchments with reference to siting for defense and for protection, has been largely responsible for the more effective resistance which the Japanese are encountering in this sector.

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(b) Troops.

The following Japanese units have been identified as operating along the Great Wall:

Kupehkow Pass - 16th Brig. (Gen. Kawahara) of the 8th Division (Gen. Nishi)
Hsifengkow Pass - the 14th Brigade, 7th Division (General Hattori)
Chiehlingkow Pass - Units of the 33rd Brigade (Gen. Nakamura) of the 10th Division
Lengkow Pass - Units of the 6th Division (General Sakamoto)

The 28th Brigade (General Hiraga) of the 28th Division is guarding the line of communications from Lingyuan to Suichung.

Unconfirmed reports indicate the arrival of the 16th Division at Suichung and its subsequent movement into Jehol towards Pingchwan.

The surrender of a Chinese volunteer leader, Li Tzu-ying, and three thousand armed followers who have been suffering from lack of food in the area west of the Hulan-Hailun line is reported on April 8th. Contrary to the former practice, the men will not be used to swell the Manchoukuo army but will be put on highway and railway construction work. In this connection an intelligent solution has been worked out between the Manchoukuo authorities and the South Manchuria Railway with reference to the disposal of the useless and dangerous disbanded and surrendered soldiery in Manchoukuo. Under direction of the S.M.R. these men will be used on all railway construction of the S.M.R. in lieu of the thousands of coolies who have formerly been imported for the purpose from Shantung.

(c) Aviation.

It is reliably reported by an eye witness (a foreigner) that the aviation bomb used by the Japanese planes against personnel has a thin round supersensitive contact fuse extending from the nose of the bomb for about seven inches. On contact the bomb explodes instantaneously making practically no depression in the ground but scattering fragments horizontally, slightly above the ground in all directions. The surface of the ground in places where the bombs had burst was seared in all directions as if with a powerful explosion.

It is reported that a military airdrome of 30 planes has been established one mile southwest of Shanhaikuan. Planes are painted black with Manchoukuo colors painted on tail.

Chinese anti-aircraft marksmanship seems to be improving. A Japanese plane brought down near the Lwan River was brought into Peiping by rail.

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(d) Railways.

The South Manchuria Railway Company announces the completion of the construction on the 190 kilometer gap on the Kirin-Tunhwa-Kainei line between Tunhwa and Lungchintsun. Though the line was formerly opened on April 20th the actual regular schedule operation of the line will be delayed until August due to the necessary construction of signal installations, water towers, switches, stations and sidings. The completion of the line provides Manchoukuo with a new trade outlet and enables Japan to tap new markets for her goods; but the most important aspect of the new road is its tremendous strategic importance to Japan. Now under the Japan-Manchoukuo "defense protocol" Japan can throw her troops into Manchuria by a much shorter and safer route, and will not be dependent on the S.M.R. only. When details of this railway construction are available a report for the Digest will be submitted.

(e) Casualties.

The Japanese War Office reports the casualties among Kwantung Army troops from September 18, 1931 to April 10, 1933 as killed 1397, wounded 3275; total 4672. In addition to the Kwantung Army, the casualties among the Korean border troops and the North China Garrison of 82 killed and 193 wounded brings the total to 4947.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN.

With the return of Chiang Kai-shek considerable improvement is noted in the Kiangsi situation. Singan south of Nanchang has been recovered after a severe engagement. Yungfeng south of Singan was reoccupied by government troops and the Red armies fell back eastward toward Loan. Having sustained another defeat near Loan the communists are reported retreating towards Huangpo and Tungpo, small towns south of Ihwang. The 3rd and 4th Air Squadrons of the Chinese air force are reported to be aiding in the fighting in that area.

The situation at Fuchow, about 30 miles southeast of Nanchang, has eased since the arrival of General Liu Chih, Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government, who has been appointed by General Chiang Kai-shek to take charge of the anti-communist campaign in the Fuchow region and has established his headquarters at Fuchow. A large scale offensive against the communists in northeast Kiangsi is expected to be launched by General Liu's troops shortly.

In western Kiangsi some successes are reported by the 15th Division (Hunan) under General Wang Tung-yuan. Yunsin, a communist stronghold near the Hunan border, was occupied and headquarters of the Hunan-Kiangsi Soviet Government and the offices of the Communist Postal Workers' Union destroyed.

THE SINKIANG REVOLT

The Mohammedan revolt in Sinkiang is assuming serious proportions. Hami in the east is reported to have been occupied by the Moslem-Mongol insurgents, a report which is confirmed by the failure of the Eurasia plane to get in touch by radio with

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Hami from Suchow in northwest Kansu. In the west Shufu (Kashgar) is threatened by the rebels and in Sochefu (Yarkand) the new city is still held by Chinese forces but the old city has been abandoned to the insurgents. Additional uprisings are reported from various places in the province and the Mohammedans are said to be planning the seizure of Tihwa, the capital of the province.

The trouble is due largely to the rapacity and venality of the governor of the province, General Chin Shu-jen, who by application of confiscatory methods is enriching himself during his tenure of office.

The lack of harmony between the Chinese conquerors of Chinese Turkestan and the Mohammedan Turki aborigines dates back to history. In more recent years, after the Taiping rebellion, General Tso Tsang-hsiang put down a Moslem rebellion with ruthless and sanguinary severity. No statesman, he continued to rule with a hand of iron and tyrannical oppression, his policy was consistently followed by officials who succeeded him, until the province seethes with discontent which is further fed by Soviet propaganda from nearby Russian Turkestan. Late reports (unconfirmed) indicate that the Mohammedan insurgents have captured Tihwa, the capital of Sinkiang, and have overthrown the Governor.

SU PING-WEN'S TROOPS RETURN TO CHINA

The troops of General Su Ping-wen and General Ma Chan-shan, former Chinese volunteer commanders in Heilungkiang, who retreated into Soviet Russia last December following their defeat at the hands of the Japanese on the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, are reported to have reached Sinkiang from Siberia. The usual request for funds for their maintenance has been received from the chairman of Sinkiang. Probabilities are that General Chin Shu-jen, mentioned above, will endeavor to use the men in suppression of the Moslem revolt.

JAPANESE RESERVISTS ORGANIZE

It is reported that Japanese ex-service men residing in Shanghai are organizing into a reserve military unit under command of the Japanese military commander of Shanghai. A conscription law will be enforced under which every Japanese male resident under 50 is subject to service and is required to undergo a certain amount of training. The city is divided into four zones for the purpose of facilitating organization, training and mobilization.

CENTRAL AVIATION SCHOOL

The American personnel of the Central Aviation School returned to Hangchow from Loyang on April 20. The school had been moved to Loyang pending drainage installations at Hangchow.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

AG

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4-1 JUN 29 2657-D-2763 1933 WAR DEPARTMENT MIL. INTEL. DIV.

OPERATIONS (sketch attached)

a) Chinese Operations.

Taking prompt advantage of the Japanese withdrawal from the Luan River front, which began about the 20th of April, the Chinese troops re-crossed the river and occupied the important cities to the east thereof in accordance with instructions issued from the Military Headquarters in Peiping. These instructions directed that the Chinese troops advance only small contingents east of the Luan River, not to come in direct contact with the Japanese forces either during the latters' withdrawal or during their occupation of positions along the Wall, and to remain at least 20 li from such forces wherever they might be found.

Immediately after the Japanese withdrawal and while the re-occupation of the evacuated areas was in progress, the Peiping Military Council ordered a re-distribution of troops. As will be noticed from a study of the accompanying sketch, the 33rd Army Corps consisting of the 84th, 141st and 142nd Infantry Divisions and some attached troops under General Shang Chen, which had been defending the Lengkow sector at the Wall, were withdrawn for re-organization and supply to the vicinity of Tungchow. General Wan Fu-lin, a woefully incapable officer, with his Manchurian troops, replaced General Shang Chen.

On the Nantienmen front the battle position was defended by troops of the 2nd, 25th and 83rd Divisions of the Central Government troops. These divisions were by all odds the best in North China. The changes made are believed to have been due to political reasons as the Manchurians, formerly under the Young Marshal and some formerly part of the Kuominchun, resented the presence of the relatively able Shang Chen who was known as an adherent of Chiang Kai-shek.

As this report is being written, the Chinese headquarters are busy preparing defensive positions along the general line from Nankow just to the east of Tungchow and along the Pei-Ho (see sketch). The Military Council has instructed the various villages in the Peiping area to get more than 5000 men for service before the 20th. The 1st Engineering Regiment (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's forces), two battalions of the Central Engineering Corps and one Student Engineering Corps of the Nanking Military Engineering College have been ordered to construct a strong defense line from the west starting from the Nankow area on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway along the north of Ch'angping, Nanhaissu (north of T'angshan), Wuchwang (near Shunyi) and Yangchiao (east of Shunyi) to the south along the west bank of the Pei-Ho to Shuanghutou, Fuho, Tungchow, Matou, Hosiwu and the Tientsin area. This line is no doubt the last general line that could be used in a defense of Peiping and a Japanese break-through of this line either northeast of Peiping on the road to Miyun or at Tungchow would compel a general withdrawal to the south of Peiping. For a last desperate

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defense the Nanking authorities have released the 87th, 88th and 89th Divisions, crack troops of Chiang Kai-shek. The 87th has already arrived at Peiping, the 88th is now arriving and the 89th is reported under orders to move northward.

As a precaution and in case a withdrawal is necessary large quantities of guns stored at the military depots at Sanchiatien and at Peihsints'ang in Peiping have been moved south. Ammunition not needed for immediate use has been transported to Paotingfu and southward on the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

Japanese troops withdrew from the entire Luantung area to Shanhaikuan and the Great Wall positions, leaving a rear-guard composed of Manchoukuo troops under General Li Chi-chun. These Manchoukuo troops finally withdrew to positions in the neighborhood of Haiyangchen, a few miles northwest of Chinwang-tao, where they maintained a headquarters and a defensive position facing southwestward along the Mandarin Road. This force did not withdraw north of the Wall.

It is believed that the instructions from the Peiping Military Council outlined above were in general observed by the Chinese troops at the front. Only small contingents moved back into the Luantung area and no pressure was exerted on the Japanese withdrawal. General Ho Chu-kuo with two armored trains entered Peitaiho about the 1st of May with parts of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade. Detachments of General Ho's 109th and 120 Divisions occupied Changli and Anchang respectively. Funing, Yungping and Tsienan were likewise occupied by strong detachments of the 117th, 107th and 130 Divisions respectively. While the Chinese did re-occupy these localities in order, they state, to give the necessary protection from disbanded soldiers and other disorders, they carefully refrained from exerting pressure on the Japanese and evidence is conclusive that the Manchoukuo troops did not retire beyond Haiyangchen and that the Japanese allegations that Chinese troops were attacking their forces or menacing their forces along the Wall are untrue.

While the withdrawal from the Luantung area was taking place, Japanese forces which had been attacking the Chinese positions at Nantienmen likewise withdrew to the Wall positions at Kupeikow. On this front Chinese and Japanese armies continued to face each other across an interval of only about two and one-half miles. As was expected, the re-occupation of the Luan triangle was followed by Japanese operations to again expel Chinese troops from this area and a general advance was begun on May 7th for that purpose.

b) Japanese Operations.

Luan River Front. The advance into the area east of the Luan River began on May 7th and was made in four principal columns, the right (north) column consisting of the 14th (Hattori) and the 33rd (Nakamura) Brigades which advanced

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from Hsifengkow; the right centre column, the 6th Division, whose two brigades converged on Tsienan; the left centre column, the 28th (Hiraga) Brigade, moving along the Mandarin Road toward Yungping; and the left (southern) column, Manchoukuo troops, moving westward along the Peiping-Mukden Railway. A large body of troops believed to contain units of the 5th and 12th Japanese Divisions was held in general reserve at Shanhaikwan.

Careful preparations had been made for this offensive. Large quantities of supplies and additional troops had been brought up, newspaper and other propaganda had been broadcast, and every imaginable detail had been attended to by the efficient Japanese staff. The advance, largely by truck trains, was rapid and by the 12th all Chinese troops except a few remaining in Changli and Anchang along the railway had been driven west of the Luan. The 6th (Sakamoto) Division had taken Tsienan by the 12th of May and it made a river crossing about 10 miles to the northwest of that city by the evening of the same day with one brigade. This brigade then operated southward and assisted in the subsequent crossing of the 11th (Matsuda) Brigade to the south of Tsienan. Both of these river crossings were made in the face of desperate Chinese resistance which was finally overcome by Japanese superior artillery and air bombing. The 6th Division upon crossing the river immediately began a rapid advance southward threatening the northern flank of the main Chinese position along the Luan, and by the evening of the 15th was attacking Chinese troops in positions east of the Luan and protecting the Mandarin highway west of Yungping, and by the 17th were in Fengyun on the road to Peiping. The 28th (Hiraga) Brigade, beginning its advance from Haiyangchen on May 7th, reached Yungping on the 12th and succeeded in throwing strong detachments across the Luan River to the north of Yungping the same day. This brigade likewise attacked the Chinese position east of the Luan and then operated in conjunction with the 6th Division. Detachments of this brigade entered Tongshan on May 17th.

The Manchoukuo troops under General Li Chi-chun were employed by the Japanese along the railway evidently in the hope of creating the impression that Manchoukuo troops were playing an important part in the operations. These troops merely followed the troops of General Ho Chu-kuo as those troops retreated gradually to the westward due to the threat to his line of communications from the north and with no considerable pressure from General Li's army.

The main body of the right column, the 14th (Hattori) and 33rd (Nakamura) Brigades, on May 9th advanced rapidly from Hsifengkow, while a strong detachment seems to have made a river crossing to the north of the Wall and by moving southward toward Shoukiao assisted in the subsequent crossing of the main body near this village. Shoukiao was captured by May 12th when a rapid advance was made in the direction of Tsunhwa, which place was reached about May 17th.

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Kupeikow. The 8th (Nishi) Division with attached troops began an attack on the Chinese positions near Nantien-men by an intensive artillery bombardment during May 7th followed by an intense concentration of one-half hour on the morning of the 8th, when the entire division made an assault. The first maneuver consisted of an envelopment of the Chinese left flank by one brigade, while the frontal attack was made by the remaining brigade. Both the envelopment and direct attack supported by tanks penetrated into the Chinese position which was stubbornly and recklessly defended by troops of the 2nd and 25th Divisions, many of whom were raw recruits who had filled up the gaps made by casualties during the preceding Japanese offensive. The Chinese positions along this front were carefully and scientifically prepared, much better than had heretofore been the case, and some barbed wire was employed. The Chinese had learned better protection from air and artillery bombardment and their defense was so stubborn that the first Japanese attack failed and it was only when tanks were employed and after six days of severe fighting that the Japanese were able to advance to Shihsia. By the evening of the 13th the Japanese had finally driven the Chinese to the south of Shihsia and on the 15th were again attacking the main Chinese battle positions between Miyun and Shihsia (see map). The sketch gives in general but not according to scale an outline of the Chinese defensive preparations on this front. The main battle positions extending from wall to wall about five to ten miles to the northeast of Miyun are still being held intact by Chinese defenders on May 18th but information indicates that the Japanese are re-supplying and re-organizing and expect to launch another attack with the object of taking Miyun, an important Chinese base north of Peiping.

c) Comments.

Throughout these operations it is obvious that the Chinese were undertaking a purely passive defense. While counter-attacks were sometimes made, they were made by small local detachments to re-occupy parts of positions already lost. There is never any employment of large reserves to attack the Japanese troops when a favorable opportunity presents itself, or in order to penetrate one part of the line of the Great Wall while defending another part so as to reduce the pressure on the point attacked. In these operations, as in all that have preceded them, the Japanese are free to select the time, place, strength and manner of attack. They are free to shift troops from one part of their front to another without fear that the points left exposed will be in danger. Troops, supplies, communications and dispositions of all kind can be made free from molestation. For several days before the present offensive the Chinese headquarters, whose intelligence service is now functioning quite efficiently, was aware that the Japanese were bringing in reinforcements and supplies by train, by truck and by cart. No effort was made to prevent the concentrations that they knew were destined to attack their positions. The intervening period was used by the Chinese only to strengthen their positions, to bring up ammunition and supplies, and to dispose their troops to meet the attack they knew was pending.

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While the Japanese operations were in two widely separated and detached areas, the movements were synchronized and General Sakamoto, the senior commander on the Luan River front, no doubt was in constant wireless or other communication with General Nishi, commanding on the Kupeikow front.

Due to recent fighting experience the Chinese soldier is becoming a formidable defensive fighter. The soldier is far more capable in general than his officer, particularly the officer of the higher grades. With few exceptions the leadership ability and professional qualifications of the Chinese officers, particularly from the brigade commanders up, leaves much to be desired and most of them are thoroughly incapable and are appointed for political or personal reasons rather than professional qualifications.

The trench systems and other defensive works of the Chinese are ordinarily extremely poor due to the lack of facilities (spades, shovels, picks, etc.) for their construction and due to the fact that the Chinese soldier is lazy and cannot see the immediate need of protection. However it has been most emphatically stated by competent foreign eye witnesses that the Chinese soldier when well led wants to close with his Japanese opponent in hand to hand fighting and that he feels no sense of inferiority to the Japanese. This was particularly true on the Nantienmen front. Chinese technical services are deplorably inefficient. Chinese casualties have been very heavy. Several thousands are believed to have been killed during recent operations. Neither Chinese nor Japanese are taking prisoners.

The number of German advisers is increasing and they have visited the entire front. German advisers state that the Japanese tactics have been greatly improved recently, that their present attack formations are more open than formerly and now closely resemble the latest German formations.

The Japanese place great reliance on air and artillery bombardment in preparation for attack and are using tanks in supporting assault units.

The Japanese suffered heavy casualties in assaults against the Nantienmen position where the best Chinese divisions are operating. One Japanese regiment left 214 dead on the field including two battalion commanders and six company officers.

As a general rule the Japanese do not advance infantry to the attack until the points attacked are so reduced that there is practically no defense fire action remaining.

JAPANESE TROOPS

As stated above, the Chinese intelligence service has been greatly improved and it is now receiving masses of reports from its own confidential sources within the areas controlled by the Japanese. The following information regarding Japanese

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troops participating in the present offensive is obtained direct from the Peiping Branch Military Council and is believed to be substantially correct and has been in part checked by our own sources of information:

"Latest reinforcements of the Japanese forces along the Great Wall and in the Luanho sector include in addition to the 6th Division east of Luanho, the 8th Division at Kupeikou and three mixed brigades: Hirada, Hattori (Hsifengkou), and Nakamura* (all east of the Luan River), the following units which have arrived at the front:

1. 11th and 41st regiments of the 9th Brigade (Doshihara) of the 5th Div. (Hiroshima).
2. One engineering company of the 3rd Division.
3. The 1st Tank Battalion of the 12th Division.
4. The Okura heavy artillery battalion of the 12th Division.
5. One special mixed detachment of the 12th Div.
6. The 18th regiment and some anti-aircraft guns of the 29th Brigade of the 3rd Division.
7. The Chiba artillery regiment.
8. 2nd, 4th and 6th aeroplane squadrons.

*M/A comment: This is believed to be the 33rd Brigade of the 10th Division.

"At the Kupeikou front, in addition to the 8th Division, the 9th Brigade and some Chinese renegade troops, one battalion of heavy artillery, one battalion of mountain guns and a cavalry force have also arrived.

"The 16th Division is in Jehol."

Exclusive of the 16th Division and the Manchoukuo troops, the Japanese forces employed in these operations number well over 50,000 troops. The equivalent of two and one-half infantry divisions with attached medium artillery, cavalry, aircraft, etc., was used on the Luan River front and one and one-half infantry divisions with attached additional artillery and cavalry on the Kupeikow front. The equivalent of one full division was held in general reserve near Shanhaikwan.

W. S. Drysdale

Sketch attached.

W. S. Drysdale,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

Semi-monthly Report of Changes

Northern Provinces

HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

51st Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Cav. Div. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Paoting |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Pao Kuei-lin | Shunyi |

54th Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 116th Div. | Miao Cheng-liu | Paoti |
| 119th " | Sun Teh-chuan | " |
| 129th " | Chow Fu-cheng | " |
| 130th " | Chu Yueh-ting | " |

57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 109th Div. | Ho Chu-kuo | Hsukochwang |
| 115th " | Yao Tung-fan | Intai |
| 120th " | Chang Ching-wu | " |
| 3rd Cav. Div. | Wang Chi-feng | Paoti |
| 7th Art. Brig. | Chiao Fang | Tungchow |

61st Army Corps - Wang Yi-che

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 107th Div. | Chang Cheng-fang | Paoti |
| 8th Art. Brig. | Liu Han-tung | Intai |
| 5th Cav. Div. | Li Fu-ho | Pingku |

29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 37th Div. | Feng Chih-an | Kichow |
| 38th " | Chang Tze-chung | Mashenkiao |
| 132nd " | Liu Ju-ming | Malankuan |

32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 84th Div. | Kao Kuei-tze | Sanho |
| 141st " | Kao Hung-wen | Chiusungling |
| 142nd " | Li Ming-chung | " |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kuo Hsi-peng | Hsukochwang |
| 139th Div. | Huang Kuang-hua | Tsingho |

40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 39th Div. | Peng Ping-hsun | Anhochwang |
| 106th " | Shen Ko | Hsiaying |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25th Div. | Kuan Lien-cheng | Hwaiju |

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 83rd Div. | Liu Kan | Hwaiju |

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HOPEH (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Div. | Huang Chieh | Miyun |
| 87th " | Wang Ching-chiu | Peiping |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

26th Army Corps - Hsiao Chih-ch'u

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 44th Div. | Hsiao Chih-ch'u | Chiusungling |
| 117th " | Wang Chao-yuan | Paoti |

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 73rd Div. | Fu Tso-yi | Miyun |

CHAHAR

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

33rd Army Corps - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 68th Div. | Li Fu-ying | Kalgan |

1st Cavalry Army Corps - Chao Cheng-shou

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Brig. | Sun Chang-sheng | Taliangti |
| 2nd " | Iu Ju-chi | Chengpei |

Central Government Troops

Feng Chan-wu's Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45th Dnd. | Brig. | Chang Jen-chieh | Hsuanhwa |
| 46th " | " | Pao Hang | " |

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

55th Army Corps - Tang Yu-lin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36th Div. | Tang Yu-lin | Kuyuan | 6,000 |

The 55th Army Corps is a newly organized unit formed by the remnants of Tang Yu-lin's troops recently dispersed by the Japanese forces in Jehol.

63rd Army Corps - Liu Yi-fei

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91st Div. | | Feng Chan-hai | Kuyuan | 8,000 |
| 10th Cav. | Div. | Tang Wen | Paocheng | 2,000 |
| 24th " | Brig. | Li Chung-yi | Kuyuan | 1,000 |
| 25th " | " | Liu Chen-tung | Paocheng | 1,000 |
| | | | | 12,000 |

The 63rd Army Corps has been newly organized from the former volunteers fighting in the Three Eastern Provinces.

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SHANTUNG

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 74th Div. | Li Han-chang | |

Li Han-chang is a newly appointed commander of the 74th Division.

SHENSI

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 42nd Div. | Feng Chin-tsai | Tungkwan |

Central Provinces

KIANGSI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Div. | Chow Kuang-yuan | Shangchingkung |

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 43rd Div. | Tai Yueh | |
| 79th " | Fang Sung-pu | |

Tai Yueh and Fang Sung-pu have been newly appointed commanders of the 43rd and 79th Divisions respectively.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21st Div. | Liang Li-chu | Hokow |

Under Central Government orders, Liu Chen-nien, commander of the 21st Division, has been detained at Hangchow, Chekiang, due to his disobedience to Government orders. Liang Li-chu has been newly appointed commander of the 21st Division to replace Liu Chen-nien.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salt Div. | Wen Ying-hsing | Kiukiang |

ANHWEI

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 40th Dnd. Brig. | Sung Shih-ko | Chengyangkwan |

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HONAN

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 88th Div. | Sun Yuan-liang | Kaifeng |

SZECHWAN

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

23rd Army Corps - Liu Tsun-hou

The designation of the Szechwan Border Defence Corps has now been changed into the 23rd Army Corps.

Southern Provinces

KWANGTUNG

Central Government Troops

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Special Reserve Brig. | Tan Chi-hsiu | Lokchong |
| One Brig. of 61st Div. | Chang Yen | " |

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) & Jehol

JEHOL (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Li Shou-shan | Tolumnoerh (Chahar) | |
| Liu Kuei-tang's Troops | | " ( " ) | 4,000 |
| Tsui Hsing-wu's " | | " ( " ) | 3,000 |

Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Squadron | Liu Fang-hsiu | Nanchang, Kiangsi |
| 4th " | Tsui Tsang-shih | " , " |

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly report of changes)

## Northern Provinces

### HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **51st Army Corps** - Yu Hsueh-chung | | |
| 105th Div. | Liu To-chuan | |
| One Brig. | | Tientsin |
| " " | | Nanyuan |
| " " | | Peiping |
| 111th Div. | Tung Ying-ping | Tangku |
| 118th " | Tu Chi-wu | Yangtsun |
| **54th Army Corps** - Wan Fu-lin | | |
| 108th Div. | Yang Cheng-chih | Pachow |
| 116th " | Miao Cheng-liu | Tungtsing |
| 119th " | Sun Teh-chuan | Pachow |
| 129th " | Chow Fu-cheng | Langfang |
| 130th " | Chu Yueh-ting | " |
| **57th Army Corps** - Ho Chu-kuo | | |
| 109th Div. | Ho Chu-kuo | Peitang |
| 115th " | Yao Tung-fan | Lutai |
| 120th " | Chang Ching-wu | " |
| 3rd Cav. Brig. | Wang Chi-feng | Yangtsun |
| 7th Art. " | Chiao Fang | Paoting |
| **61st Army Corps** - Wang Yi-che | | |
| 107th Div. | Chang Cheng-fang | Tungtsing |
| 110th " | Ho Li-chung | Hosiwu |
| 8th Art. Brig. | Liu Han-tung | Peiyuan |
| 2nd Cav. " | Huang Hsien-sheng | Tsaitsun |
| 5th " " | Li Fu-ho | Shunyi |
| **29th Army Corps** - Sung Che-yuan | | |
| 37th Div. | Feng Chih-an | Changkiawan |
| 38th " | Chang Tse-chung | Matow |
| One Brig. | | Changsintien |
| 132nd Div. | Liu Ju-ming | Machukiao |
| **32nd Army Corps** - Shang Chen | | |
| 84th Div. | Kao Kuei-tse | Tungpa |
| 141st " | Kao Hung-wen | Shunyi |
| 139th " | Huang Kuang-hua | Nanyuan |
| 142nd " | Li Hsing-chung | Shunyi |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kuo Hsi-peng | Shwangkiao |
| **40th Army Corps** - Pang Ping-hsun | | |
| 39th Div. | Pang Ping-hsun | Tungchow |
| 106th " | Shen Ko | " |

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HOPEI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao | | |
| 25th Div. | Kuan Lien-cheng | Kaoliying |
| One Brig. | | Changsintien |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | |
| 83rd Div. | Liu Han | Peiping |
| 2nd Division | Huang Chieh | Paoting |
| 87th " | Wang Ching-chiu | Peiping |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | |
| One Brigade | | Peiping |
| " " | | Paoting |
| 1st Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Hung-chun | Niulanshan |
| 2nd " Brig. (M.P.) | Chang Ting-min | Peiping |
| 4th " Art. Regt. | Kung Ching-kuei | Kaoliying |
| 7th " " " | Li Shih-to | Peiping |
| 2nd Com. Regt. | Chu Li-wei | " |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 26th Army Corps - Hsiao Chih-chu | | |
| 44th Division | Hsiao Chih-chu | Niulanshan |
| 117th " | Wang Chao-yuan | Antse |
| 42nd Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Niulanshan |

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi | | |
| 73rd Division | Fu Tso-yi | Changping |

CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying | | |
| 40th Div. | Sun Tien-ying | Kangehwang |

KANSU

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Ma Pu-ching | Yumen |

SINKIANG

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Ma Chung-ying | Hami |

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## Central Provinces

### KIANGSI

**Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salt Division | Wen Ying-sheng | Nanchang |

**Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 52nd Division | | Nanchang |

**Central Government Troops**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Temp. Div. | Li Hsiang-jung | Fuchow |
| 2nd " " | Hsiao Chih-ping | " |

These two Temporary Divisions are newly organized units.

### HONAN

**Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 35th Division | Ma Teng-chiao | Kaifeng |

### KIANGSU

**Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek**

3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Div. | Tseng Wan-Chung | Suchow |

### HUNAN

**Central Government Troops**

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Special Reserve Brigade | Tan Chi-hsiu | Chenchow |
| One Brigade of 61st Div. | Chang Yen | " |

## Southern Provinces

### FUKIEN

**Central Government Troops**

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 78th Div. | Huang Ku | Liencheng |

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## Southern Provinces

### KWANGTUNG

#### Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

##### 1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Ind. Div. | Teng Lung-kuang | Lokchong |

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NORTH CHINA

Operations (sketch attached)

On all fronts except the northern the advance of all Japanese columns continued with very little opposition (see Situation Report No. 8580 of May 18th), the Chinese forces falling back on Peiping until May 22nd when truce negotiations halted the Japanese advance and relaxed the tension in the old capital (the terms of the truce agreement are given below). Pending the negotiations the opposing troops continued to occupy their lines of the 22nd, the line dividing the Chinese and Japanese forces running roughly from Lutai on the Chinese right, west and north to Tungchow thence encircling Peiping on the east and north about four miles north of Kaoliying, towards the Great Wall north of Nankow.

Prior to the conclusion of the truce, Japanese troops of the 8th Division under command of Lt. General Giichi Nishi continued their attack southward from Kupehkow with the aid of tanks, artillery and aviation, and overcoming stubborn resistance of the Central Government troops on that front, took the walled city of Miyun about 40 miles north of Peiping at 4:30 p.m. May 19th.

After the capture of Miyun the advance was continued southward towards Hwaiju where it was halted on the 22nd. Reliable sources report very heavy Japanese casualties on the Kupehkow front from the taking of Kupehkow and Nantienmen to the 22nd of May when attacks in force stopped.

On the east front the right column under Major General Heijiro Hattori, consisting of the 14th Brigade of the 7th Division reinforced by what is believed to be the 33rd Brigade of the 10th Division, after occupation of the walled city of Tsunhwa continued eastward and passing through Kichow, which was evacuated by the Chinese troops, arrived on May 21st in the vicinity of Tungchow which is about 10 miles east of Peiping. Tungchow was lightly shelled by artillery with some resultant civilian casualties. After May 22nd the Japanese withdrew about 10 miles east of Tungchow.

The 36th Brigade and the 11th Brigade of the 6th Division, commanded by Lt. General Masaemon Sakamoto, reinforced by troops of the 28th Brigade of the 14th Division, after taking Fengchun occupied Yutien at 11:00 p.m. May 17th and continued the advance. Units of the 28th Brigade of the 14th Division branched off southward from Fengchun and entered Tangshan, which was evacuated by the Chinese at noon on the 16th.

The left Japanese column consisting of Manchoukuo troops and Chinese renegades under command of General Li Chichun continued to advance southwestward along the railway and entered Tangshan at 10:00 p.m. May 16th, the Chinese troops

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under General Ho Chu-kuo having retreated to Lutai. The advance was continued on the 16th towards Lutai. Subsequent to May 22nd the main body of the Japanese-Manchoukuo troops withdrew towards Tangshan leaving only patrols in front of Lutai. Except for a skirmish between Chinese and renegade troops at Ningho, northwest of Lutai, very little fighting took place in this area.

After May 22nd the situation on all fronts remained quiet, both sides awaiting the negotiations for armistice which were to follow the preliminary truce. Throughout this period excellent order was maintained in Peiping and environments where thousands of Chinese troops were billeted, the police and military authorities exercising good control and the troops behaving themselves in an exemplary way. This is especially true of the Central Government troops, some of whose divisional troops occupy Peiping and the suburbs near Pacmachang which contains a large foreign colony.

AVIATION

Throughout the operations Japanese aviation has been very active. Peiping and Tientsin were visited several times by fleets of planes which, however, dropped nothing more deadly than propaganda leaflets.

CHAHAR

The situation in Chahar is obscure. Dolonnor is still held by the renegade Liu Kuei-tang's Manchoukuo troops who after capture of the city with the assistance of Japanese cavalry and 8 armored cars have shown no signs of advancing west or south.

ARMISTICE

As this report is being prepared, information has become available that the preliminary truce concluded orally at Hwaiju (north of Peiping) May 25th was followed by the formal armistice signed at Tangku at 11:11 a.m. May 31st by the representatives of General Ho Ying-chin, the Chinese Minister of War, and Marshal Muto, thus bringing to an end for a time at least the Sino-Japanese hostilities in North China. The armistice agreement is a simple document of five articles providing for a purely military armistice. The following is a translation from the Japanese version as issued by official Japanese sources in Tientsin on May 31st:

"1. Chinese troops to withdraw to a line connecting Yenking, Changping, Kaoliying, Shunyi, Tungchow, Siangho, Paoti, Lintingchen, Ningho and Lutai. No Chinese troops from the south or west will cross this line in the direction of the Great Wall and Chinese troops will offer no provocation to the Japanese troops.

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"2. The Japanese troops, in order to ensure the performance of Article 1 may at any time, with aeroplanes or otherwise, inspect this area, Chinese troops to give all necessary protection and facilities.

"3. When the Japanese army recognizes the complete performance of Article 1 the Japanese troops will not cross the line mentioned, will not pursue Chinese troops and will withdraw to the Great Wall.

"4. Between the line mentioned and the Great Wall the maintenance of peace and order will be in the hands of Chinese police after the Japanese withdrawal to the Wall.

"5. The armistice agreement is effective from the day of signature.

THE COMMUNIST SUPPRESSION CAMPAIGN

With the departure of many of the Central Government's best divisions for the North, the anti-communist campaign has become a communist defense campaign. The National Government is frantically urging Chen Chi-tang, Chairman of Kwangtung, to assume the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Route of the Anti-Communist Forces in Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan and Hupeh provinces. In fact on May 2nd the National Government issued a mandate appointing Generals Chen Chi-tang, Pai Chung-hsi and Tsai Ting-kai respectively Chief Commander, Deputy Commander and Field Commander of the Southern Route Anti-Communist forces in the Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan and Hupeh provinces; General Ho Chien as Chief Commander of the Western Route; General Liu Shih as Chief Commander of the Northern Route, and General Liu Chen-hua as Chief Commander of the Anti-Communist forces in Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei border districts.

The southern leaders however, loath to involve their troops in a campaign in which the Central Government has stubbed its toes, are adroitly dodging the appointments and continue mouthing against the National Government for failure to take drastic action against Japan, offering however no help against the enemy from without or within.

In the meantime communists routed and broken up into small groups in western Hupeh have dug up their buried weapons and resumed their activities, disarming small units of local militia in several districts of western Hupeh.

Even with the present stipulation of the newly issued regulations for press censorship which prohibits or censors unfavorable reports, dispatches and news items, and with the long established if not traditional Chinese militarist practice of turning defeats into victories, it is evident that the communist situation in Szechwan, Hupeh and Kiangsi has not seen much improvement and there has been a large increase of banditry in Honan and Shensi where the economic conditions are very bad.

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It is noteworthy that there seems to be growing up the popular belief that the Communists should be permitted certain rights as a political party, and the military campaign against them abandoned, for the establishment of a united front against Japan.

REBELLION IN SINKIANG

The Moslem uprising in Sinkiang which was first confined to the districts of Hami and Wensuhfu (Aksu) spread rapidly until more than thirty districts in south Sinkiang were affected, and the rebellion which was at first directed against the Chairman of Sinkiang, General Chin Shu-jen, began to assume a character of animosity towards the Chinese.

By the end of April Tihwa, the capital of Sinkiang, was in insurgent hands and the Governor, General Chin fled westward to Tacheng on the Sinkiang-Russian border whence he went to Vladivostok by the Trans-Siberian Railway and is awaiting the next steamer for Shanghai. With the departure of the ousted Chairman and his cohorts the situation improved and the victorious Mohammedan-Mongolian rebel army stopped its westward advance.

Alarmed at the developments the National Government acted promptly and appointed General Huang Mo-sung as Special Pacification Commissioner for Sinkiang with instructions to visit personally the various areas where the Mohammedans and the Chinese are at loggerheads. The National Government also directed that the Chinese authorities improve the treatment of the Moslem population, abolish all the irregular taxes which have been in force during the last few years and discharge White Russians from the Provincial Army.

In addition, the National Commission for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs further recommended to the government that the various Moslem tribes in Sinkiang be allowed to send resident representatives to Nanking so that the government may be kept in touch with conditions in the province, and that the Provincial Government send annually a number of Moslem students to the various universities in China proper for advanced education. On the other hand the government should employ Moslem graduates of various government universities for service in Sinkiang. Another recommendation is that the government lose no time in facilitating the early opening of the air mail service of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation between Tihwa and Peiping and Shanghai.

Two representatives of the new pacification commissioner left Nanking for Tihwa, Sinkiang, armed with propaganda leaflets and with statements of Mr. Lin Sen and Wang Ching-wei as to the conciliatory policy of the National Government, which also urged the Mohammedans in Sinkiang to refrain from further violence and await the settlement of the grievances by the government.

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The task of the government was made somewhat easier by the resignation of the chairman of Sinkiang, General Chin Shu-jen, submitted by telegram to the Central Government and accepted by the Executive Council.

In the meantime peace and order are gradually being restored in the provincial capital, temporary control of the situation having been taken over by a peace preservation committee formed of representatives of various groups and circles to whom the various insurgent Mohammedan tribes have pledged support.

In addition to unknown casualties among the Sinkiang provincial troops inflicted by the rebels, the capture of old and new cities of Kashgar, Aksu, and old and new cities of Yarkand, about a hundred Chinese are reported slain, but foreigners were not molested, except some Swedish missionaries who were arrested and informed that they would be expelled from the province in eight days.

CIVIL WAR IN SZECHWAN

Civil war has again broken out in Szechwan. As was to be expected, General Liu Wen-hui, having replaced his losses and re-equipped his troops, endeavored to regain the districts lost to General Teng Hsi-hou which were the latter's reward for armed neutrality when Liu Wen-hui was defeated by his uncle, Liu Hsiang, in the war of the Lius (October 1932 to January 1933 - see Situation Report No. 8499 of February 1, 1933).

After heavy fighting from May 8th to the 24th, General Teng Hsi-hou was defeated and Chungking and the districts lost by Liu Wen-hui last autumn were recovered by the latter, General Teng's broken 28th Army Corps retreating to Kuanhsien. Liu Wen-hui thereupon telegraphed Chiang Kai-shek indicating his willingness to suspend hostilities and await settlement by the Central Government.

General Teng is endeavoring to find allies in General Yang Sen, commanding the 20th Army Corps, and General Tien Sung-yao, commanding the 29th Army Corps, who also profited by armed neutrality in the war of the Lius and who have reason to be apprehensive of Liu Wen-hui's revenge. In fact General Yang Sen is reported to have telegraphed to General Liu Hsiang, in control of Chungking, saying that he is willing to join in armed intervention to prevent the war between General Liu Wen-hui and General Teng.

It is further reported that at the request of General Chiang Kai-shek, General Liu Hsiang has telegraphed to both General Liu Wen-hui and General Teng, urging them to suspend military operations at once and stating that if his advice is ignored he will be constrained to intervene to bring about peace. As one of the conditions of the settlement General Liu

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Hsiang is trying to urge his uncle, General Liu Wen-hui, to assist General Teng with a monthly contribution for the upkeep of his forces, as the loss of eight districts would render it difficult for Teng Hsi-hou to maintain his troops.

General Liu Hsiang has also decided to float a new loan of $5,000,000 in the territory under his control to be known as the "tobacco and wine loan", the money to be used for military expenditure. In this war-racked and warlord ridden province this is not the first time that an individual army has raised loans mostly by coercion of individuals and business firms, loans that are seldom if ever repaid.

MANCHURIAN TROOPS RETURN TO CHINA

More than 9,000 Chinese troops have arrived in Sinkiang from Russia during the last few weeks. Of these, about 5,900 formerly belonged to the command of General Li Tu, the Kirin Volunteer leader, while the rest fought under General Su Ping-wen and General Ma Chan-shan in Heilungkiang. The troops are stationed at Ili on the Sinkiang-Russian border and are awaiting instructions from Nanking as to their future movements.

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APPENDIX: - CONSTITUTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly Report of Changes)

## Northern Provinces

### HOPEH

**Central Government Troops** (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

**1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung**

**51st Army Corps** - Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 111th Division | Tung Ying-ping | Tungliu |
| 115th " | Li Chen-tang | Ningho |
| 114th " | Chen Hsien-chung | Yungliutsing |
| 118th " | Yu Chi-wu | Peitsang |

**57th Army Corps** - Ho Chu-kuo

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 109th Division | Ho Chu-kuo | Yungtsun |
| 115th " | Yao Tung-fan | " |
| 119th " | Sun Teh-chuan | Pachow |
| Emergency Div. | Chang Hsi-lin | Machang |

The Emergency Division is a newly organized unit consisting of the former volunteers fighting in the Shanhaikwan area.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 105th Division | Liu Yo-chuan | Peiping |
| 112th " | Chang Ting-chu | Pachow |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-teh | Potouchang |
| 3rd " " | Wang Chi-feng | Wutsing |
| 6th " " | Pai Feng-hsiang | Shuning |
| 6th Art. Brig. | Chiao Hung | Tsinghai |
| 1st Trans. Regt. | Liu Yuan-fang | Tientsin |
| Tao Chan. Detach. | Kung Jui-fu | Peiping |

**2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen**

**32nd Army Corps** - Shang Chen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 139th Div. | Huang Huang-hua | Nanyuan |
| 141st " | Kao Hung-wan | " |
| 142nd " | Li Hsing-chung | Kuan |
| 84th " | Kao Kuei-tse | Tungpa |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kao Hsi-peng | Shuangchiao |

**3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan**

**29th Army Corps** - Sung Che-yuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 37th Div. | Feng Chih-an | Hsingtsekuan |
| 38th " | Chang Tse-chung | Shuangchiao |
| 132nd " | Liu Ju-min | Hsailai (Chahar) |

**40th Army Corps** - Fang Ping-hsun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 39th Division | Fang Ping-hsun | Kangchwang (Chahar) |
| 106th " | Shen Pi | " ( " ) |

**4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin**

**54th Army Corps** - Wan Fu-lin

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 108th Division | Yang Cheng-chih | Antze |
| 116th " | Miao Cheng-liu | Wutsing |

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HONAN (Continued)

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

5th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

54th Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin (Continued)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 109th Division | Chow Fu-cheng | Lungtang |
| 150th " | Chu Teeh-ling | " |

85th Army Corps - Wang Yi-cho

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 107th Division | Chang Chang-fang | Lungtang |
| 110th " | Ho Yi-cheng | Shalyuchen |
| 117th " | Wang Chao-yuan | Shihlichio |
| 135th " | Chang Ching-wu | Weining |
| 2nd Cav. Division | Huang Hsien-cheng | Changtiawan |
| 5th " " | Li Fu-ho | Weining |
| 7th Art. Brigade | Chiao Hung | Hsuing |
| 8th " " | Liu Hsu-tung | Sungchow |
| 1st Engr. Regiment | Fo Hsui-lin | Yungtsun |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yue

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 85th Division | Kuan Lin-chang | Peiping |
| One Brigade | | Paotow |
| 2nd Division | Huang Chieh | Taingchuangyuan |
| 87th " | Wang Chin-chiu | Chochow |
| One Brigade | | Peiping |
| 1st Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Hung-chun | Changsintien |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

26th Army Corps - Hsiao Chih-chu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 44th Division | Hsiao Chih-chu | Taipingchuang |
| 43rd Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Changping |

CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

61st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Shachang |

63rd Army Corps - Feng Chan-hai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 91st Division | Yen Wu | Yuhsien & Paihow |
| 10th Cav. Div. | Teng Wen | Pingtiehuan |
| 24th " " | Li Chung-yi | " |
| 25th " " | Liu Chen-tung | " |

Feng Chen-wu's Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 45th Brigade | Chang Jen-chieh | Kalgan |
| 46th " | Pao Ching | Yuhsien |

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

61st Army Corps - Li Fu-ying

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | Chaikowpu |

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[redacted]

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

Railway Protection Army Group - Sun Chu
1st Brigade — Wang Hsien-chi — Taiyuan
2nd " — Ma Wen-shou — "

[redacted]

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Route Army under Hsu Yung-tsu
74th Division — Li Hsu-chung — Taihsien
61st " — Chen Shu-tung — Taihsien

[redacted] - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government

Shao Li-tze is a newly appointed Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government.

[redacted] - Chu Shao-liang, Chairman of Provincial Government

Chu Shao-liang has been newly appointed Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government.

[redacted]

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

36th Division — Ma Chung-ying — Kweihsien

Sun Ping-wen's Troops — Tibet — 4,000

Sun Ping-wen's troops, who were defeated by the Japanese forces some time ago in Heilungkiang, crossed into the Soviet Russia's territory and only recently returned to China by way of Russia.

[redacted]

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

5th Army Corps - Li Cho-ying
43rd Division — Liu Shao-hsien — Chungking
50th " — Chang Kwang-yueh — "

The 50th Division is a newly organized unit.

18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng
11th Division — Hsueh Yueh

Hsueh Yueh has been newly appointed Commander of the 11th Division.

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[redacted]

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

12th Cav. Brig. Sun Zhe-yu

This Cavalry Brigade has been disarmed and disbanded.

[redacted] - Liu Chen-hua, Chairman of Provincial Government

Liu Chen-hua is a newly appointed Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government.

[redacted]

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang
88rd Division Liu Han Hsuhsien

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

51st Division Sun Shih-cheng Hsiangyang

[redacted]

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

88th Division Sun Yuan-liang Nanking
One Brigade Soochow

[redacted]

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

20th Army Corps - Yang Sen
1st Division Ho Chih-ao Chenhsien
2nd " Wu Hsin-kuang "

28rd Army Corps Liu Wen-hou Wuyuan

[redacted]

Central Government Troops

49th Division Chang Chen

This Division has been disbanded by the 19th Route Army.

[redacted]

Central Government Troops

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai

Spec. Reserve Brig. Tan Chi-hsiu Hsyuan
One Brig. of 61st Div. Chang Yan "

END.

G-2 Report

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MANCHOUKUO

a) Banditry

There is no doubt that the sudden signing of the armistice when the Japanese were near the gates of Peiping was to a large degree influenced by the desire of the Japanese military to return some of their units back to Manchuria where banditry has greatly increased during the past few months due to the absence of Japanese and Manchoukuo troops, - banditry which would be still more affected by the nearing kaoliang season.

The best evidence that banditry in the "earthly paradise" has reached serious proportions is evident in the rigid censorship of bandit incidents now in force in Manchoukuo, but in spite of this press ban, information from various sources makes it increasingly evident that banditry and insurgency are reviving at an alarming rate. While the Japanese authorities in their desire to portray Manchoukuo to the world in the most favorable possible light endeavor to keep incidents of banditry, kidnapping and train wrecking out of the local and foreign press or else treat them as purely local incidents, there is no doubt that many of these depredations are not motivated by prospects of loot alone. Some of the incidents recently reported such as attacks on bridges and isolated Japanese units offer but small prospect of loot, and the motive for such attacks can only be ascribed to the deep seated hatred of the Chinese population of Manchuria towards the new regime.

While the Japanese press often features surrenders of various bandit leaders, the disbandment of their followers and their subsequent return to peaceful pursuits or incorporation into the Manchoukuo army, these numbers seem to be fairly balanced by desertions from the "Manchoukuo" army and the reversion to carefree bandit life, a condition especially true with the approach of warm weather. Press reports of the various bandit eradication campaigns picture in glowing terms the pacification of various troublesome areas such as the south-eastern Liaoning and the Tashihchiao-Mukden-Antung triangle, while in effect pacification was secured only while the troops were in the particular district mentioned, the outlaws breaking up into small groups and escaping through the net to re-assemble elsewhere.

No doubt since the defeat of Su Ping-wen and Ma Chan-shan the prospect of a successful military revolt is absolutely nil, but the operations of small bands of marauders to whom regular supplies of arms and munitions are not essential will continue to provide the Japanese with a long and costly problem requiring the stationing of numerous garrisons.

b) Troops

Cognizant of the potential danger of Manchoukuo armies, the Japanese are sticking closely to a policy that "the Manchoukuo troops are primarily organized for the preservation of peace

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and order and the Japanese troops are for frontier defence". In pursuance of this policy which keeps dangerous divisional and army equipment out of the hands of their "trusty allies", the Japanese are busily reorganizing, equipping and where necessary transferring the constabulary and military units, endeavoring wherever possible to keep the men in their own localities where their interests will be towards preservation of order in their own home town or village.

In an effort to staff these provincial units with junior officers imbued with the Japanese idea, training institutes for junior officers were opened June 1st at Mukden, Kirin and Tsitsihar. Three hundred young men, graduates of middle schools, have been enrolled who after completing a short preparatory (loyalty test?) course at the local institutes will be sent to Mukden for a six months' course at the central officers' school. After a three months' post graduate course of satisfactory duty with troops the cadets will be commissioned sub-lieutenants.

These new institutes will remain in service after the first class to provide officers for the Manchoukuo units in the Three Eastern Provinces and Jehol.

c) Casualties.

The following total Japanese casualties were announced by the Japanese War Office on June 6th in the Sino-Japanese "undeclared war" which the Japanese newspapers designate as the "Manchurian emergency". The losses given for the period between September 18, 1931 and May 31, 1933:

Manchurian and Shanghai campaigns: 2,430 killed, 6,536 wounded, totalling 8,966.
Jehol Province campaign: 309 killed, 1,114 wounded, totalling 1,432.
Great Wall operations : 158 killed, 733 wounded, totalling 891.

It is not known whether the report includes the losses suffered by the Japanese naval forces which bore the brunt of the fighting at Shanghai for a considerable period prior to the arrival of the land forces. According to the official bulletin issued by the Japanese military headquarters in Tientsin, Chinese casualties between September 18, 1931 and May 20, 1933 totalled 222,000 killed and wounded, of which number 168,000 were officers and men and 54,000 were civilians. The Japanese report claimed that the Chinese lost 50,000 in Manchuria, 22,000 at Shanghai, 30,000 at Shanhaikwan, 70,000 in Jehol and 50,000 in the fighting south of the Great Wall. This report is greatly if not grossly exaggerated.

While the Chinese authorities have as yet been unable to tabulate figures showing complete losses as a result of the war, a report of the Red Swastika Society (Red Cross) issued on May 12th mentioned "thousands of Chinese war dead still lying

unburied on the battlefields of northern Hopei province south of the Great Wall". Commander Willcutts, U.S. Navy, the well known surgeon of the American Legation who offered his services to the Red Swastika Society, estimates that during the operations along the Great Wall and southward the Chinese military suffered casualties of about 20,000 killed and 12,000 wounded. The apparent discrepancy between killed and wounded he attributes to the inability to evacuate the more seriously wounded to the hospitals. The seriously wounded men were as a rule left without medical or surgical assistance and died in the field.

SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA

Tientsin-Shanhaikwan Area.

Following the armistice of May 31st, the Chinese troops in North China began immediate compliance with its provisions. Not so rapid was the withdrawal of the Japanese forces which did not begin in effect until June 11th. On that date the Japanese troops began withdrawing in eastern Hopei to Shanhaikwan and in western Hopei to Miyun.

A most unexpected obstacle occurred in the opening of the Peiping-Shanhaikwan Railway because of the presence of the renegade General Li Chi-chun's troops in the vicinity of Lutai. Although disclaiming any official connection with him, the Japanese attempted to have the Chinese agree to his incorporation into the Chinese Army. General Li's demand for money for additional troops, an increase from 3000 to 10,000, and his insistence upon retaining his present strategic position on the Peiping-Shanhaikwan Railway at Lutai, have made all negotiations fruitless. It is known that the Japanese army still controls railway traffic through General Li's area. Also that General Shih Yu-san, a very untrustworthy but aggressive former Kuominchun general whose record for the past five years shows numerous rebellions and changes of sides, is now in Chinwangtao organizing and training another force, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the local Japanese authorities. The entry into the Luan area via rail of large numbers of Manchoukuo irregular troops from outside the Wall is also reported. It thus seems that the Japanese army is not especially concerned with ceasing their political activities in that area. The fact that the line is now open from Tongshan to Chinwangtao makes it possible for the Kailan Mining Administration (British) to export its coal, but on a very reduced schedule. This of course is causing friction between British interests and the Japanese army.

Peiping.

a) Troops

On June 5th about 300 Japanese troops with 3 - 75 mm. guns, 6 machine guns, 8 trench mortars and various trucks, bicycles and motorcycles, returned to Tientsin from Peiping. This number includes the troops that arrived in Peiping on May 23rd to reinforce the local Japanese garrison, which has now reverted to its usual strength of approximately 300.

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b) Japanese Military Attache

The Japanese Military Attache, Lieutenant-Colonel S. Nagatsu, will soon be relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel K. Shibayama of the Imperial Army General Staff. Colonel Shibayama speaks good Chinese and is reported as having been well liked by the local officials when in Peiping some years ago.

CHAHAR

Feng Yu-hsiang.

On May 26th, the day following the oral truce concluded at Hwaiju, Feng Yu-hsiang installed himself in Kalgan as Commander-in-Chief of the People's Anti-Japanese Allied Army. Feng, for over a decade the thunderbolt of China, thereby created a situation which threatened to rupture the agreement so recently negotiated. The following two weeks were a succession of circular telegrams and speedy trips of special envoys, in which time Feng attempted to gain the help of every faction in China from Canton northwards that gave any promise of being anti-Chiang Kai-shek. Excepting with words, no one or party of consequence helped Feng. Nanking in the meantime directed its representatives, Generals Ho Ying-chin and Huang Fu, to use only peaceful means to effect a settlement with Feng. Following the transfer of some 30,000 Nanking troops to strategic points in the vicinity of Nankow on the Peiping-Suiyuan railway, the government opened negotiations with Feng. The latter, receiving no visible military support from his former Kuominchun adherents, was forced to admit the failure of his plans and to request that his old subordinate, the now famous Sung Che-yuan, be sent back to his former post as governor of Chahar, promising to resign immediately thereafter his own self-appointed position. Accordingly, on June 18th the Peiping Political Council ordered Sung Che-yuan to return to Chahar with his 29th Army. Again Feng has failed to regain power but also again Nanking has used indirect and indecisive methods of checking his ambitions. Feng refuses to leave Kalgan and to date has not been eliminated.

Liu Kuei-tang

Upon news of Feng's anti-Japanese movement and his attempt to reorganize an army, his huge shadow more than ever obscured the situation in the region between Dolonor and Kalgan. Remnants of innumerable irregular troops finding themselves without support and persona non grata to Japanese and Chinese alike, drifted into this country of the Mongols who themselves had not definitely decided to join China or Japan. Liu Kuei-tang, the most powerful of the renegades, started a march against Kalgan from Dolonor. It was not clear whether he intended to attack or join Feng. Kuyuan was occupied by him on May 31st. Reports that Liu occupied Kangpao on June 5th accompanied by detachments of General Mogi's Japanese cavalry brigade with tanks and motor cars, seem to indicate that Liu

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was then definitely anti-Feng. Excepting further reports of skirmishing around Taliushih, no recent news has been received from that section, which might be an indication that as Feng's movement waned the Japanese withdrew their support from Liu Kuei-tang and thereby helped to ease the situation in Chahar temporarily.

THE COMMUNIST SUPPRESSION CAMPAIGN

Detailed plans for operations against the main communist stronghold in the province of Kiangsi have been formulated during a conference of important generals at Nanchang, where Chiang Kai-shek has personally assumed command. The military conferences which ended on June 14th were followed by a series of magistrates' conferences still continuing, which under the direction of the Generalissimo are discussing the political measures so essential for a successful termination of the campaign. Troops are now being reorganized and redistributed and the authorities state that within three or four months they expect important results.

In Szechwan the situation has taken a decidedly unfavorable turn. The communist armies have retaken Tungkiang and Nankiang, east and north of Pachow (Pachung) in northeastern part of the province, and the troops of General Tien Sung-yao, the Commander of the Communist Suppression Forces in North Szechwan, having sustained a serious defeat retreated southward, abandoning Pachow and Kwangyuan (northwest of Pachow) to the communists. Taiping ( Wanyuan), about 50 miles east of Pachow near the Shansi border, has also been taken by the Reds, practically all of north Szechwan thus falling into communist control.

CIVIL WAR IN SZECHWAN

In spite of the profession of General Liu Wen-hui that he desires to suspend hostilities against the defeated General Teng Hsi-hou, peace between the two warlords is yet to materialize due to difficulties attendant upon the bargaining in connection with assignment of garrison areas. In the meantime General Teng has complained to the powerful Liu Hsiang that Liu Wen-hui's troops are still advancing into his area, while General Liu Wen-hui, telling a different story, wired his nephew, Liu Hsiang, that he has suspended hostilities and suggested that Liu Hsiang co-operate with him in communist suppression in North Szechwan.

THE SOUTHERN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Compelled by public opinion into backing up by action their loud and vociferous anti-Japanese agitation, which was meant more to embarrass the harassed Central Government than affect the Sino-Japanese military issue, the Southern leaders organized in the month of April a Canton expeditionary force to proceed northward to fight the Japanese. This force, which in view of later developments may well be called the Southern Expeditionary "Farce", consisting of four specially organized

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regiments of the famous 19th Route Army, a part of the 4th Independent Kwangtung Division and two regiments of Kwangsi troops to add the idea of Southern solidarity, a total of about 8,000 men, was actually organized and under command of Generals Chang Yen and Tan Chi-hsiu reached Chenchow in Hunan. Thence it was to proceed to Hankow by marching and then to Shanghai by steamer. The news of the armistice in the North halted the expedition which was forthwith ordered to proceed to locations south of the communist controlled area in Kiangsi for operations against the Reds.

THE REBELLION IN SINKIANG

The National Government's efforts to secure a peaceful settlement of the Sinkiang situation are made more difficult, in spite of the arrival on June 10th of the Government's Pacification Commissioner, General Huang Mu-sung, at Tihwa, the capital of the province, by the report that General Ma Chung-ying, the Mohammedan garrison commander from Suchow, Kansu province, has taken the opportunity to set himself up as the Chairman of Sinkiang. In the meantime sporadic fighting continues in various parts of the vast province as the rebels endeavor to exterminate the scattered Chinese garrisons.

DISBANDMENT AND REDISTRIBUTION OF CHINESE TROOPS

It seems evident that only the disturbance caused by Feng Yu-hsiang kept China last week from re-enacting her proverbial military policy which has meant that the maintenance of an army in China is primarily a political and economic matter. Within a few days of the conclusion of the armistice, it was reported from military circles that all the Nanking troops would return south, Shang Chen's troops would go back to Honan, Sung Che-yuan and his Kuominchun subordinates would revert to Shansi, and that Chang Hsueh-liang's former troops would be retained to garrison Hopei province. This would have formed an almost exact counterpart to the disbandment of Tseng Kuo-fan's army following its suppression of the Taiping Rebellion in 1861 and the retention of the Imperial Army which had just proven itself entirely incompetent as a military force. As in the case of the Imperial armies, no attempt has been made to eliminate those troops who have shown themselves valueless. Chang Hsueh-liang's troops, who have shown neither training, skill nor the will to fight, are apparently to be retained as part of the government troops stationed in North China.

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

Northern Provinces

HOPEH - Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **51st Army Corps** - Yu Hsueh-chung | | | |
| 111th Div. | Tung Ying-ping | Tangku | 7,000 |
| 115th " | Li Chen-tang | Hingho | 8,000 |
| 114th " | Chen Hsien-chung | Yanglintsing | 9,000 |
| 118th " | Yu Chi-wu | Paitsang | 2,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| **57th Army Corps** - Ho Chu-kuo | | | |
| 109th Div. | Ho Chu-kuo | Yangtsun | 4,000 |
| 115th " | Yao Tung-fan | Wutsing | 4,000 |
| 119th " | Sun Teh-chuan | Paohow | 5,000 |
| Emergency Div. | Chang Kwei-lin | Machang | 5,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |
| 105th Division | Liu To-chuan | Nanyuan | 12,000 |
| 112th " | Chang Ting-shu | Paohow | 8,000 |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Chang Chang-tsh | Potowcheng | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Chi-feng | Wutsing | 1,500 |
| 6th " " | Pai Feng-hsiang | Taming | 2,100 |
| 6th Art. Brig. | Chiao Hung | Tsinghai | 2,000 |
| 1st Trans. Regt. | Niu Hsien-feng | Tangkuantun | 1,500 |
| The Cons. Detach. | Kang Jui-fu | Peiping | 1,900 |
| | | | 30,400 |

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **32nd Army Corps** - Shang Chen | | | |
| 139th Div. | Hsiang Hsiang-hua | Nanyuan | 7,000 |
| 141st " | Ho Hsing-wen | " | 7,000 |
| 142nd " | Li Hsing-chung | Hsien | 7,000 |
| 84th " | Ho Kwei-tse | Tungpa | 8,000 |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Ho Pei-peng | Shuangchiao | 1,500 |
| | | | 30,500 |

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **29th Army Corps** - Sung Che-yuan | | | |
| 37th Div. | Fang Chih-an | Hingtsaiwan | 8,000 |
| 38th " | Chang Tse-chung | Hsiangjintsang | 8,000 |
| 132nd " | Liu Ju-min | Tungchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| **40th Army Corps** - Pang Ping-hsun | | | |
| 39th Div. | Pang Ping-hsun | Kaopitien | 8,000 |
| 106th " | Shen Ko | " | 9,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **54th Army Corps** - Wan Fu-lin | | | |
| 108th Div. | Yang Cheng-chih | Antze | 4,000 |
| 116th " | Miao Cheng-liu | Wutsing | 5,000 |
| 129th " | Chow Fu-cheng | Langfang | 4,000 |
| 130th " | Chu Yueh-ting | " | 5,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HOPEH (Continued)

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)
4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin (Continued)

67th Army Corps - Wang Yi-zhe

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 107th Division | Liu Hsu-tung | Hsuiwu | 5,000 |
| 110th " | Ho Li-cheng | Hsiow | 6,000 |
| 117th " | Wu Hsi-jen | Hsichsien | 9,000 |
| 120th " | Chang Ching-wu | Wutsing | 5,000 |
| | | | 25,000 |

Liu Hsu-tung and Chang Ching-wu are newly appointed commanders of the 107th and 120th Divisions, respectively.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Cav. Division | Huang Hsien-cheng | Changkiawan | 1,500 |
| 5th " " | Li Fu-ho | Chochow | 1,500 |
| 7th Art. Brigade | Chiao Hung | Paoting | 2,750 |
| 8th " " | Huang Hung-an | Tungchow | 3,000 |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Ho Hsei-lin | Hungtsun | 2,500 |
| | | | 11,250 |

Huang Hung-an has been newly appointed commander of the 8th Artillery Brigade.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85th Division | Kuan Lin-cheng | Peiping | 10,000 |
| One Brigade | | Hsihsien | |
| 2nd Division | Huang Chieh | Taichungyuan | 14,000 |
| 87th " | Wang Chin-chiu | Chochow | 10,000 |
| One Brigade | | Paoting | |
| 1st Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Hung-chun | Changaintien | 2,100 |
| | | | 26,100 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26th Army Corps - Hsiao Chih-chu | | | |
| 44th Division | Hsiao Chih-chu | Taipingchwang | 9,000 |
| 42nd Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Shaho | 10,000 |

Total Troops in Hopei 265,250

CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying | | | |
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Shochang | 35,000 |
| 63rd Army Corps - Feng Chan-hai | | | |
| 91st Division | Yen Wu | Yuhsien and Ichow | 8,000 |
| 10th Cav. Div. | Tang Wan | Pingtichuan | 3,000 |
| 24th " Brig. | Li Chung-yi | " | 1,500 |
| 25th " " | Liu Chen-tung | " | 1,500 |
| | | | 14,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control

Fang Chen-'s Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45th Brigade | Chang Jen-chieh | Changpei | 6,000 |
| 46th " | Pao Kang | Yuhsien | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

CHAHAR

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 61st Army Corps - Li Fu-ying | | | |
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | Chaihowpu | 8,000 |
| Cavalry Army - Chao Cheng-shou (less two Brigs. in Suiyuan) | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Cheng-cheng | Chaihowpu | 2,000 |
| 2nd " | Lu Ju-chi | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 4,000 |
| Total Troops in Chahar | | | 75,000 |

SHANSI - Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33rd Army Corps - Hsu Yung-chang | | | |
| 69th Division | Yang Cheng-yuan | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Pingyang | |
| " " | | Yuncheng | |
| 34th Army Corps - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Inan | 8,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-fang | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taikn | |
| " " | | Pingyao | |
| | | | 16,000 |
| 35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hoshun | |
| " " | | Haiyang | |
| Railway Protection Army Corps - Sun Chu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Wang Hsien-chi | Yutze | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ma Yen-shou | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chow Yuan-chien | Tatung | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Feng Yu-hsi | Penchow | 5,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |
| Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai | | | |
| 21st Art. Regt. | Li Po-chan | Suiyuan | 800 |
| 22nd " " | Shih Kuo-fan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 25th " " | Chang Yang-chi | " | 800 |
| 26th " " | Chieh Ching-hai | " | 800 |
| 27th " " | Chao Chung-pao | Pingyang | 800 |
| 28th " " | Tung Tze-shan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 29th " " | Cheng Chien | Yuhsien | 800 |
| 30th " " | Liu Feng-chu | Yangchwan | 800 |
| | | | 5,600 |
| Total Troops in Shansi | | | 60,600 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SUIYUAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34th Army Corps - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Kweihua | |
| " " | | Saratsi | |
| Cavalry Army - Chao Cheng-shou | | | |
| 3rd Brigade | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | 2,000 |
| 4th " | Chang Yu-chien | Fengchen | 2,000 |
| | | | 4,000 |
| 35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 72rd Division | Fu Tso-yi | Kweihua | 9,000 |
| 22rd Art. Regt. | Liu Hsi-chiu | Kweihua | 800 |
| 24th " " | Hou Ching-lung | " | 800 |
| | | | 1,600 |
| Total Troops in Suiyuan | | | 22,600 |

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | Hqrs. at Weihsien | |
| 58th Brig. | Chang Shu-lin | Yanchow | 4,000 |
| 59th " | Chao Hsin-teh | Pingtu | 4,000 |
| 60th " | Ma Chin-kung | Weihsien | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| 22nd Division - Ku Liang-min | | Hqrs at Tsinan | |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shun-hsiao | Tsinan | 4,500 |
| 65th " | Li Chan-qiao | " | 4,500 |
| | | | 9,000 |
| 39th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | Hqrs. at Chowtsun | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Hsiang-chen | Mihsien | 3,000 |
| 86th " | Chen Teh-hsin | Weihsien | 3,000 |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Chefoo | 4,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| 74th Division - Li Han-chang | | Hqrs. at Tehchow | |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Tehchow | 4,000 |
| 222nd " | Ma Kuan-yi | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 81st Division - Chen Shu-tang | | Hqrs. at Ichow | |
| 241st Brig. | Tang Peng-chih | Ichow | 4,000 |
| 243rd " | Yun Chi-chang | Lailai | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tsingchow | 1,500 |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| | | | 5,500 |
| Total Troops in Shantung | | | 52,500 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

[redacted] - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

11th Route Army under Liu Chen-hua

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 64th Division | | Liu Mao-en | Tungkuan | 8,000 |
| 65th | " | Liu Chen-hua | Lantien | 10,000 |
| | | | | 18,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | 10,000 |
| Total Troops in Shensi | | | 28,000 |

[redacted] - Ma Hsiao-liang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ma Tsung-man | Tsinchow | 14,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng (from Shensi)

38th Army Corps - Sun Yu-ju

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | | Tsingshui | 6,000 |
| 17th " | Sun Yu-ju | | 12,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Lanchow | |
| " " | | Pingliang | |
| " " | | Chinchow | |
| | | | 18,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Division | | Lu Te-ch'ang | Wenhsien | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Div. | | Ma Fu-ching | Tunan | 4,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | | Yang Chi-hsiang | Pingliang | 5,000 |
| 10th " | " | Shih Ping-hsiu | Hsifengchen | 5,000 |
| | | | | 16,000 |
| Total Troops in Kansu | | | | 48,000 |

[redacted] - Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | | Ma Hung-pin | Ninghsia | 7,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | | Ma Chung-liang | Ninghsia | 5,000 |
| 2nd " | " | Ma Teng-chiao | " | 5,000 |
| | | | | 10,000 |
| Total Troops in Ninghsia | | | | 17,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SINKIANG - Liu Wen-lung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th Army Corps | Chin Shu-jen | Tihua | 10,000 |
| 36th Division (from Honan) | Ma Chung-ying | Chensi | 6,000 |
| Former Manchurian Volunteers | Sheng Shih-tsai | Tihua | 6,000 |
| | | | 22,000 |

Total Troops in Sinkiang 22,000

CHINGHAI - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Ma Pu-fang | Sining | 5,000 |

Central Provinces

KIANGSI - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Li Yen-nien | Kiukiang | 9,000 |

17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Hsing Chen-nan | Shangjao | 12,000 |

18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11th Division | Lo Cho-ying | Kinki | 10,000 |
| 14th " | Chow Chih-ju | Suwan | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

5th Army Corps - Lo Cho-ying

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 43rd Division | Tai Yueh | Chungjen | 10,000 |
| 50th " | Chen Kwang-yueh | " | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

37th Army Corps - Hao Ping-wen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th Division | Tao Chih-yo | Nanchang | 10,000 |
| 23rd " | Li Yun-chieh | Fuchow | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Ko-hsiang | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| 5th Division | Chow Kwang-yuan | Anjen | 10,000 |
| Salt " | Wen Ying-hsing | Fuchow | 20,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | Liang Li-chu | Kweiki | 20,000 |
| 28th " | Wang Hao-teh | Yungsin | 9,000 |
| 37th " | | Loan | 3,000 |
| 53rd " | | Tungsiang | 10,000 |
| 56th " | Liu Ko-ting | Lichuan | 10,000 |
| | | | 52,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSI (Continued)

Central Government Troops:

4th Route Army under Ho Chien (from Hunan)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Division | Wang Tung-yuan | Hungsin | 9,000 |
| 59th " | Chang Ying | Pingsiang | 8,000 |
| 62nd " | Chen Shih-chi | " | 8,000 |
| 63rd " | Chen Kuang-chung | Lienhua | 10,000 |
| 1st Temp. Div. | Li Hsiang-yung | Fuchow | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hsiao Chih-ping | " | 5,000 |
| | | | 45,000 |
| 10th Division | Pai Chao-tsung | Kian | 10,000 |
| 77th " | Lo Lin | Ihsung | 8,000 |
| 79th " | Kung Sung-pu | Hungfang | 7,000 |
| 32nd Ind. Brig. | Po Tien-min | Fuchow | 4,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

26th Route Army under Sun Lien-chung

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Division | Sun Lien-chung | Yungfang | 7,000 |
| 27th " | Hsu Shu-hsun | Fuchow | 7,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |

4th Army Corps - Wu Chi-wei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 90th Division | Wu Chi-wei | Ioan | 8,000 |

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Li Mo-an | Ioan | 8,000 |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang:

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kwangtung and Fukien)

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Li Chen-chiu | Kanchow | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Yeh Chao | Nankang | 9,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Chang Mei-hsin | Anyuan | 6,000 |

3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Huang Chih-wen | Changning | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Chen Feng-chao | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44th Division | Wang Chan-yin | Lungnan | 12,000 |

Total Troops in Kiangsi 318,000

CHEKIANG - Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Yushan | 10,000 |
| 18th " | Chow Hung-yuan | Hangchow | 10,000 |
| (A portion is now stationed at Lunghwa in Kiangsu) | | | |
| 36th Ind. Brig. | Tai Yueh | Kiangshan | 5,000 |
| | | | 25,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

CHEKIANG (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force<br>Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.<br>One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla | | 8,000 |
| | Total Troops in Chekiang | 55,000 |

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng (less one Division in Hupeh) | | | |
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Hsiangchwan | 14,000 |
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Kaifeng | 14,000 |
| 1st Art. Regt. | Li Ju-chung | Chengchow | 1,600 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | 1,600 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | 1,600 |
| 4th " " | Hung Ching-kuei | Kaifeng | 1,600 |
| 5th " " | Hung Shih-chi | " | 1,600 |
| 6th " " | Ju Chao-hsiang | " | 1,600 |
| 1st Com. Regt. | Hua Chen-lin | " | 1,600 |
| 7th Art. " | Li Shih-to | " | 1,600 |
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chan-kuei | Kweiteh | 2,100 |
| | | | 42,900 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Route Army under Ma Hung-pin. | | | |
| 55th Division | Ma Teng-chiao | Kaifeng | 7,000 |
| 72nd " | Ma Chuan-liang | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Li Teh-tsang | Minchwan | 2,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |
| 20th Route Army under Chang Fang | | | |
| 76th Division | Li Mo-lin | Loyang | 8,000 |
| 68th " | Wu Ting-lin | Piyang | 8,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Yingshanpa | 8,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |
| 20th Division | Hao Tse-chu | Chowkiakow | 6,000 |
| 45th " | Tai Ming-chuan | Shancheng | 10,000 |
| 13th Cav. Brig. | Liu Feng-chi | Changyang | 2,100 |
| 52nd Division | | Loyang | 8,000 |
| | | | 26,100 |
| Central Government Troops | | | |
| 58th Division | Chen Yueh-han | Shangchang | 8,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Chen Ming-shan | Chumatien | 3,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |
| | Total Troops in Honan | | 133,000 |

ANHWEI - Liu Chen-hua, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun | | | |
| 12th Division | Tang Enai-yuan | Liuan | 8,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

ANHWEI (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan (less two Divisions in Kiangsu)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 55th Division | Juan Chao-chang | Hsuchow | 6,000 |

Central Government Troops:

35th Route Army under Liang Kuan-ying

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33rd Division | Liang Kuan-ying | Hsuchow | 12,000 |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Chang Ting-chen | Yingshan | 2,000 |
| 15th Cav. " | Chang Hung-chun | Tushan | 2,100 |
| | | | 16,100 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Chiang Kuo-ju | Liuan | 2,100 |
| 1st Ind. " | Shih Chung-cheng | Shouchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yun-ching | Shucung | 4,000 |
| 33rd " " | Tang Yun-chen | Anking | 4,000 |
| 40th " " | Sung Shih-lo | Chungyangkuan | 4,000 |
| | | | 18,100 |

Total Troops in Anhwei 48,200

HUPEH - Hsia To-yin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-chang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 80th Division | Li She-sho | Tailiping | 8,000 |

13th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Division | Wan Yueh-huang | Hwangan | 10,000 |
| 89th " | Tang En-po | Kwangshui | 9,000 |
| | | | 19,000 |

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85rd Division | Liu Han | Hankow | 8,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan

10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41st Division | Chang Chen-han | Siangyang | 8,000 |
| 48th " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Ichang | 12,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 26th Division | Kuo Ju-tung | Tayeh | 12,000 |
| 51st " | Pan Shih-cheng | Siangyang | 8,000 |
| 69th " | Wang Yi-chung | Wuchang | 9,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

Central Government Troops

9th Route Army under Chang Kuan Yun-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47th Division | Chang Kuan Yun-hsiang | Kwangtsi | 16,000 |
| 54th " | Hao Mang-ling | Lotien | 12,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

22nd Route Army under Chang Yin-hsiang

30th Army Corps - Chang Yin-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th Division | Peng Chen-chan | Macheng | 10,000 * |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HUPEH (Continued)

Central Government Troops

32nd Route Army under Chang Yin-hsiang

30th Army Corps - Chang Yin-hsiang (Continued)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31st Division | Chang Yin-hsiang | Machang | 8,000 * |
| 33rd " | Pang Ping-hsien | Kishui | 8,000 * |
| | | | 26,000 |

* Old Kwominchun units.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34th Division | Chang Wan-hsin | Sinti | 10,000 |
| 82nd " | Tung Ching-fang | Chienli | 8,000 |
| 85th " | Chen Hung-yuan | Tungshan | 9,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wu Chun-ping | Kingmen | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Ting-wu | Sinti | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Lo-yu | Yingshang | 5,000 |
| 7th " " | Li Chung-chien | Tayeh | 5,000 |
| 34th " " | Lo Chi-kiang | Suichow | 5,000 |
| 37th " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Yingshang | 5,000 |
| 38th " " | Pan Shan-chai | Sinhwahsu | 4,000 |
| | | | 59,000 |

Total Troops in Hupeh 197,000

KIANGSU - Ku Chu-tung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Tsingkiangpu | 4,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | Haichow | 6,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| 88th Division | Sun Yuan-liang | Nanking | 8,000 |
| One Brigade | | Suchow | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |
| 8th " Art. Regt. | Liu Pei-ping | Chinkiang | 1,600 |
| 1st " " " | Shih Wen-kwei | Nanking | 4,000 |
| | | | 19,600 |

3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Tseng Wan-chung | Suchow | 6,000 |

Total Troops in Kiangsu 35,600

HUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

4th Route Army under Ho Chien (less four Divisions in Kiangsi)

28th Army Corps - Liu Chien-hsu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16th Division | Peng Wei-jen | Siangtan | 9,000 |
| 19th " | Li Chueh | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Lichow | |
| One Brig. | | Hsienning (Hupeh) | |
| | | | 17,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HUNAN (Continued)

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 54th Division | Chan Chu-chan | Pangshwang | 8,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Kuo-chun | Yungsui | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Hunan | 89,000 |

SZECHWAN - Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Tzechow | 8,000 |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chow | Tzeyang | 8,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Kwangyuan | 5,000 |
| | | | 21,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control

20th Army Corps - Yang Sen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Ho Chih-so | Chuhsien | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chang | Yingshan | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |

21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Tang Shih-tsun | Jenshow | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Wushang | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Ling-chi | " | 9,000 |
| 4th " | Pan Shao-tsang | Tzeliutsing | 8,000 |
| Model Division | Pan Wen-hua | Jenshow | 10,000 |
| Instruc. " | Kuo Hsun | Jungchien | 10,000 |
| Frontier Def. Force | Chen Lan-ting | Chungking | 10,000 |
| Machine-gun Corps | Liu Ping-hsun | Jenshow | 500 |
| | | | 66,500 |
| 23rd Army Corps - | Liu Tsun-hou | Wanyuan | 10,000 |

24th Army Corps - Liu Wen-hui

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Cheng Ching-ping | Jenshow | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Liu Yun-kan | Chengtu | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsien Shou-hsun | Kienyang | 10,000 |
| 4th " | Tang Ying | Kiating | 10,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |

Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Leng Hsun-nan | Pengshan | 7,000 |
| 2nd " | Chen Kwang-tsao | Meichow | 7,000 |
| 3rd " | Chen Ting-hsun | Sintsing | 7,000 |
| Guards " | Teng Ho | Chengtu | 7,000 |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | Su Hua-chow | " | 2,000 |
| 13th " " | Wang Chih-jen | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |

28th Army Corps - Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Sintu | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | Kienchow | 9,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | " | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |

29th Army Corps - Tien Sung-yao

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Sintu | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | T'sang Heng | Chengtu | 6,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SHENSIWAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29th Army Corps - Tien Sung-yao (Continued) | | | | |
| 3rd Route Corps | | Tseng Hsien-tung | Tungkiang | 6,000 |
| 4th " | " | Lo Hai-chang | Paohung | 6,000 |
| 5th " | " | Wang Ming-chang | " | 6,000 |
| | | | | 30,000 |
| Total Troops in Szechwan | | | | 253,500 |

Southern Provinces

FUKIEN - Chiang Kwang-nai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kwangtung and Kiangsi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-hsun | Changping | 6,000 |

Central Government Troops

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60th Division | Chen Kwang-han | Lungyen | 12,000 |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-chow | Kwangtseh | 10,000 |
| One Brigade | | Shaowu | |
| 78th Division | Huang Kn | Liencheng | 10,000 |
| Four Special Reserve Regiments | | Chwanchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 42,000 |
| 2nd Division | | Lu Hsing-pang | Shahsien | 8,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | Yuki | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | | Chen Wei-yuan | Shuikow | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | | Lin Ping-chow | Futing | 4,000(NAVAL CONSTR.) |
| 4th " " | | Chow Chih-chun | Shaowu | 3,000 |
| | | | | 21,000 |
| Total Troops in Fukien | | | | 63,000 |

KWANGTUNG - Lin Yun-hai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kiangsi and Fukien)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Div. | Chang Jui-kwei | Swatow | 6,000 |
| Constb. Brig. | Chen Han-kuang | Kiungchow | 5,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Chen Chang | Nanyung | 6,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping | | | |
| 5th Division | Chang Ta | Shekiung | 6,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Div. | Li Han-hun | Nanyung | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Teng Lung-kwang | Shiuchow | 6,000 |
| Training Div. | Miao Pei-nan | Canton | 6,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KWANGTUNG - (Continued)

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Regt. | | Canton | 2,000 |
| 2nd " " | | Yingtak | 2,000 |
| 3rd " " | | Linchow | 2,000 |
| 4th " " | | Suewen | 2,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |

Central Government Troops

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spec. Reserve Brigade | Tan Chi-hsiu | Lokchong | 5,000 |
| One Brig. of 61st Div. | | " | 3,500 |
| | | | 8,500 |

Total Troops in Kwangtung 57,500

KWANGSI - 4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

7th Army Corps - Miao Pei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Division | Chow Tsu-hsiang | Miuchow | 10,000 |
| 24th " | Tang Mien-fang | Tangyun | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45th Division | Wei Yung-sung | Lungchow | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regts. | Wei Yung-sung | Nanning | 8,000 |
| 10th Division | Pai Chung-hsi | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

Total Troops in Kwangsi 48,000

KWEICHOW - Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

25th Army Corps - Wang Chia-lieh

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Che Ming-yi | Tungjen | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ho Chih-chung | Kweiting | 5,000 |
| 4th " | Po Hui-ch'ang | Anshun | 4,000 |
| 5th " | Miao Hsi-chung | Chenyuan | 5,000 |
| Training Div. | Hou Chih-tan | Chihshui | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Chen-ch'ang | Tsunyi | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hou Chih-hsi | Anshun | 2,500 |
| 3rd " " | Yu Yu-chiu | Sungkan | 2,500 |
| | | | 30,000 |

18th Route Army under Mao Kuang-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Yu Kuo-tsai | Anshun | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Chiang Tsai-chen | Tsunyi | 2,500 |
| | | | 6,500 |

Total Troops in Kweichow 36,500

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YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Route Army under Lung Yun | | | |
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | 6,420 |
| 5th " | Ai Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,480 |
| 7th " | Lung Shun-pi | Ani | 4,480 |
| 9th " | Chang Ch'ung | Yunnanfu | 2,240 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yan Chia-chan | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | Mengtze | 800 |
| First " | Tuan Tsan-kuei | | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 456 |
| | | | 22,856 |

Total Troops in Yunnan 22,856

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) & Jehol

LIAONING (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Army Corps | Li Chi-chun | Luanchow (Hopei) | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Tien-chung | Suichung | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chiang Chuan-ou | Fenghwangcheng | 5,000 |
| Hsar. Army Corps | Yu Chih-shan | Suichung | 15,000 |
| Border Defence Army Corps | Chang Hai-peng | | |
| 3rd Brig. | Chang Hai-peng | Changteh (Jehol) | 4,000 |
| 4th " | Chang Peng-fei | Weichang ( " ) | 4,000 |
| 5th " | Tang Yu-shan | Chengteh ( " ) | 4,000 |
| 8th " | Wang Kai-chan | Changchiawan | 5,000 |

Total Troops in Liaoning 52,000

KIRIN (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Liu Pao-lin | Changchun | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Wen-ping | Mishan | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Chu Jung | Yenki | 4,000 |
| 4th " " | Chang Tso-pang | Ningan | 4,000 |
| 5th " " | Chu Li-han | Changchun | 4,000 |
| 6th " " | Wang Shu-tang | Kirin | 4,000 |
| 7th " " | Pai Wen-ching | Yushu | 5,000 |
| 1st " Cav. Brig. | Liu Yu-kun | Shuaing | 1,500 |
| 2nd " " " | Li Yu-chiu | Mishan | 1,500 |
| One Art. Regt. | Mo Chun-chang | Changchun | 1,200 |

Total Troops in Kirin 35,200

HEILUNGKIANG (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Brigade | Hsu Pao-chun | Naho | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Kuan Chin-teh | Anta | 4,000 |
| 1st " Cav. Brig. | Wu Sung-lin | Taian | 2,000 |
| 8th " " " | Cheng Chih-yuan | Tsitsihar | 2,000 |

Total Troops in Heilungkiang 11,000

JEHOL (Manchoukuo Troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Li Shou-shan | Tolunnoerh (Chahar) | 5,000 |
| Liu Kuei-tang's troops | | Kuyuan | 4,000 |
| Tsui Hsing-wu's " | | Paochang | 3,000 |

Total Troops in Jehol 12,000

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Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Yan Yo-tsung | Nanking, | Kiangsu. |
| 2nd " | Shih Pang-fan | Changchow, | Honan. |
| 3rd " | Lin Pang-hsiu | Nanchang, | Kiangsi. |
| 4th " | Tsai Tsung-shih | " | " |
| 5th " | Tien Yi | Hankow, | Hupeh. |
| 6th " | Chang Ting-wang | Siangyang, | Hupeh. |
| 7th " | Chang Tao-lin | Nanchang, | Kiangsi. |

Air Forces of the 4th Route Army - Ho Chien

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | 5 airplanes | Changsha, | Honan. |
| 2nd " | 5 " | " | " |

Air Forces of the 1st Group of Armies - Huang Kwang-jui

1st Air Corps - Tan Shou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Tao Tao-teh | Shiuchow, | Kwangtung. |
| 2nd " | Hsieh Mang | Canton, | " |
| 3rd " | Wu Chien-wan | Shiuchow, | " |

2nd Air Corps - Ting Shi-han

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Squadron | Ma Ting-hsai | Canton, | Kwangtung. |
| 5th " | Wu Chien-ming | Shantow, | " |
| 6th " | Ao Lun | Canton, | " |
| Training Corps | Ho Han-hsien | Canton, | Kwangtung. |

Air Forces of the 4th Group of Armies - Li Tsung-jen

14 airplanes Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Air Forces of the 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

11 airplanes Chungking, Szechwan.

Air Forces of the 19th Route Army - Yang Kuan-yu

9 airplanes Amoy and Foochow, Fukien.

Air Forces of the 3rd Route Army - Han Fu-chu

3 airplanes Tsinan, Shantung.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

## RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops) .... | 259,150 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 52,500 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 291,600 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 245,100 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops ..... | 150,000 |
| Central Government Troops ..... | 393,700 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control .. | 353,836 |
| Manchoukuo Troops ..... | 110,200 |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan ..... | 91,200 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, NOT INCLUDING IRREGULARS | 1,947,286 |

G-2 Report

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6180

CHINA (Military) 7-1

Subject: Situation Report

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUL
13 26 57 - J-27 1933
WAR DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 29 1933

## GENERAL

Pressure being lifted by the Japanese for the first time since September 18, 1931, China for the past two weeks from a military standpoint has been comparatively calm. It is known however that the various factions and leaders have been extremely active politically. The Nanking and allied troops have been moved south in large numbers.

## NORTH CHINA

### Chahar

The situation caused by Feng Yu-hsiang's belligerent attitude toward the Tangku truce which was apparently clearing up when the last report was submitted remains today more obscure than ever. To every new proposal offered by Nanking, Feng has a reply apparently trifling but nevertheless time delaying. No one knows just what is actually happening but for the past two weeks everything has been entirely political in nature. One of the latest rumors is that Liu Kuei-tang is now an ally of Feng and the two will soon launch an attack on Dolonor.

### Luan Area.

Here, too, no military operations have ensued since the last report. The Japanese have apparently discontinued their withdrawal, giving Feng Yu-hsiang's attitude as an excuse, and are thought to still be at Miyun, Sanho and Tongshan in considerable numbers. Reliable and confidential sources report that the Japanese are attempting or at least would like very much to incorporate that section of the railway from Tongsham to Shanhaikwan into the Fengshan (Mukden-Shanhaikwan) railway. Outwardly however the Japanese are pretending to help liquidate the situation at Lutai caused by Li Chi-chun. Although a special commission will soon meet in Dairen under the supervision of Japanese military authorities to settle the disposition of Li's troops, it is possible that the Japanese are by no means anxious to see the issue settled, for it gives them an additional excuse for retaining within the Great Wall a considerable body of troops.

### Lung-Hai Railway Area.

A representative of this office has just travelled over the above railroad from Hsuchow to Loyang. He reports conditions quiet, the crops good and no opium being planted. The arsenal at Kaifeng is no longer used for manufacture of war munitions but for civilian purposes. On the contrary, the Hsiao I arsenal (report for digest will be submitted later) is very active and under German supervision is manufacturing all types of small arms, trench mortars and ammunition.

From M/A, China Report No. 8611 July 3, 1933

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Shantung

Following the execution of a Lieutenant Feng, who failed in an attempt to assassinate Admiral Shen Hung-lieh at Tsingtao on June 25th, five gunboats of the Northeastern Fleet mutinied and steamed out of said port. By radio from the sea the mutineers have demanded that Admiral Shen resign his concurrent posts in command of the fleet and as mayor of Tsingtao. Although the Ministry of the Navy refuses to act in the matter, stating they have no authority over the Northeastern Fleet, negotiations for a settlement have commenced. A peaceful settlement will be in accordance with the traditions of the Chinese navy, which has scarcely fired a shot, even in target practice, since 1895.

The political significance of the attempted assassination is not as yet clear. It is certain though that Han Fu-chu, the governor of Shantung, covets this port which Nanking has so far, due to the presence of Admiral Shen's fleet, been able to prevent his obtaining. Han's power has been growing steadily. Several months ago he ejected Liu Chien-nien from Chefoo against the wishes of Nanking and just this month seems to have been successful in preventing the Central Government from obtaining control of the arsenal at Tsinan. Ultimately Nanking must eliminate Han if it is to maintain control in North China.

Manchoukuo

Excepting reports of sporadic bandit fighting no military operations have recently taken place in Manchuria. On June 29th, at Changchun, Field Marshal Muto held a meeting of all the various unit commanders of the Kuantung army, an impressive array of rank being present which included Generals Koiso, Okamura, Matsuki, Hirose, Ando, Nishi, Sakamoto, Inouye, Hashimoto, Hattori and Usami. In speaking of banditry, one prominent general expressed the opinion that now only "professional" bandits remained in Manchoukuo, a statement not corroborated by neutral observers.

COMMUNIST SUPPRESSION

a) Kiangsi

Reports emanating from government sources announce early successes for the Cantonese forces who have so recently joined in the suppression of communists in Kiangsi. It was reported that Chinchen was captured on June 19th, the communists suffering 1000 dead. Similarly, Anyuan was reported on June 24th to be captured by Kwangsi troops, Reds numbering 500 reported killed. Cantonese troops also report the capture of Changning, Panshing, and Chingshih. The 19th Route Army claims to be cleaning out Lienshing, in west Fukien, of Reds who retreated to Ihuang and Anleh. In the north, Nanking troops are claimed to have driven the communist army to Loan and Ihuang.

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Subject: Situation Report

Very reliable sources state that the field headquarters of Chiang Kai-shek is actually at Foochow which is connected by highway to Nanchang. From there, due to lack of roads, ammunition frequently must be dropped from airplanes to most detached posts.

The political nature of the campaign as well as the terrain of Kiangsi must be constantly borne in mind when considering this campaign. This is brought out in relief when it is recalled that Chiang Kai-shek's chief of staff informed the Military Attache that it was planned to use 450,000 troops to combat a Red army whose organized strength was estimated at only 51,000. It is also reported that a scandal has been caused by the discovery that of the monthly $20,000,000 provided for the country's military establishment, for a period of six months over $7,000,000 monthly has gone to government forces in Kiangsi. In May it was said that 24 divisions of Nanking troops were in Kiangsi, being fairly well equipped with armored cars and six tanks. Chiang Kai-shek's chief secretary announced on June 29th that the government now had 200,000 troops in Kiangsi, while the communists numbered 70,000.

b) Szechwan

Pressure on them being relieved by the war between Liu Wen-hui and Teng Hsi-hou, the communists in Szechwan have regained some of their recently lost territory, namely, Liangchung and Changyi.

SINKIANG

The situation in this distant province has partially clarified in the past two weeks, although it is anticipated that an accurate estimate of conditions will not be possible for some time due to censorship, false reports made to and from the Nanking Government, the distance involved and the announced governmental policy of obtaining through peaceful negotiation an understanding with the rebellious Moslems, the most warlike and recalcitrant race in China.

There are, however, certain facts which seem well established. During the past two years the recently resigned governor, Chin Shu-jen, misconducted the affairs of the non-Chinese inhabitants in the customary manner of Chinese officials in that locality and these people did the customary thing when they rebelled. For two years sporadic raids and fights took place throughout the province. In January a more determined revolt took place which culminated in February when the five months' siege of Tihwa (the capital) was started. Finally and mainly through the efforts of an impressed force of 2,000 Russians, the attacking Moslems were driven away. When subsequent events proved the governor intended to continue his former policy of corruption and oppression, this body of Russians joined the Moslem rebels, forcing the governor to flee from the province via

CHINA (Military)

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Tacheng and Russia. Fortunately for the Central Government, at this time remnants of Ma Chan-shan's and Su Ping-wen's former forces, far superior to the wretched, opium-addicted provincial soldiers, arrived in Sinkiang from Russia. The "White Russian" troops submitted to being disarmed in May, thus leaving the former Manchurian volunteers in control of the military situation.

As already reported, General Huang Mu-sung, the special Government Pacification Commissioner, arrived at Tihwa via airplane on June 10th to liquidate the trouble. Although his reports as given to the press are very optimistic, conditions are still far from quiet. It appears that Ma Chung-ying (Ma is the Chinese equivalent for Mohammed), the youthful and aggressive Moslem leader of Kansu, has marched into Sinkiang, captured Kucheng and occupied thirteen hsien in southern Sinkiang including Turfan and Kitai. Most recent reports (June 26th) indicate that Ma Hung-ping, a Moslem leader in Ninghsia, is attempting to join the neighboring rebels and his co-religionists.

The situation in Sinkiang is of importance because it is a fertile field for both Russian and Japanese agitators, who are already accused of being present. Furthermore it will require that Chiang Kai-shek retain in Kansu and Shensi three of his best divisions whose use elsewhere might soon be very desirable. Furthermore, China proper contains millions of Mohammedans who will quite naturally at least tacitly sympathize with their brethren in the far west and consequently be good prey for communist or anti-government agitators.

CIVIL WAR IN SZECHWAN

Ignoring Liu Hsiang's warnings to discontinue operations against Teng Hsi-hou, Liu Wen-hui continued his advance. When temporarily checked by the waters of the Pi Tiao river, Liu Wen-hui cut the river's dykes in order to cross, thereby flooding or ruining the irrigation system of fourteen hsien, including that of Chengtu. Within a few weeks Liu Wen-hui had won back eight hsien and thereupon wired Chiang Kai-shek indicating his willingness to mediate.

His warnings having gone unheeded, Liu Hsiang is reported on June 30th to have left Chungking for Lungchang to support actively his ally, Teng. It is also reported that Liu Wen-hui is preparing to defend at Chienyang and Chinyen. It thus appears that Szechwan is about to witness another first-class civil war in which Liu Hsiang, aided by Teng Hsi-hou, Yang Sen and Tien Sung-yao, has most advantages. His location at Chungking gives him military supplies and money and he can expect the political support or at least neutrality of Nanking.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

S. V. Constant
Major, Cavalry
Assistant Military Attache

HLB

G-2 Report

6180
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
AUG 18 1933
2657-D-276
WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military) 41

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly Report of Changes)

Northern Provinces

HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 51st Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung | | |
| 111th Div. | Tung Ying-ping | Paitang |

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun | | |
| 106th Div. | Shen Ko | Miuputun |

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 67th Army Corps - Wang Yi-che | | |
| 107th Div. | Liu Han-tung | Wanchwang |
| 117th " | Wu Ko-jen | Anting |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Huang Chieh | Huangsau |
| 1st Ind. Cav. Brig. | Chang Hung-chun | Tingchow |

CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo | | |
| 119th Div. | Sun Teh-chuan | Shacheng |
| 105th Division | Liu To-chwan | Cholu |

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun | | |
| 39th Div. | Pang Ping-hsun | Kangchwan |

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Cav. Brig. | Li Fu-ho | Hsiahwayuan |
| 41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying | | |
| 40th Div. | Sun Tien-ying | Chaikowpu (Chahar) & Paotow (Suiyuan) |
| 55th Army Corps | Ho Sui | Shacheng |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao | | |
| 25th Div. | Kuan Lin-cheng | Kangchwan |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

CHAHAR

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42nd Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Kwailai | |

Troops Loyal to Feng Yu-hsiang

Anti-Japanese Allied Army - Feng Yu-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps | Tung Lin-ko | Kalgan | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chi Hung-chang | Tolunnoerh | 7,000 |
| 3rd " " | Kao Shu-hsun | Kalgan | 5,000 |
| Self Defence Army Corps | Chang Li-sheng | Changpei | 5,000 |
| | | | 22,000 |

The four above-named army corps are Feng Yu-hsiang's newly organised units, consisting of former Feng Yu-hsiang's bodyguards and the former volunteers in Manchuria.

Anti-Japanese Salvation Army - Fang Chen-wu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps | Chang Jen-chieh | Hsuanhua | 8,000 |
| 3rd " " | Juan Hsuan-wu | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

Central Provinces

KIANGSI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

1st Army Corps - Cheng Chi-cheng

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 80th Div. | Li Ske-sho | Nanchang |

2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th Div. | Li Yen-nien | Yungfeng |

18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Div. | Chow Chih-ju | Ihwang |

5th Army Corps - Lo Cho-ying

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 43rd Div. | Tai Yueh | Loan |
| 50th " | Chen Kwang-yueh | Haiyanhui |

37th Army Corps - Mao Ping-wen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Div. | Tao Chih-yueh | Nanchang |
| 23rd " | Li Yung-chieh | Kian |
| 24th " | Hsu Ko-hsiang | Nanfeng |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chow [illegible]-yuan | Kinki |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | Liang Li-chu | Iyang |
| 28th " | Wang Mao-teh | Ningkang |

Central Government Troops

4th Route Army under Ho Chien (From Hunan)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Div. | Wang Tung-yuan | Lienhua |
| 59th " | Chang Ying | Chungying |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSI (Continued)

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10th Division | Dai Chao-tsun | Loan |
| 77th " | Lo Lin | Tungkiu |
| 79th " | Pang Sung-pu | Nanfeli |
| 32nd Ind. Brig. | Po Tien-min | Yunghsien |
| 36th " " | Tai Yueh | Changshu |

26th Route Army under Sun Lien-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25th Div. | Sun Lien-chung | Wuning |
| 27th " | Kao Shu-hsun | Yungfeng |

4th Army Corps - Wu Chi-wei

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 90th Div. | Wu Chi-wei | Chungjen |

HONAN

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

26th Army Corps - Hsiao Chih-chu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 44th Div. | Hsiao Chih-chu | Chumatien |

ANHWEI

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Tan Fu-lieh | |

Tan Fu-lieh is a newly appointed commander of the 11th Cavalry Brigade.

HUPEH - Chang Chun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Chang Chun has been newly appointed Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government.

KIANGSU

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salt Division | Wen Ying-hsing | Soochow |

SZECHWAN

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Shwangliu |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chow | " |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Div. | Tang Shih-tsun | Meichow |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-han | Jenshow |
| Model Div. | Pan Wen-hua | " |
| Instruc. Div. | Kao Hsun | Pengshan |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SZECHWAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

24th Army Corps - Liu Wen-hui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Div. | Lin Yun-hsun | Kiating |
| 3rd " | Hsien Show-hsun | Meichow |

Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Defence Force - Liu Wen-hui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Guard Div. | Tang En | Sintaing |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | Su Hua-chow | Kiating |
| 13th " " | Wang Chih-jen | " |

28th Army Corps - Tang Hai-hou

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Div. | Huang Yin | Chengtu |

Southern Provinces

FUKIEN

Central Government Troops

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 49th Division | Chang Yun | Ingtang |
| Reserve Div. | Tang Chi-hsiu | Foochow |

The 49th Division is a newly organized unit.
The Reserve Division is the Reserve Brigade enlarged.

KWANGTUNG

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Ind. Div. | Cheng Chang | |
| 2nd " Brig. | Liang Shih-fu | |

Cheng Chang and Liang Shih-fu are newly appointed commanders of the 4th Independent Division and the 2nd Independent Brigade, respectively.

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MANCHURIA

a) Troops

It has been reliably reported that the Japanese 8th Division, less detachments (including the headquarters of one brigade) remaining in Miyun and its vicinity ~~south~~, has been concentrated at Chengtefu, the capital of Jehol Province. Japanese Legation officials have stated that Manchoukuo troops with units of the 8th Division are under orders to proceed against the forces of Feng Yu-hsiang (see note under Chahar).

Most of the 6th Japanese Division has withdrawn to Chinchow on the railway northeast of Shanhaikwan, while the 10th Division has returned to North Manchuria and the South Manchuria Railway line.

Japanese military authorities are pressing for a fundamental and permanent reformation of the strength, organization and areas of the Kwantung Army. According to Nippon Dempo reports the plan provides for:

1. General modification of garrison towns and recruitment districts of all the corps in Japan proper.
2. Reduction of divisions at home following the repletion of the Kwantung Army.
3. Permanent stationing of the Japanese Division in Manchoukuo.
4. An increase of strength of Railway Guards in Manchoukuo.
5. Some increase of total number of recruitment in connection with 3 and 4.
6. Change of the name of the Kwantung Army.
7. Improvements and repletions of equipment of the army.
8. Reorganization of system of military institutions and schools.

b) Bandits.

Ten Russian émigrés who were acting as guards to the steamer "Tangshan" were overpowered and arrested by Soviet Frontier Guards and taken over into Russian territory, so White Russian organizations at Harbin allege. A committee of White Russians has petitioned the Japanese consulate, military authorities and gendarmerie at Harbin and the Manchoukuo Foreign Office for protection, and has suggested the arrest of twenty Soviet citizens to be held as hostages pending the release of the ten emigres. Manchoukuo, according to Reuter, has already protested to Soviet Russia concerning the incident but without results.

Operations against bandits have continued actively throughout the period of this report and the Japanese are believed to be attempting a solution of this big problem with a belief that there will be appreciable improvement with continued operations and offer of employment to the people.

From M/A, China Report No. 8623 July 19, 1933

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c) Japanese Naval Activities

According to consular reports a Japanese naval office was established in Hsinking (Changchun) following which a better coastal defense, fishery protection and river patrol work is to be pushed. In addition to the present patrol force of three motor boats at Yingkow, the Hsinking naval office has placed orders for nine additional boats, two of 200 tons, four of 45 tons, and 3 of ten tons. These activities of course fit in closely with the re-establishment of Port Arthur as a secondary naval base (see G-2 Report No. 8599).

A branch naval base has been established at Harbin with Captain S. Takada in charge. Captain Takada will pay particular attention to the protection of Japanese and Manchoukuo shipping on the Sungari River.

In this connection, two new gunboats, the Tatung and the Limin, were launched during July in the presence of General Chang Ching-hui, Manchoukuo Minister of War, Rear Admiral Kobayashi, Japanese naval representative in Manchoukuo, and many other notables. The new boats were constructed in Nagasaki by the Mitsuibishi Zosen Kaisha, and sent to Harbin to be assembled. They have a displacement of fifty tons and a draft of two feet, with light armaments and armor.

d) Aviation Activities

The Manchoukuo Air Traffic Company announced on July 10th the reopening of its two air routes, suspended since April due to the requisitioning of planes by the army during the recent campaign south of the Great Wall.

The line between Hsinking and Harbin by way of Laba was opened on July 10th; the other between Hsinking and Lung-hungtsun on the Korean border on July 11th.

The Manchuria Aviation Company has decided to fly a week-end plane between Mukden and Dairen beginning July 16th. The plane will leave Mukden every Saturday at 3:30 p.m. and arrive at Dairen at 5:45 p.m. The return plane will leave Dairen on Mondays at 7:00 a.m. and arrive at Mukden at 9:15 a.m. The price of a round trip ticket is $33.60, local currency.

e) Casualties

An interesting insight is afforded by a speech of Major General Hattori at Mukden on June 27th last in which the General claimed that his brigade fought 80 separate activities during the preceding three months and this his total casualties were nearly 20% of his command.

CHINA (Military)

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SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA

CHAHAR

Early in July General Huang Fu, Chairman of the Peiping Political Affairs Readjustment Committee, submitted the following proposals to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang for a settlement of the Chahar situation:

1. Marshal Feng to abolish his title of Commander-in-chief of the People's Anti-Japanese Allied Army.
2. General Sung Che-yuan to return to Chahar as Chairman.
3. Marshal Feng to assume the office as National Director of Forestry offered him some time ago by the Nanking Government.

To this and all other proposals to co-operate with the Central Government authorities Feng has turned a deaf ear.

It has now developed that troops loyal to Marshal Feng started an attack on Dolonor (which city was held by Manchoukuo troops) on July 7th and that the city was taken on July 12th after what General Feng describes as five days and nights of sanguinary fighting. In a telegram announcing this fact to the Central Government, Marshal Feng states that in May he was "forced to assume office as commander of the People's Anti-Japanese National Forces for the purpose of defending Chahar against Japanese aggression". He adds, "Although I have completed my duty in safeguarding all the districts of Chahar with the recapture of Dolonor, the Four Northeastern Provinces remain to be recovered". He pleads with the government to "denounce the armistice agreement and send more troops into the four provinces". The Marshal concludes: "I will follow your lead, otherwise there will be no alternative for me but to lead my 100,000 hungry and weary soldiers and proceed to work for the recovery of the four lost provinces. So long as there is life in me I will not alter this determination".

The troops of Generals Li Shou-shan and Tsui Hsin-wu, who evacuated Dolonor under pressure of Marshal Feng's troops, are reported in full retreat toward Chinfeng.

Upon receipt of the information of the capture of Dolonor the Japanese Military Attache here, acting under orders from the Kwantung Army, immediately issued a strongly worded protest to the Chinese headquarters in Peiping. The protest ended in a virtual ultimatum that in case Feng's troops did not withdraw the Japanese would take appropriate action.

Mr. Nakayama, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires here, and the Japanese Military Attache admit that press reports are correct that Japan and Manchoukuo troops are under orders to proceed to compel the withdrawal of these "dangerous troops" from the Manchoukuo border.

CHINA (Military)

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It is reliably reported that the Japanese 8th Division, less detachments, and about 20,000 Manchoukuo troops are proceeding for a destination in Chahar and that Japanese aircraft is daily appearing over and bombing Dolonor.

In the meanwhile Chinese Government troops (the 25th and 42nd Divisions) and one division of Pang Ping-hsun (the 39th) and the 105th and 119th Divisions and the 5th Cavalry Brigade, totalling about 45,000 men, under the command of General Pang Ping-hsun, are being moved up the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway into Chahar. General Pang's troops were expected to enter Hwailai on July 17th.

It would thus seem that Feng might be attacked from two directions, first by the Japanese at Dolonor, and secondly by Chinese Central Government troops near Kalgan, where defensive works are now being constructed to prevent an occupation of the city by the Chinese forces moving from the Peiping area. General Fang Chen-wu, a Feng Yu-hsiang adherent with about 10,000 men at Suanhwafu, is reported to have destroyed a bridge of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway east of Suanwha and to be preparing to resist government forces should the latter attempt to move toward Kalgan.

The Chinese Government authorities however are continuing efforts to reach some amicable agreement with Feng, who on the 18th of July sent word that he was "willing to leave Kalgan provided General Ho Ying-chin issues a telegram in reply to his (Marshal Feng's) telegram of July 12th announcing the recapture of Dolonor and expressing appreciation of the services which he (Marshal Feng) has rendered in the work of recovering all the lost districts in Chahar. In all the uncertainty of this situation one point at least seems inevitable, - that is, that the Japanese will take adequate measures to compel a withdrawal of the miscellaneous assortment of Chinese troops from the western border of Jehol. The distance that these forces will be forced back, according to the Japanese Military Attache, will "depend on the situation" but may not extend to Kalgan. On that point he seemed indefinite when interviewed.

SZECHWAN

Early in July the National Military Council telegraphed both Generals Liu Wen-hui and Teng Hsi-hou urging them to suspend hostilities and to co-operate with General Liu Hsiang, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of Bandit Suppression. Neither General paid the slightest attention to the admonition of the central authorities and fighting continued and is still continuing.

Due to the assistance given to General Teng by the newly appointed bandit suppression commissioner, the forces of General Liu Wen-hui have been defeated. Chengtu was captured by the troops of General Teng on July 8th and Liu Wen-hui withdrew his forces southward and his headquarters to Liutsing, about 30 miles northwest of the provincial capital.

CHINA (Military)

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Troops of General Teng captured Wenkiang (west of Chengtu) about July 15th and some of General Liu Wen-hui's men have surrendered or gone over to Liu Hsiang, who has ordered an advance against Liu Wen-hui. During the last few days severe fighting has been raging between the "Allied" forces and Liu Wen-hui's men with heavy casualties on both sides.

As a result of these operations Liu Hsiang's authority and prestige have been greatly increased and it is through this able though unscrupulous leader that the Central Government expects ultimately to improve the condition in that turbulent province.

The "Reds", who have been advancing into the northern part of the province, will no doubt shortly meet with greater and more united opposition from the Szechwan authorities, and their advance will be checked if they are not forced to withdraw.

AVIATION

Sir John Higgins, representative of British aircraft industries, accompanied by Colonel Badham-Thornhill, former British Military Attache in Peiping, visited Nanking for a few days. The visit is believed to be connected with British efforts to secure the right to operate an air route in China in return for the right of Chinese planes to land at Hongkong, a right now denied the Chinese-American operated air line from Shanghai to Canton.

According to a report in the Chinese press (believed reliable) General Weng Chao-yuan, famous commander of the Woosung Forts in the Sino-Japanese conflict in Shanghai last year, is leaving for the United States early next month. He will raise funds among Chinese residents in America to be used for the purchase of airplanes. Later General Weng will proceed to Europe on a similar mission.

General Hsu Pei-keng, new director of the Aviation Bureau of the Ministry of Military Affairs, left Nanking by airplane for Nanchang where he is to report to General Chiang Kai-shek for instructions regarding the policy of the department. General Chiang is known to favor a policy of maintaining the air force at a very high standard both as to personnel and planes, and he is supporting the aviation authorities in washing out all unfit flying cadets or former pilots.

The seaplane "Kiangying", built by the naval works at Amoy, has made several successful test flights. This is the second seaplane recently made in China, the first one being the "Kiangfeng" which recently made a successful test flight to the Yangtze ports from Shanghai.

Two new airplanes for the China National Aviation Corporation arrived in Shanghai from the United States. They are of the twin-motored Corsair type built by Curtiss to carry eight passengers.

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Ten of the Curtiss-Hawk pursuit planes ordered by the Chinese National Aviation Association from the United States are expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 25th, where the planes will be christened and then presented to the government air force.

COMMUNIST SUPPRESSION

Encouraging reports are received regarding the communist suppression campaign in Kiangsi. Cantonese forces report further progress in the southern part of the province where the Reds have been forced to retreat and are believed preparing to defend Juhing, an important communist headquarters.

The plan for operating against the Reds as outlined in G-2 Report No. 8602 is believed to have been put into effect and to be progressing satisfactorily to date. The presence of Chiang Kai-shek and his determination and sincerity in the eradication of the Reds has no doubt been and will continue to be an important factor in government success.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly Report of Changes)

## Northern Provinces

### HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 51st Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung | | |
| 114th Division | Chen Kuan-chun | Hokien |
| 57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo | | |
| Emergency Div. | Chang Kuei-lin | |

This Emergency Division has been disbanded owing to its revolt a fortnight ago at Mach'ang.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 112th Division | Chang Ting-shu | Kuan |

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen | | |
| 142nd Division | Li Hsing-chung | Machuchiao |

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 54th Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin | | |
| 108th Division | Pang Cheng-chih | Liuliho |
| 116th " | Miao Cheng-liu | Yichow |
| 67th Army Corps - Wang Yi-che | | |
| 107th Division | Liu Han-tung | Hwangtsun |

### CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 105th Division | Liu Te-chuan | Sinpaoan |
| 119th " | Sun Te-chuan | Shacheng |
| 117th " | Wu Ke-jen | Kangchwang |
| 5th Cav. Div. | Li Fu-ho | Hsiahsayuan |
| 40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun | | |
| 39th Division | Pang Ping-hsun | Hsailai |
| 29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan | | |
| 37th Division (less four regiments at Shansi) | Feng Chih-an | Suanhwa |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25th Division | Kuan Lien-cheng | Hsiahsayuan |
| 42nd " | Feng Chin-tsai | " |
| 87th " | Wang Ching-chiu | Shacheng |

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CHAHAR (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Feng Yu-hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anti-Japanese Allied Army - Feng Yu-hsiang | | |
| 3rd Army Corps | Kao Shu-hsun | Changpei |
| Anti-Japanese Salvation Army - Feng Chen-wu | | |
| 1st Army Corps | Chang Jen-chieh | Changpei |
| 3rd " " | Juan Hsuan-wu | " |

SHANSI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan | | |
| 37th Division | Feng Chih-an | Pingting |
| 38th " | Chang Chih-chung | Yangchuan |

SUIYUAN

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying | | |
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Paotow |
| 55th Army Corps | Ho Sui | " |

SINKIANG

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Division | Chang Pei-yuan | Tacheng |

The 8th Division is a newly organized unit, consisting of former Chin Shu-jen's troops.

Central Provinces

KIANGSI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | |
| 83rd Division | Liu Han | Nancheng |

HUPEH

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th Route Army under Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang | | |
| 47th Division | Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang | Lotien |
| 32nd Route Army under Pang Chen-shan | | |
| 30th Army Corps - Pang Chen-shan | | |
| 31st Division | Pang Chen-shan | Macheng |

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HUPEH (Continued)

Pang Chen-shan is a newly appointed commander of the 22nd Route Army.

SZECHWAN

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Chengtu |
| 25rd " | Lo Tze-chou | " |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Wang Tsan-shu | Chengtu |
| Model " | Pan Wen-hua | " |

28th Army Corps - Teng Hsi-hou

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division | Chen Shu-ming | Chengtu |

29th Army Corps - Tien Sung-yao

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | |

This 1st Independent Brigade has joined Tien Sung-yao from Shensi.

Southern Provinces

FUKIEN

Central Government Troops

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 61st Division | Mao Wei-shou | Sinchwangpu |
| 78th " | Huang Ku | Changting |
| Body Guard Brigade | Li Ching-po | Changchow |

The Body Guard Brigade is a newly organized unit.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Mingki |
| 56th " | Liu Ho-ting | Changlo |

Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Squadron | Liu Fang-hsiu | Nanyuan, Hopei. |

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CHINA (Military)

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GENERAL

There has been no crystallization in the military situation in China since the last report, there being no indications that the country is becoming more unified or a national policy agreed upon, anti-Chiang Kai-shek feeling has not abated, the rebellions and civil wars in the various provinces against which Nanking has not sufficient strength to use force have continued, and Japan is still within the Wall exerting political pressure on China.

MANCHURIA

The Japanese army has complete control of the Manchoukuo government. Japanese consular officials, openly irked and disgruntled, take orders from their military authorities and the Chinese officials of Manchoukuo cannot even give interviews except when in the presence of their Japanese advisers.

The pacification of Manchuria has now progressed to such a point that its continuation to a definite conclusion has been delayed by Japan's preparations in case of a war with Russia, and their disinclination to make the necessary financial expenditure. Internally, however, while Manchoukuo has passed through its critical condition and the situation is such that the Kwantung army plans to go off its war status this October, that country is far from the paradise depicted by Japan's propagandists. Only the Dairen-Hsinking and Harbin-Manchouli trains run during the night, all others being operated solely during daylight because of banditry. Away from the railways banditry by small gangs continues rampant. Against these bandits the Japanese forces are powerless, for they prove as illusive as the will o' the wisp, the Manchoukuo soldier an expensive, treacherous and valueless ally, and the peasants afraid to give help or information. The subjugation of Manchuria has thus become a campaign of attrition closely resembling conditions in Spain after its conquest by Napoleon. The continuation of present conditions will largely depend upon the ability and willingness of secret Chinese patriotic societies to furnish money and munitions to their compatriots in Manchuria.

The death of Marshal Muto on July 27th at Hsinking will have no influence upon Japanese policy, as his Chief of Staff, Lieut. General Koiso, was known to be the real power. General Hishikari will succeed Marshal Muto, arriving in Hsinking about the middle of August.

The Kwantung army is distributed throughout Manchuria and detachments quartered at each railway station which are invariably fortified. Guarding every bridge of any size are well constructed pill-boxes surrounded by barbed wire entanglements. The planting of kaoliang within 400 meters of any railway

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is prohibited throughout Manchuria. While far from eradicated, it is felt that there has been a decided decrease in banditry over last year. The areas known as the Antung triangle (Dairen-Mukden-Antung), the Tungpien (north of the triangle), and Chientao (on northwestern border of Chosen) are now the most disturbed sections of Manchuria.

The Chief of Staff of the Railway Guards Battalions told a member of this office that some 1000 Japanese were now captives in bandit hands.

More detailed information on this subject will be found in the report of a visit in Manchuria made by Lieutenant Boatner. An aviation report will be sent in the next pouch containing information on air activities in that country.

The reason for the stationing of a reinforced battalion of Japanese troops at Lungchen, previously mentioned, is now made clear by the positive confirmation of actual construction on the Koshan-Lungchen-Aigun-Taheiho railway (see G-2 Report No. 8626).

THE KULING CONFERENCE

After an extended conference at Kuling attended by Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wei and other notables, a communique was issued announcing that the Central Government had no intention of using force against Feng Yu-hsiang and outlining acceptable terms for a peaceful settlement. It is reported that peaceful means were employed at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, a former associate of Feng. The decision to refrain from the use of force was extremely good politics and was no doubt based on the assumption that (1) the Japanese were determined to re-occupy Dolonor in which event Feng rather than the Central Government would be held responsible for its defense; (2) Feng had not the financial means to support his heterogeneous assortment of troops and (3) Feng was known to be having difficulties with several of his unscrupulous supporters who were ready to sell out either to the Nanking Government or to the Japanese. One of these leaders was executed by order of Feng and others were known to be under suspicion.

CHAHAR

Indications now point to a subsiding of Feng Yu-hsiang's thunder in Chahar. Although his troops evacuated Dolonor on July 20th, the Japanese Military Attache in Peiping officially announced on August 8th that Japanese-Manchoukuo troops would re-occupy that city. On the same day it was officially reported that these columns were approaching Dolonor and that Kuyuan had been bombed by Japanese airplanes. The reason for this unusually restrained action on the part of the Kwantung army evidently was because of their dislike to risk a flare-up in the North China situation, which seems now to be all to their

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liking, and also because the roads in the Dolonor sector during the present season are well nigh impassable for transportation. It is believed that Sung Che-yuan on August 5th came to an agreement with Feng Yu-hsiang which will permit the former to resume his position as Chairman of Chahar and possibly bring about a solution of the recent dangerous and difficult problem within that province.

It is believed that the following statement of troops might be of interest. Feng's efforts to recruit troops have failed, he being able to assemble only about 40,000, poorly trained and equipped. His leading commanders are Fang Chen-wu, who with 11,000 troops was formerly governor of Anhwei and who at one time was held prisoner in Nanking by Chiang Kai-shek, and Chi Hung-chang, who with 12,000 troops has long been a subordinate of Feng but after his defeat in 1930 became a division commander under Chiang Kai-shek, which position he soon lost. Opposed to Feng's troops along the Ping-Sui Railway are stationed the following troops from west to east: Two regiments of Sung Che-yuan's 37th Division; the Nanking 87th, 25th and 42nd Divisions; Chang Hsueh-liang's former 105th, 117th, 119th and 5th Cavalry Divisions; and lastly, Pang Ping-hsun's 39th Division.

No mention has been made in peace negotiations that Feng must leave Chahar or China. He evidently plans to retire to Changpeh.

General Sung Che-yuan, the Chairman of Chahar and a former subordinate of Feng Yu-hsiang who is now apparently definitely out from under his influence, is reported to be en route again to resume his duties as Chairman, a thankless task in this province, filled as it is with groups of so called volunteers, militia, national salvation armies, etc., which are composed largely of ex-bandits and often led by the most unscrupulous, untrustworthy and incompetent so called military officers. To secure co-operation from such a rabble is seemingly impossible and their elimination equally difficult.

The bulk of Sun Tien-ying's army has been moved to Paotow. Mutinies have been reported occurring at that place due to the dislike of Sun's soldiers (mostly Chihli and Shantung men) to leave for their new garrison area in the deserts of Chinghai. Sun himself is reported to be sick and also in Shansi conferring with Yen Hsi-shan, - indications of possible impending trouble.

HOPEI (Chihli)

The Japanese War Office announced that all their forces had on August 8th been withdrawn from south of the Great Wall. Independent verification is now lacking so comment obviously must be deferred. It is probable that the Japanese conception of a withdrawal will not agree with that of the Chinese.

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Shih Yu-san, able and treacherous, has returned to Chinwangtao following an extended conference in Hsinking. Li Chi-chun still remains at Tongshan. It seems certain that the Kwantung army will decide which areas in the so called neutral zone these two will control and that important concessions will be wrung from the Chinese before the zone is evacuated or the railway returned.

KIANGSI

All of the difficulties and weaknesses of military intelligence are accentuated in this province. It is extremely difficult to make positive, accurate statements concerning the anti-communist campaigns in Kiangsi. It seems certain however that a complete subjugation of the communist armies is not now imminent. For purposes of clarity the situation in this difficult province will be divided geographically:

Northeast: In this section the 10th Red Army is opposed by the government 79th, 53rd and 21st Divisions. There have been no drastic changes in the situation but skirmishes reported at Mingshan, Wannien, Hengfeng and Kwangfeng.

East: Red armies now occupy Chaoshih, Tengtien and Shahsi. That they are still an active potent enemy is indicated by the fact that they took up the offensive and attacked the government forces at Linchwan.

West: Here the situation seems to have taken a turn against government forces. During the spring Hunanese troops captured the Red strongholds at Lienhua and Yunning. Recently however it is reported that Yunghsin has been taken by the Reds.

Northwest: Here, too, the situation seems unfavorable to the government. It is reported that government troops recently drove the communists into Hupeh Province. Now it is reported that they have returned and recovered Wantsai, Tungku and Ining.

South: The headquarters of the Cantonese expeditionary force is now at Tayu. From there communiques have been issued announcing successful skirmishes at Changpuhsu and Chungpanshih as well as predicting the early fall of Hueichang.

In general it looks as though Chiang Kai-shek is receiving energetic help only from his southern allies. Tsai Ting-kai on the Fukien border and Ho Chien on the Hunan border apparently failed to attack the Reds as they were driven from their strongholds, thereby giving them a respite and making possible the later recovery of their lost territory.

FUKIEN - 19th ROUTE ARMY

Recently there have been continuous indications that the leaders of the famous, much advertised and generously contributed to 19th Route Army were not satisfied with either the Canton or Nanking cliques. Chen Ming-shu, the former commander, has been living in Hongkong and Tsai Ting-kai, now

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Bandit Suppression Commissioner, has recently failed to keep many appointments in Canton in conjunction with his bandit suppression duties.

In July there was a press announcement that the 19th Route Army would be expanded from one army of three divisions to two armies of six divisions, to be known as the 19th and 20th Armies. Similarly the air force will be increased from six planes to sixty (no doubt a very optimistic figure). On August 2nd, Reuter announced that Tsai Ting-kai had resigned his posts, recommending Chen Ming-shu for his job of Bandit Suppression Commissioner and Tai Chi to command the 19th Route Army.

It will be a distinct blow to the prestige of the Nanking clique as well as a major military threat if this well known army becomes openly hostile. Its able propaganda agents have kept alive the popularity of the army and have caused enormous sums to be contributed from patriotic overseas Chinese as well as those in Shanghai and Canton. The 19th Route Army is potent in actual military strength and ability, money and public opinion. It is an actual threat either to Chiang Kai-shek or Chen Chi-tang should the political situation develop to the point of an open rupture.

KWANGTUNG

Except for their habitual barking Canton has been quiet for the past fortnight. Nevertheless, the many statements sympathetic to Feng Yu-hsiang emanating from Canton shows that the anti-Chiang Kai-shek feeling at that place has not abated.

SZECHWAN

In this huge, well populated and rich province containing 400,000 troops, fighting continues. The comparative strength of Liu Wen-hui's and Liu Hsiang's armies was too preponderantly in the latter's favor to think that Liu Wen-hui would risk hostilities unless he had some hope of outside help or disaffection within the ranks of his adversary. Following his evacuation of Chengtu, Liu Wen-hui fortified positions along the Minkiang. Press reports state that after sanguinary battles at Wenkiang and Pengshan on August 3rd, Teng Hsi-hou, one of Liu Hsiang's leading subordinates, retreated for "strategic" reasons. It seems obvious that the problem of subduing Liu Wen-hui has not been so easy as was generally anticipated.

As was expected, communists in northern Szechwan have taken advantage of the preoccupation of the two provincial warlords around Chengtu and increased their holdings. Ho Lung, the communist who figured so prominently in the war in Hupeh last year, has escaped from that province and joined forces with Hsu Hsiang-chen. Together they have founded the Szechwan-Shensi Provincial Soviet with headquarters at T'ungkiang. Hsu is reported to have 30,000 troops organized as the 9th Red Army of two divisions, the 25th Red Army of two divisions, and the

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North Szechwan Guerrilla Corps, and to have established a military school at Nankiang. Latest reports indicate that the communists occupy the area T'ungkiang-Nankiang-Tsangki-Ilung-Pachow-Kuangyuan. Unless the hostilities between the two Lius soon cease it is to be expected that the influence and territory occupied by these communists will be increased. Nanking has shown itself powerless to cause either of the fighting warlords to cease hostilities or to take steps to combat this growing communist movement. The presence of Ho Lung indicates that the movement has distinct possibilities of continuation and expansion.

SINKIANG

By the appointment on August 1st of Liu Wen-lung and Shang Shih-tsai as Chairman and Frontier Defence Director, respectively, of Sinkiang, the Nanking Government has attempted to solve its difficulties in that province. The pusillanimity, weakness and probable ineffectualness of the solution can be judged by these facts. The two new appointees were both subordinates of the former chairman, Chin Shu-jen, being Provincial Commissioner of Education and Chief of Staff to the Border Defence Commissioner respectively. As is known they drove Chin from the province and took control of the provincial government. When the Nanking special envoy, Huang Mu-sung, arrived they quickly denounced him to Nanking, executed three Chinese officials who they claimed were plotting against their own government and friendly to Huang. Probably Huang was imprisoned for a while but was later allowed to return by airplane to Nanking. Upon arrival there it was his recommendation that they receive the appointments mentioned above.

Nanking announces that the former troops of Su Ping-wen and Wang Teh-lin (to date these two lionized former Manchurian volunteer leaders have shown no desire to leave Shanghai to join their former troops) have pledged allegiance to the newly appointed officials and that Ma Chung-ying is also marching his army to Tihua to be reorganized by them.

Nanking neither exercised control over nor drew finances from the former administration in Sinkiang. It seems that the problem of dislodging the usurpers appeared too difficult to attempt at this time, so Nanking perforce appointed the officials thought to be actually in control. No battles have been fought, no troops eliminated. There is no guarantee of future peace.

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"MANCHOUKUO"

The growth of banditry has apparently failed to keep pace with the growth of kaoliang as had been predicted by the protagonists of China. The Japanese military seem able to keep banditry from increasing, to keep the main railway lines safe and protect the labor parties working upon new lines, but that is about all. Contrary to what one would suppose, brigandage is most severe in the eastern section of Manchuria and not the more distant western area. The Japanese seem to be experiencing difficulty, especially in the area of the lower Sungari around Mishan and Hulin. A bandit force of 10,000 is reported to be operating around Tangshangtze and another of 4,000 was reported to have captured Hulin in late July, killing the resident Japanese adviser. Japanese claim that a force of from 4,000 to 5,000 bandits is located in the Maritime Province at Paipaotze and trying to join other bandits near Suifenho. They also report that a force of from 3,000 to 6,000 under Wang Teh-lin is in the Maritime Province being trained by Soviet officials. If the Japanese so desire it is obvious what use they can make of such reports.

The major Japanese loss reported recently was the complete annihilation of a detachment of 60 Japanese soldiers who were on duty as guards for a labor party working on the Lafa-Harbin railroad. There are numerous reports of small skirmishes in which Japanese casualties are announced as less than ten.

It is reported that fortifications have been constructed upon the Russian side of the Ussuri River from Yaho (Jaoho), 250 miles below Lahasusu (Tunkiang) (Linkiang) to Hulin, a point 131 miles further down river.

CHAHAR

Another chapter in the checkered career of Feng Yu-hsiang closed when he left Kalgan by special train on August 14th for Taishan in Shantung province. Sung Che-yuan, the regularly appointed governor, returned to his post there on August 21st with two regiments of troops and $100,000. His job is most unenviable for even the most charitable must smile at the description of the numerous troops now present in Chahar as being volunteers or irregulars. They are simply scurvy, hungry, worthless riff-raff whose disposition is a very serious problem.

Dolonor is now occupied by the Japanese-advised "Manchoukuo" troops of Li Shou-hsin.

SHANSI

True to his past performances, Yen Hsi-shan is cautious and saying nothing. In the past fortnight he has been visited in Taiyuan by the able Minister of Interior, Huang Shao-hsiung, on behalf of Chiang Kai-shek; Mr. Horada, secretary of the

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Japanese Legation, for the Japanese, and Sun Tien-ying for Sun Tien-ying. Unless he has changed considerably Yen can be expected to be true to himself and the traditions of Shansi, - take everything, give nothing, and avoid fighting.

HOPEI (Chihli)

As anticipated the Japanese evacuation of the Luan area has been according to their own newly devised definitions. Japanese troops are positively stationed at Tongshan, Luanhsien, Chinwangtao and of course Shanhaikwan. It must be a problem for their own staff to determine actual garrison strengths for from 20 to 50 go back and forth into the area on every train. When prominent Japanese officers are on board, Chinese railway guards are turned out at every station where they present arms and render full military honors. Although Chinese officials announce that they have taken over the entire area south of the Wall excepting Shanhaikwan, it is a certainty that they govern in such a manner so as to in no way incur the displeasure of the Japanese. It is believed that there are from 1200 to 2000 Japanese troops now stationed at Shanhaikwan under General Hattori. Chinese unofficial reports state there are 500 Japanese troops in the Chienchangyin area. The Peiping Branch Military Council states that there are still scores of Japanese troops at Miyun and Chienan and about 100 each at Kupeikou, Nantienmen, Chienchangyingtze, Shahochiao and Peichangyingtze.

The embroglio of the past two months has increased tremendously the power and prestige of General Yu Hsueh-chung, Governor of Hopei and Mayor of Tientsin. Naturally quick and aggressive, Yu stayed in the background in all the fighting against the Japanese, inherited the troops of Chang Hsueh-liang—certainly an inheritance of dubious fighting value——and resisted successfully the efforts of the Japanese to establish an independent government in North China. Yu is at present at Kuling conferring with Chiang Kai-shek regarding the situation in North China, where he is reported to be opposed to the policies of Huang Fu who, be believes, is making unnecessary and inadvisable concessions to the Japanese.

It has been known for several months that ex-volunteers and ex-Chang Hsueh-liang troops in Hopei, most likely hungry and unpaid, were very discontented. Open revolt broke out at Machang when Cheng Kuei-lin's troops mutinied recently. Now it is learned that some of the troops of Wang Yi-cheh sent to suppress them also joined the mutineers. While this incident is in itself relatively unimportant it shows that danger awaits Nanking when a definite policy is taken to reorganize or dismiss the numerous troops now in Hopei.

In the Luan area Li Chi-chun's and Shih Yu-san's troops still remain as explosive material.

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SINKIANG

Latest press reports emanating from government circles in Nanking state that its two new appointees, Sheng and Liu, have requested the National Government to send a special commissioner to assist in the government of the perpetually misgoverned Sinkiang. More indicative of the real situation is an official announcement on August 20th which states that Ma Chung-ying of Kansu has been appointed commandant of emergency affairs in east Sinkiang and as a consequence has evacuated Turfan and established himself at Hami and Chenghsi. The probable significance of this is that east Sinkiang has been given to Ma for his tacit submission to the Tihwa authorities. This settlement does not bid well to last long however, when Ma's past history and character plus his strategic position at Hami, which control communication with China proper, is taken into consideration.

SZECHWAN

General Liu Hsiang reported to Nanking on August 19th that he has crossed the Minkiang (Minho), occupied Kiakiang, Omei and Kuolai, and severely defeated the troops of his uncle, Liu Wen-hui, to such an extent that he can now turn his attention to the suppression of communism in his province. Consideration of the source deflates the value of the report. Confirmation is now lacking.

YUNNAN

An excellent report from our vice-consul at Yunnanfu (Yunnanfu Consular Report No. 56, July 28, 1933) describes conditions in that province as peaceful now but having elements present which are conducive to sudden violent changes. It seems that the provincial governor or chairman, Lung Yun, is apparently a loyal supporter of Chiang Kai-shek. Through French firms he has recently arranged for a large shipment of arms and ammunition which in addition to the introduction of an extensive militia system of military training has made him somewhat of a warlord. Two conditions are present which might induce him to waver from his recent peaceful policy. First, his ambition might lead him to invade Kweichow and secondly, he is excellent prey for intrigue by the anti-Chiang cliques of Kwangtung and Kwangsi who might persuade him when the opportunity arises to join them against Nanking. Economic conditions are extremely poor.

KIANGSI-FUKIEN

China was startled by positively confirmed reports that the 19th Route Army had been defeated by a communist force of some 40,000 under the notorious Chu Teh at Liencheng about August 1st. Abandoning that city, its former garrison, the 78th Division retired to Lungyen where it was reinforced by the 60th and 61st Divisions of the same army. On August 10th it was reported that these units of the 19th Route Army, now totalling 60,000, had recaptured Liencheng, killing some 5,000 communists whose army retreated to Changhing.

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It is hard to believe that the above defeat was purely military in nature. There is surely a "nigger in someone's wood-pile". The last situation report expressed doubts as to the happiness of Tsai Ting-kai, Chen Ming-shu et al. The press has been ominously silent upon Tsai's desire to resign, excepting one article in the Canton Gazette which stated in disdainful terms that Chen from his residence in Hongkong had declined to be associated with Chiang Kai-shek.

Canton continues to announce the capture of small villages in south Kiangsi and frequent use of airplanes. As yet, however, Juichin (Juiking), Anyuan and Changning have not been captured from the communists and it is admitted in Canton that the Reds have captured Liangfu and Liangkow in the Shangyu-Hsungyi area of southwest Kiangsi.

Latest reports are that the 12th Red Army now occupies the Ihwang-Loan area; the 1st Group Army, Hsinching, Taichow and Wukiang; the 3rd Group Army districts east of Loan; and the 5th Group Army the district around Yungfeng. There is apparently a marked shortage of food in these areas.

It now appears that the report of the recapture of T'ungku in northwest Kiangsi (see Situation Report No. 8637) was premature. That city garrisoned by the 77th Nanking Division withstood a two-day siege by bandits who fled westward through Hsishan and Lofang when reinforcements approached. Similarly, Hsuikow erroneously reported captured is still in government hands.

It seems desirable to repeat that the communist military-political situation in Kiangsi has every element present that makes Chinese politics practically unfathomable for Occidentals. This office repeats its expressed opinion that Chiang Kai-shek himself is working honestly for the suppression of communism, otherwise he would certainly not have spent the time and money that he has since his break with the communists in 1927 at Hankow and his expensive campaigns in Kiangsi since 1929. Who can tell, however, the real truth of the cooperation he has received from his own subordinates as well as his necessary allies - Ho Chien in Hunan, Chen Chi-tang in Kwang-tung and now Tsai Ting-kai in Fukien? Even assuming these leaders 100 per cent. sincere it is too much to expect that all their subordinates are equally honest, that they do not sell their ammunition to the communists if an opportunity presents itself and make arrangements with the enemy Reds to evacuate certain towns so that they can report their capture, - both old, established customs. Chiang after all is a Chinese and must use Chinese methods to conquer this province. It must be remembered that it took the Manchus over ten years to drive the Mings from this same locality. Following that it became one of the most important sites of rebellions led by Wu San-kuei and the Taipings. Kiangsi is a picnic ground removed from foreign influence, its terrain is conducive to indecisive results and the Chinese there are conducting a Chinese campaign in a Chinese manner.

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KWANGTUNG

In spite of the voluble anti-Chiang Kai-shek clique, Chen Chi-tang in a conference with his subordinates on August 17th reiterated his intention to continue his cooperation with Chiang. He issued a statement that the troops of his First Army should cooperate with the troops of the 19th Route Army in Fukien and Kiangsi in the campaign against the communists.

VOLUNTEER FUND SCANDAL

Most unfortunate for the cause of sincere Chinese patriots and especially for those interested in maintaining military resistance to the Japanese in Manchuria is the controversy now raging in Shanghai over the distribution of funds contributed for the volunteers in Manchoukuo. Indeed the Japanese themselves could not concoct a better scheme to bring about a decrease in "banditry" in "Manchoukuo", for without funds - and this scandal will surely cause a drastic decrease in contributions from the naturally suspicious Chinese - the irregular bands will surely lose a great deal of their military effectiveness.

Specifically, Chu Chin-lan, a Chinese who held high office under the Manchus as well as the early Republic and who was in charge of the distribution of funds collected for the volunteers, has been accused by Ma Chan-shan and Li Tu of misappropriation of funds. Ma claims he received exactly $1,713,842.67 of the $20,000,000 that was supposed to have been remitted to him. Li also claims that large discrepancies exist in the funds that actually reached him and those that were turned over to Chu for such transmittal.

No one will know the full truth of the matter. The effect however will be disastrous and is another evidence of how Chinese resistance to the Japanese is crumbling.

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly Report of Changes)

Northern Provinces.

HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Cav. Div. | Wang Chi-feng | Tungan |

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 106th Div. | Shen Ko | Niuputun |

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

54th Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 129th Div. | Chou Fu-cheng | Haiyuan |
| 130th " | Chu Yueh-ting | Taingho |
| 8th Art. Brig. | Hsung Yung-an | Liangsiang |

CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 119th Division | Sun Te-chuan | Suanhwa |
| 5th Cav. Div. | Li Fu-ho | " |

40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 39th Div. | Pang Ping-hsun | Suanhwa |

29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 37th Div. | Feng Chih-an | Kalgan |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25th Division | Kuan Lin-cheng | Suanhwa |

Troops Loyal to Feng Yu-hsiang

Anti-Japanese Allied Army - Feng Yu-hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps | Tung Lin-kuo | Kalgan |
| 2nd " " | Chi Hung-cheng | Kuyuan |
| 3rd " " | Kao Shu-hsun | Changpei |
| Self-Defense Army Corps | Cheng Li-sheng | " |

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SUIYUAN

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36th Division | Ma Chung-ying | Hami |

Central Provinces

HONAN

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

11th Route Army under Liu Chen-hua

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 64th Div. | Liu Mo-an | Hwangchuan |
| 65th " | Liu Chen-hua | Shenchow |

SZECHWAN

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Sintsing |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chou | " |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Div. | Tang Shih-tsun | Pengshan |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-shu | Kiating |
| Model Div. | Pan Wen-hua | Tanling |
| Frontier Defense Force | Chen Lan-tsing | Kiating |

24th Army Corps - Liu Wen-hui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Div. | Cheng Ching-ping | Kiungchow |
| 2nd " | Lin Yun-kan | Pukiang |
| 3rd " | Hsien Shou-hsun | Kiungchow |
| 4th " | Tan Ying | Yachow |

Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Div. | Leng Nan-hsun | Yachow |
| 2nd " | Cheng Kuang-tao | Meichow |
| Guard Div. | Teng Ho | Kiungchow |
| 12th Ind. Brig. | Su Hua-chou | Pukiang |
| 13th " " | Wang Chih-jen | " |

28th Army Corps - Teng Hsi-hou

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Div. | Li Chia-yu | Tayi |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | " |

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## Southern Provinces

### KWANG-TUNG

#### Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

##### 1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Bnd. Div. | Chang Jui-kuei | Chaoyang |
| 3rd " " | Li Han-hun | Shuichow |
| 4th " " | Teng Lung-kuang | " |
| Training " | Miao Pei-nan | Canton |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Div. | Chang Ta | Waichow |

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APPENDIX: - CONSTITUTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

## Northern Provinces

HOPEH - Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **51st Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung** | | | |
| 111th Div. | Tung Ying-ping | Peitang | 7,000 |
| 113th " | Li Chen-tang | Ningho | 8,000 |
| 114th " | Chen Kuan-chun | Hokien | 9,000 |
| 118th " | Yu Chi-wu | Peitsang | 9,000 |
| | | | 33,000 |
| **57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo** | | | |
| 109th Div. | Ho Chu-kuo | Kaoyi | 4,000 |
| 115th " | Pao Tung-fan | Shuntsh | 4,000 |
| 120th " | Chang Ching-wu | Paoiang | 6,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |
| 105th Division | Liu Te-chuan | Nanyuan | 12,000 |
| 112th " | Chang Ting-chu | Kuan | 8,000 |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Chang Chang-teh | Paotouchang | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Chi-feng | Wutsing | 1,500 |
| 6th " " | Pai Feng-haisang | Tsuning | 2,100 |
| 6th Art. Brig. | Chiao Fang | Tsinghai | 2,000 |
| 1st Trans. Regt. | Niu Yuan-feng | Tungkuantun | 1,500 |
| The Com. Detach. | Kang Jui-fu | Peiping | 1,800 |
| | | | 31,900 |

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen** | | | |
| 139th Div. | Huang Kuang-hua | Nanyuan | 7,000 |
| 141st " | Kao Kung-wen | " | 7,000 |
| 142nd " | Li Hsing-chung | Machiachiao | 7,000 |
| 84th " | Kao Kuei-tse | Hsintai | 8,000 |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kao Hsi-peng | Shuangchiao | 1,500 |
| | | | 30,500 |

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **40th Army Corps - Feng Ping-hsun** | | | |
| (less one Division in Chahar) | | | |
| 106th Div. | Shen Ke | Tungchow | 9,000 |

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **54th Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin** | | | |
| (less one Division in Chahar) | | | |
| 108th Div. | Yang Cheng-chih | Liuliho | 4,000 |
| 116th " | Miao Cheng-liu | Yichow | 5,000 |
| 129th " | Chow Fu-cheng | Hsiyuan | 4,000 |
| | | | 13,000 |
| **67th Army Corps - Wang Yi-che** | | | |
| (less one Division in Chahar) | | | |
| 107th Div. | Liu Han-tung | Wanchwang | 5,000 |
| 110th " | Ho Li-chung | Matow | 6,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |

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HOPEH (Continued)

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Cav. Division | Huang Hsien-sheng | Changkiawan | 1,500 |
| 7th Art. Brigade | Chiao Peng | Paoting | 2,750 |
| 8th " " | Huang Yung-an | Liangtiang | 5,000 |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Po Kuei-lin | Yangtsun | 2,500 |
| | | | 9,750 |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Huang Chieh | Haitien | 14,000 |
| 7th Art. Regt. | Li Shih-to | Peiping | 1,600 |
| 2nd Com. " | Chu Li-wei | Paoting | 1,600 |
| | | | 17,200 |

Total Troops in Hopei 169,550

CHAHAR - Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

63rd Army Corps - Feng Chan-hai

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 91st Division | Yan Wu | Yuhsien and Ichow | 8,000 |
| 10th Cav. Div. | Tang Tse-hsin | Wanchuan | 5,000 |
| 24th " Brig. | Li Chung-yi | " | 1,500 |
| 25th " " | Liu Chen-tung | " | 1,500 |
| 3rd Division | Chang Jen-chieh | Kalgan | 6,000 |
| 46th Brigade | Pao Peng | Hsiahsuyuan | 5,000 |
| | | | 25,000 |

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37th Div. | Feng Chih-an | Changpei | 8,000 |
| 38th " | Chang Tse-chung | Kalgan | 8,000 |
| (less one brigade in Yangchuan, Shansi) | | | |
| 132nd Div. | Chao Ting-yu | " | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Liu Ju-ming | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 34,000 |

The 2nd Division is a newly organized unit.

40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39th Division | Pang Ping-hsun | Suanhwa | 8,000 |

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

54th Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 130th Div. | Chu Yueh-ting | Cholu | 5,000 |
| 119th " | Sun Teh-chuan | Suanhwa | 5,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

67th Army Corps - Wang Yi-che

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 117th Div. | Wu Keh-jen | Yenking | 9,000 |
| 5th Cav. Div. | Li Fu-ho | Suanhwa | 1,500 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

CHAHAR (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao | | | |
| 25th Div. | Kuan Lin-cheng | Hsiahsayuan | 10,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42nd Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Hsiahsayuan | 10,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

Fang Chen-wu's Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Army Corps | Juan Hsuan-wu | Tushihkow | 2,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Chahar | 107,500 |

SHANSI - Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33rd Army Corps - Hsu Yung-chang | | | |
| 69th Division | Wang Cheng-yuan | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Pingyang | |
| " " | | Yuncheng | |
| 34th Army Corps - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 66th Division | Yang Hsiao-ou | Luan | 8,000 |
| 71st " | Yang Yueh-feng | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taihu | |
| " " | | Pingyao | |
| | | | 16,000 |
| 35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 72nd Division | Li Sheng-ta | | 9,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hoshun | |
| " " | | Hsiyang | |
| Railway Protection Army Corps - Sun Chu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Meng Hsien-chi | Yutze | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ma Yen-shou | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chow Yuan-chien | Tatung | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Feng Yu-hai | Fanchow | 5,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |
| Artillery Regiments - Chow Tai | | | |
| 21st Art. Regt. | Li Po-chan | Suiyuan | 800 |
| 22nd " " | Shih Kuo-fan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 25th " " | Chang Yung-chi | " | 800 |
| 26th " " | Chieh Ching-hai | " | 800 |
| 27th " " | Chao Chung-pao | Pingyang | 800 |
| 28th " " | Tung Tse-shan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 29th " " | Chang Chien | Yuhsien | 800 |
| 30th " " | Liu Pang-chu | Yangchuan | 800 |
| | | | 5,600 |
| | | Total Troops in Shansi | 60,600 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SUIYUAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34th Army Corps - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Kweihwa | |
| " " | | Suiyuan | |
| Cavalry Army - Chao Cheng-shou | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Cheng-sheng | Pingtichuan | 2,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Ju-shi | " | 2,000 |
| 3rd " | Kuo Fang-shan | Wuyuan | 2,000 |
| 4th " | Cheng Yu-chien | Fengchen | 2,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 73rd Division | Fu Tso-yi | Kweihwa | 9,000 |
| 23rd Art. Regt. | Liu Hsi-chiu | Kweihwa | 800 |
| 24th " " | Hou Ching-lung | " | 800 |
| | | | 1,600 |
| 61st Army Corps - Li Fu-ying | | | |
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | Tienchen | 8,000 |

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying | | | |
| 40th Division | Sun Tien-ying | Paotow | 55,000 |

Total Troops in Suiyuan 89,600

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | Hqrs. at Weihsien | |
| 58th Brig. | Cheng Shu-lin | Yenchow | 4,000 |
| 59th " | Chao Hsin-teh | Pingtu | 4,000 |
| 60th " | Ma Chin-kung | Weihsien | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| 82nd Division - Ku Liang-min | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 64th Brig. | Ming Shun-hsiao | Tsinan | 4,500 |
| 66th " | Li Chan-piao | " | 4,500 |
| | | | 9,000 |
| 29th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | Hqrs. at Chowtsun | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Hsiang-chen | Hihsien | 3,000 |
| 86th " | Chen Teh-hsin | Weihsien | 3,000 |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Chefoo | 4,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| 74th Division - Li Han-chang | | Hqrs. at Tehchow | |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Tehchow | 4,000 |
| 222nd " | Ma Kuan-yi | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 81st Division - Chen Shu-tang | | Hqrs. at Ichow | |
| 241st Brig. | Tang Peng-chih | Ichow | 4,000 |
| 243rd " | Yun Chi-chang | Ishui | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SHANTUNG (Continued)

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tsingchow | 1,500 |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| | | | 5,500 |

Total Troops in Shantung 52,500

SHENSI - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Ching Mush-hsiu | Yulin | 10,000 |

Total Troops In Shensi 10,000

KANSU - Chu Shao-liang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Tsinchow | 14,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng (from Shensi)

38th Army Corps - Sun Yu-ju

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | | Tsingshui | 6,000 |
| 17th " | Sun Yu-ju | | 12,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Lanchow | |
| " " | | Pinglisng | |
| " " | | Chinchow | |
| | | | 18,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Division | Lu Ta-ch'ang | Wenhsien | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Ma Pu-ching | Hunan | 4,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Yang Chi-hsiang | Pingliang | 3,000 |
| 10th " " | Shih Ying-hsiu | Hsifengchen | 3,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

Total Troops in Kansu 48,000

NINGHSIA - Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Ma Hung-pin | Ninghsia | 7,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

NINGHSIA (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei | | | | |
| 1st Cnd. Brig. | | Ma Chung-liang | Ninghsia | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | | Ma Teng-chiao | " | 5,000 |
| | | | | 10,000 |
| | | | Total Troops in Ninghsia | 17,000 |

SINKIANG - Liu Wen-lung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th Division | Chang Pai-yuan | Tacheng | 5,000 |
| 36th " | Ma Chung-ying | Hami | 6,000 |
| Former Manchurian Volunteers | Shang Shih-tsai | Tihwa | 6,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Sinkiang | 17,000 |

CHINGHAI - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Ma Pu-feng | Sining | 5,000 |

Central Provinces

KIANGSI - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-chang (less one division in Honan) | | | |
| 80th Division | Li Sze-sho | Nanchang | 8,000 |
| 2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen | | | |
| 9th Division | Li Yen-nien | Yungfeng | 9,000 |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | | |
| 83rd Division | Liu Han | Fuchow | 8,000 |
| 10th " | Li Mo-an | Loan | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |
| 17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao | | | |
| 4th Division | Hsing Chen-nan | Shangjao | 12,000 |
| 18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng | | | |
| 11th Division | | Kinki | 10,000 |
| 14th " | Hwo Kuo-chang | Ihwang | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |
| 5th Army Corps - Lo Cho-ying | | | |
| 43rd Division | Tai Yueh | Loan | 10,000 |
| 50th " | Chen Kuang-yueh | Haiushui | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSI (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 57th Army Corps - Mao Ping-wen | | | |
| 8th Division | Tao Chih-yo | Nanchang | 10,000 |
| 28rd " | Li Yun-chieh | Hsin | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Kuo-hsiang | Nanfeng | 8,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| 56th Army Corps - Chou Hun-yuan | | | |
| 5th Division | Chou Hun-yuan | Yinki | 10,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | Liang Li-chun | Iyang | 20,000 |
| 28th " | Wang Mao-teh | Hingkuo | 9,000 |
| 37th " | | Loan | 5,000 |
| 52rd " | | Tungxiang | 10,000 |
| | | | 44,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Route Army under Ho Chien (from Hunan) | | | |
| 15th Division | Wang Tung-yuan | Lienhua | 9,000 |
| 59th " | Chang Ling | Chungying | 8,000 |
| 60nd " | Chen Shih-chi | Pingxiang | 8,000 |
| 62rd " | Chen Kuang-chung | Lienhua | 10,000 |
| | | | 35,000 |
| | | | 5,000 |
| 1st Temp. Div. | Li Hsiang-yung | Fuchow | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hsiao Chih-ping | " | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Liang Hua-sheng | " | 15,000 |
| 26th Route Army under Sun Lien-chung | | | |
| 25th Division | Sun Lien-chung | Wuning | 7,000 |
| 27th " | Kuo Shu-hsun | Yungfeng | 7,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |
| 4th Army Corps - Wu Chi-wei | | | |
| 90th Division | Wu Chi-wei | Chungjen | 8,000 |
| 10th Division | Pai Chao-tsung | Loan | 10,000 |
| 77th " | Lo Lin | Tungkiu | 8,000 |
| 79th " | Fang Sung-pu | Kweiki | 7,000 |
| 32nd Ind. Brig. | Fo Tien-sin | Yungsien | 4,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kwangtung and Fukien)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou | | | |
| 1st Division | Li Chen-chiu | Kanchow | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Yeh Chao | Nankang | 9,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping | | | |
| 4th Division | Chang Mei-hsin | Anyuan | 6,000 |
| 3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching | | | |
| 7th Division | Huang Chih-wen | Changning | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Chen Feng-chao | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSI (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen | | | |
| 44th Division | Wang Chan-pin | Lungnan | 12,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kiangsi | 309,000 |

CHEKIANG - Hu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Yuahan | 10,000 |
| 18th " | Chow Hung-yuan | Hangchow | 10,000 |
| (A portion is now stationed at Lungkua in Kiangsu) | | Kiangsu | 5,000 |
| 36th Ind. Brig. | Tai Yueh | Kiangshan | 25,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force | | 8,000 |
| Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn. | | |
| One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla | | |
| | Total Troops in Chekiang | 33,000 |

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-chang | | | |
| (less one division in Kiangsi) | | | |
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Hsuangchwan | 14,000 |
| | | Kaifeng | 14,000 |
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Chengchow | 1,600 |
| 1st Art. Regt. | Li Lu-chung | " | 1,600 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | | 1,600 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | 1,600 |
| 4th " " | Kung Ching-kuei | Kaifeng | 1,600 |
| 5th " " | Kung Shih-chi | " | 1,600 |
| 6th " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | 1,600 |
| 1st Com. Regt. | Hua Chen-lin | " | 2,100 |
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Cheng Chan-kuei | Kweiteh | 2,100 |
| 1st " " | Cheng Hung-chun | Kaifeng | 29,400 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Route Army under Ma Hung-pin | | | |
| 35th Division | Ma Teng-chiao | Kaifeng | 7,000 |
| 72nd " | Ma Chuan-liang | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Li Teh-tsang | Minchwan | 2,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |
| 20th Route Army under Chang Fang | | | |
| 76th Division | Li Mao-lin | Loyang | 8,000 |
| 68th " | Wu Ting-lin | Piyang | 8,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Yingshanpa | 8,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |
| 26th Army Corps - Hsiao Chih-chu | | | |
| 44th Division | Hsiao Chih-chu | Chumatien | 9,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HONAN (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **11th Route Army under Liu Chen-hua** | | | |
| 64th Division | Liu Mo-an | Hwangchwan | 8,000 |
| 65th " | Liu Chen-hua | Shanchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |
| 20th Division | Kho Tse-chu | Chowkiakow | 6,000 |
| 45th " | Tai Ming-chuan | Shancheng | 10,000 |
| 13th Cav. Brig. | Liu Feng-chi | Changyang | 2,100 |
| 52nd Division | | Loyang | 8,000 |
| | | | 26,100 |
| **Central Government Troops** | | | |
| 58th Division | Chen Yueh-han | Shangchang | 8,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Chen Ming-shan | Chumatien | 3,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Honan | 152,500 |

ANHWEI - Liu Chen-hua, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun** | | | |
| 12th Division | Tang Enei-yuan | Liuan | 8,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan** | | | |
| (less one division in Kiangsu) | | | |
| 55th Division | Juan Chao-chang | Hweichow | 6,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **25th Route Army under Liang Kuan-ying** | | | |
| 32nd Division | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwoshan | 12,000 |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Chang Ting-chen | Yingshan | 2,000 |
| 15th Cav. " | Chang Hung-chun | Tushan | 2,100 |
| | | | 16,100 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Tan Fu-lieh | Liuan | 2,100 |
| 1st Ind. " | Shih Chung-cheng | Shouchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yen-ching | Susung | 4,000 |
| 33rd " " | Tang Yun-shan | Anking | 4,000 |
| 40th " " | Sung Shih-ko | Chengyang | 4,000 |
| | | | 18,100 |
| | | Total Troops in Anhwei | 48,200 |

HUPEH - Chang Chun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **13th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun** | | | |
| 13th Division | Wan Yueh-huang | Hwangan | 10,000 |
| 89th " | Tang En-po | Kwangshui | 9,000 |
| | | | 19,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HUPEH (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan

10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41st Division | Chang Chen-han | Siangyang | 8,000 |
| 48th " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Ichang | 12,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 26th Division | Kuo Ju-tung | Tayeh | 12,000 |
| 51st " | Fan Shih-sheng | Siangyang | 8,000 |
| 69th " | Wang Yi-chung | Wuchang | 9,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

Central Government Troops

5th Route Army under Chang Kuan Yun-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47th Division | Pi Cheng-kui | Lotien | 16,000 |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-ling | " | 12,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

22nd Route Army under Pang Chen-shan

30th Army Corps - Pang Chen-shan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th Division | Pang Chen-shan | Machang | 10,000* |
| 31st " | | " | 8,000* |
| 33rd " | Pang Hsing-hsien | Kishui | 8,000* |
| | | | 26,000 |

*old Kuominchun units.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34th Division | Chang Wan-hsin | Sinti | 10,000 |
| 82nd " | Yang Ching-feng | Chienli | 8,000 |
| 65th " | Chen Hung-yuan | Tungshan | 9,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wu Chun-ping | Kingmen | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Ting-wu | Sinti | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Lo-yu | Yingcheng | 5,000 |
| 7th " " | Li Chung-chien | Tayeh | 5,000 |
| 34th " " | Lo Chi-kiang | Suichow | 5,000 |
| 37th " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Yingcheng | 5,000 |
| 38th " " | Pan Shan-chai | Sinkowkow | 4,000 |
| | | | 59,000 |

Total Troops in Hupeh 191,000

KIANGSU - Ku Chu-tung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Tsingkiangpu | 4,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | Haichow | 6,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| Salt Division | Wen Ying-hsing | Soochow | 20,000 |
| 87th " | Wang Ching-chiu | Nanking | 10,000 |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | " | 8,000 |
| One Brigade | | Suchow | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSU (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th Ind.Art.Regt. | Liu Pei-ping | Chinkiang | 1,600 |
| 1st " " " | Shih Wen-kuei | Nanking | 4,000 |
| | | | 49,600 |
| 3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun | | | |
| 7th Division | Tsang Wan-chung | Suchow | 6,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kiangsu | 65,600 |

HUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops:

4th Route Army under Ho Chien
(less four divisions in Kiangsi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Army Corps - Liu Chien-hsu | | | |
| 16th Div. | Fang Wei-jen | Siangtan | 9,000 |
| 19th " | Li Chueh | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Lichow | |
| One Brig. | | Hsienning (Hupeh) | |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 54th Division | Chen Chu-chen | Pengchwang | 8,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Kuo-chun | Yungsui | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Hunan | 29,000 |

SZECHWAN

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Sintsing | 8,000 |
| 23rd " | Lo Tse-chow | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Army Corps - Yang Sen | | | |
| 1st Division | Ho Chih-so | Chuhsien | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kuang | " | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | Yingshan | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |
| 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang | | | |
| 1st Division | Tang Shih-tsun | Pengshan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Kiating | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Ling-chi | Wusheng | 9,000 |
| 4th " | Pan Shao-tsang | Tzeliutsing | 8,000 |
| Model Division | Pan Wen-hua | Tanling | 10,000 |
| Instruc. " | Kuo Hsun | Pengshan | 10,000 |
| Frontier Def. Force | Chen Lan-ting | Kiating | 10,000 |
| Machine-gun Corps | Liu Ping-hsun | Jenshow | 500 |
| | | | 66,500 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SZECHWAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd Army Corps - | Liu Tsun-hou | Wanyuan | 10,000 |
| 24th Army Corps - Liu Wen-hui | | | |
| 1st Division | Chang Ching-ping | Kiungchow | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Liu Yun-han | Pukiang | 10,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsien Shou-hsun | Kiungchow | 10,000 |
| 4th " | Tang Ying | Yachow | 10,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |
| Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force - Liu Wen-hui | | | |
| 1st Division | Lang Hsun-nan | Yachow | 7,000 |
| 2nd " | Chen Kwang-tsao | Meichow | 7,000 |
| 3rd " | Chen Ting-hsun | Pukiang | 7,000 |
| Guards " | Tang Eh | Kiungchow | 7,000 |
| 18th Ind. Brig. | Su Hua-chow | Pukiang | 2,000 |
| 13th " " | Wang Chih-jen | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |
| 28th Army Corps - Tang Hai-hou | | | |
| 1st Division | Huang Yin | Sintu | 9,000 |
| 2nd " | Li Chia-yu | Tayi | 9,000 |
| 5th " | Ma Te-chi | " | 9,000 |
| | | | 27,000 |
| 29th Army Corps - Tien Sung-yao | | | |
| 1st Route Corps | Wang Sze-chung | Chengtu | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Tang Hang | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " " | Tsang Hsien-tung | Tungkiang | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Lo Hai-chang | Pachung | 6,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Ming-chang | " | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wang Chih-yuan | Sintu | 5,000 |
| | | | 35,000 |

Total Troops in Szechwan 253,500

## Southern Provinces

FUKIEN - Chiang Kwang-nai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kwangtung and Kiangsi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Chenping | 6,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai | | | |
| 60th Division | Shen Hsang-han | Lungyen | 12,000 |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-shou | " | 10,000 |
| One Brigade | | Yenping | |
| 78th Division | Huang Ku | Changchow | 10,000 |
| Reserve Div. | Tan Chi-hsiu | Foochow | 8,000 |
| Bodyguard Brig. | Li Ching-po | Changchow | 4,000 |
| 49th Division | Chang Yen | Engteng | 5,000 |
| | | | 49,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

FUKIEN (Continued)

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Ln Hsing-pang | Mingki | 8,000 | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | Yuki | 3,000 | |
| 2nd " " | Chen Wei-yuan | Shuikow | 3,000 | |
| 3rd " " | Lin Ping-chow | Futing | 4,000 | (NAVAL CONSTB.) |
| 4th " " | Chow Chih-chun | Shaowu | 3,000 | |
| 56th Division | Liu Eh-ting | Yenping | 10,000 | |
| | | | 31,000 | |

Total Troops in Fukien 80,000

KWANGTUNG - Lin Yun-hai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kiangsi & Fukien)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Div. | Chang Jui-kuei | Chaoyang | 6,000 |
| Constb. Brig. | Chen Han-kuang | Kiungchow | 5,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Liang Shih-fu | Nanyung | 6,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chang Ta | Waichow | 6,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Div. | Li Han-hun | Shiuchow | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Chen Ch'ang | " | 6,000 |
| Training Div. | Miao Pei-nan | Canton | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Regt. | | " | 2,000 |
| 2nd " " | | Yingtak | 2,000 |
| 3rd " " | | Linchow | 2,000 |
| 4th " " | | Suewen | 2,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |

Total Troops in Kwangtung 49,000

KWANGSI - 4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Army Corps - Liao Lei | | | |
| 19th Division | Chow Tzu-huang | Liuchow | 10,000 |
| 24th " | Tang Lien-fang | Tengyun | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi | | | |
| 45th Division | Wei Yung-sung | Lungchow | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regts. | Wei Yung-sung | Nanning | 8,000 |
| 10th Division | Pai Chung-hsi | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

Total Troops in Kwangsi 48,000

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KWEICHOW - Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army Corps - Wang Chia-lieh | | | |
| 1st Division | Che Ming-yi | Tungjen | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ho Chih-chung | Kweiting | 5,000 |
| 4th " | Po Hui-ch'ang | Anshun | 4,000 |
| 5th " | Miao Huai-chung | Chenyuan | 5,000 |
| Training Div. | Hou Chih-tan | Chihshui | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Chen-ch'ang | Tsunyi | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hou Chih-hsi | Anshun | 2,500 |
| 3rd " " | Yu Yu-chiu | Sungkan | 2,500 |
| | | | 30,000 |
| 16th Route Army under Mao Kuang-hsiang | | | |
| 2nd Division | Yu Kuo-tsai | Anshun | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Chiang Tsai-chen | Tsunyi | 2,500 |
| | | | 6,500 |
| Total Troops in Kweichow | | | 36,500 |

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Route Army under Lung Yun | | | |
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsung | Kwangan | 6,400 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,400 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Ami | 4,400 |
| 9th " | Chang Chung | Yunnanfu | 2,300 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-chen | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | Mengtze | 800 |
| First " | Tuan Tsan-kuei | | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 400 |
| | | | 22,700 |
| Total Troops in Yunnan | | | 22,700 |

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) & Jehol

It is now impossible to obtain accurate information upon Manchukuo troops. Since the last report on troops in the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) and Jehol, July 3, 1933, no additional information has been received. One can assume there has been no change but can certainly not guarantee any figures to be even approximately accurate. Consequently the total figure of 110,200 Manchukuo troops is retained for the present. If details of these are wanted see Report No. 8611, July 3, 1933.

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Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Yan Yu-tsung | Nanking, Kiangsu. |
| 2nd " | Shih Peng-fan | Changchow, Honan. |
| 3rd " | Liu Fang-hsiu | Hsuyuan, Hopei. |
| 4th " | Tsui Tsung-shih | Nanchang, Kiangsi. |
| 5th " | Tien Yi | Hankow, Hupeh. |
| 6th " | Chang Ting-wang | Siangyang, Hupeh. |
| 7th " | Chang Yao-ku | Nanchang, Kiangsi. |

Air Forces of the 4th Route Army - Ho Chien

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | 5 airplanes | Changsha, Honan. |
| 2nd " | 5 " | " " |

Air Forces of the 1st Group of Armies - Huang Kuang-jui

1st Air Corps - Tan Shou

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Tao Tao-teh | Shiuchow, Kwangtung. |
| 2nd " | Haieh Meng | Canton, " |
| 3rd " | Wu Chien-wen | Shiuchow, " |

2nd Air Corps - Ting Chi-hsu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Squadron | Ma Ting-huai | Canton, Kwangtung. |
| 5th " | Wu Chien-ming | Swatow, " |
| 6th " | Ao Inn | Canton, " |

Training Corps Hu Han-hsien Canton, Kwangtung.

Air Forces of the 4th Group of Armies - Li Tsung-jen

14 airplanes Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Air Forces of the 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

11 airplanes Chungking, Szechwan.

Air Forces of the 19th Route Army - Yang Kuan-yu

9 airplanes Amoy and Foochow, Fukien.

Air Forces of the 3rd Route Army - Han Fu-chu

3 airplanes Tsinanfu, Shantung.

CHINA (Military)

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## RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops) ..... | 292,650 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 52,500 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 307,200 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 246,100 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops ..... | 150,000 |
| Central Government Troops ..... | 404,200 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control ... | 345,700 |
| Manchoukuo Troops ..... | 110,200 |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan ..... | 95,200 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, NOT INCLUDING IRREGULARS | 2,001,750 |

G-2 Report

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

OCT 26 1933

WAR DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 3 1933

MANCHOUKUO

No unusual developments have been reported in the "bandit" situation in Manchuria which leads to the conclusion that conditions are about the same as previously reported. A combined Japanese-Manchoukuo drive into the Ashiho (Achang)-Hulan-Harbin triangle was reported to be successful. Another report states that Hulin and two river gunboats which had been in volunteer hands have been captured. In Jehol, 200 road coolies were reported abducted from their work-camp on the Linyuan-Chengteh highway. The numerous despatches concerning bandit activities would seem to indicate that this menace has by no means been greatly reduced.

CHAHAR

Present indications are that Sung Che-yuan is achieving unexpected and almost miraculous success in his initial negotiations with the various "independent generals" in Chahar. Bringing these negotiations to a successful conclusion has so many limitations, especially those scented with Japanese intentions and Nanking's money, that one can hardly hope for an immediate and definite peace.

One report of Japanese origin is very ominous. It states that the troops of the "Oriental Republican Army" under a General Tso Ching-ching attacked and defeated the anti-Manchoukuo forces at Kuyuan on August 22nd. It is necessary to await definite results patiently and examine all reports suspiciously.

HOPEI (Chihli)

There has been a general increase of banditry in the demilitarized zone. Chinese military and civil officials are powerless to cope with the situation because they fear to offend the Japanese and because of their own impotence.

The Provincial Chairman, General Yu Hsueh-chung, is now en route back to Tientsin, having stopped both at Nanking and at Tsinan where he conferred with his powerful southern neighbor, Han Fu-chu. Other than continuing to replace the old Chang Hsueh-liang office-holders by southerners, all Huang Fu or Chiang Kai-shek men, there have been no outstanding political developments.

During Yu's absence, however, significant troop movements have taken place. All the Nanking troops, excepting the 2nd Division and a few scattered troops, such as Ho Ying-chin's bodyguard, have returned to the south. Ho Chu-kuo's and Wan Fu-lin's troops have been moved to garrison areas on the Peiping-Hankow line between Shihkiachwang and Chochow. It is known that Nanking has desired to break up what remains of Chang Hsueh-liang's army as well as move them out from Hopei Province. Although resisting without force of arms, they will probably eventually succumb. In just what category Yu Hsueh-chung will be placed remains to be seen.

From M/A, China Report No. 8647 September 6, 1933

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Japanese garrisons of undetermined strength, but thought to be small, continue to occupy key positions within the "demilitarized zone".

KIANGSI

Because of the communist activities in Fukien, for the first time in at least a year Kiangsi has lost its position as the center of anti-communist endeavor. No recent military actions have been reported. Chiang Kai-shek, however, last week issued orders prohibiting all leniency and fraternizing with communists.

The Central Political Council announced the appropriation of $16,800,000 for communist suppression in Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei and Kiangsi, of which $1,800,000 is for "immediate" use and $15,000,000 for "fundamental measures". The Japanese controlled press immediately claimed that this was a portion of the recently concluded $50,000,000 loan from the United States. It is noteworthy that none of this money goes to Szechwan to relieve communism there.

HUNAN

Concluding a siege of some two months, the city of Yuanchow last week capitulated to government forces. The fact that this city in southwest Hunan had been held by rebel forces for such a period proves that the power of Ho Chien, the governor, is not as strong as had been supposed to be the case. The omission of all details regarding attacks and casualties leads to the conclusion that the "capture" was by negotiation. The resident six American missionaries are reported to be safe.

FUKIEN

Closely following reports of the defeat of the 19th Route Army at Liencheng (see last Situation Report, No. 8644) came news of another disaster further north, in the vicinity of Yenping. Our own consul at Foochow sent feverish telegrams to the Legation, which were true indications of the excitement prevailing in his district for the week prior to September 2nd. It was reported that Yenping fell to the communists on August 28th but was retaken by the 19th Route Army the next day. Communists are now said to control the country to the west of Yenping and Kienningfu and fighting is reported at Shunchang.

We again announce our suspicion of these recent developments in Fukien, which smack of "high politics". If Nanking will increase allowances to the 19th Route Army or make other desirable concessions, the above mentioned army will no doubt find means to lessen the "communist menace" in that province.

Incidentally, in his last monthly report, the American Consul at Foochow reported the seizure by Customs officials of Persian opium valued at $1,000,000, supposedly imported under the auspices of the 19th Route Army into Fukien. Within the following week the Commissioner of Customs had been dismissed by the head office in Shanghai and the opium returned to the hands from which it had been taken.

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SZECHWAN

The press continues to report that Liu Wen-hui has been defeated decisively and is now retreating with only a few thousand followers to Sikang where he is attempting to set himself up as chairman. It seems to be a fact that Liu Hsiang, who long ago occupied the provincial capital, Chengtu, now controls a large proportion of that province and can soon be expected to make clear his real communist suppression intentions. Already he is issuing statements, one of which is that he will soon despatch 100 regiments against the communists who are now attacking Kwangyuan and Yilung in northern Szechwan.

SINKIANG

Hostilities have ceased in this section. A proportionate amount of publicity has been given to Lo Wen-kan's visit to Sinkiang. Chinese sources emphasize that the purpose of the visit is merely to study the political situation prevailing there. Japanese sources state however that the prime object is to enter into negotiations with the Soviet, giving credence to that view by stating that Lo Wen-kan will soon fly to Tacheng where he will meet the Chinese Ambassador to Moscow for the purpose of discussing preliminaries for opening negotiations regarding the conclusion of a non-aggression pact and also for a settlement of the long existing Sinkiang boundary dispute.

KWANGTUNG

Official announcements from Canton regarding their Kiangsi "Red" campaign continue to report small victories in the vicinity of Huichang and Juichin, yet those two important centers have not been captured as could be reasonably expected. The reverses of the 19th Route Army will tend to retard further advances by the Cantonese rather than accelerate their offensive.

Last week numerous reports, characteristally fantastic for the Cantonese, were received via the press in reference to a new aviation expansion program. It is stated that a South-West Aviation Corporation with a capital of $1,500,000, raised by a 2% tax on the declared capital of every Kwangtung firm, will be formed. Based only on information now available no substantial or startling results are expected in the near future.

In this connection, this office takes the liberty to comment upon the apparent estimate of Canton aviation activities given in Intelligence Summary No. 539, June 2, 1933. We feel certain that Canton has never approached either the standard or the results that Nanking has achieved at their Hangchow aviation school. In the South there is sensational, disjointed and unintelligent leadership. On the contrary, "old China hands" are dumbfounded at the comparative independence of action and initiative that Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong have allowed the Jouett mission at Hangchow. We feel sure that "verily, Canton's school and program constituted a real rival of Nanking's Hangchow" is not true. Canton has only plans and idle prophecies, most of which they themselves do not believe, to match a school run as a miniature Randolph Field, which has now

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been in operation for over a year under unified control and on which at least $5,000,000 Mex. has been spent in a remarkably efficient manner. Furthermore, this office has reason to believe that the Canton authorities acknowledge the superiority of Hangchow. Their representatives approached the American advisers with a proposition of jumping their contracts with Nanking and taking over the Canton school. The return proposal offered, that the second ranking American adviser at Hangchow take over the Canton school, was not accepted, most likely because it would mean a loss of face for Canton. Nevertheless, this office for a month has been making a special effort to obtain additional impartial information upon aviation accomplishments at Canton. The distance and lack of travel money necessarily is a handicap.

While upon the subject, we also undertake to answer the question regarding Nanking's plan to use the Hangchow unit when at Loyang against the Japanese. Our information is based upon personal interviews with the school commandant and chief foreign adviser. We believe the purpose of moving the school to Loyang was (1) as stated, because of poor drainage of the Hangchow field, (2) Loyang was safer from attack by Japanese bombing planes.

MILITARY SCHOOL AFFAIRS

The contemplated establishment of a branch of the Central Military Academy at Loyang, which was reported over a year ago, has now taken place, in that cadets and instructors have actually arrived at the new school. The influence and value of this academy to Chiang Kai-shek is well known. Its establishment is an indication that the advice of the German advisers and the military plans of Chiang are being carried out as scheduled.

A Nanking despatch states that General Yang Chieh, President of the National Government War College at Nanking, will soon leave for Germany where he will study military affairs. General Yang has specialized on military instruction and is probably as well educated as any of the senior Chinese military officers. He has studied in Japan and it is thought has been to Europe once before for study. He is very close to Chiang Kai-shek and this new assignment to Germany is an indication of an increase in the already powerful German influence in Chiang's military affairs.

JAPAN

A United Press despatch from Tokyo states that in the total budget for the War Office for 1934-1935 of ¥574,000,000 there appears the item of ¥150,000,000 for "Manchurian incident expense", this being a decrease of ¥15,000,000 over the present year.

The following Manchoukuo News Service despatch dated Tokyo, August 31st, is of interest:

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"The program for the replenishment of the Kwantung Army is to be completed by December.

"One of the conspicuous points in the program is the reinforcement of the Railway Guard, it is said, to better protect new railway lines built and to be built, two more units of the same strength as the existing Garrison are to be organized under the command of a Lieutenant-General or a Major-General who will be placed under the control of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army.

"Another point is the reinforcement of the Hirose and Hata units to enhance their patrol efficiency, it is reported.

"Following the materialization of the two items, a general adjustment of the Kwantung Army units is expected.

"It is understood that the authorities concerned are thinking of finally fixing the question concerning the stationing of the Kwantung Army on a permanent system or on a periodical relief system."

SOVIET RUSSIA

Press reports of dubious reliability continue to carry articles upon famine conditions and war preparations in Siberia. A Rengo report from Tokyo stated that M. Voroshiloff, Commissar of People for War, held a military conference at Borga (?) on August 8th to 10th and then proceeded to Khabarovask where he inspected the frontier garrison.

An old Reuter despatch, dated June 15th, states that in addition to constructing concrete pill-boxes and other defenses on the north bank of the Amur river and two forts at the Ekaterino-Nikolsk shallows, an extensive defensive system of pill-boxes surrounded by barbed wire has been constructed around Blagovestchensk. In view of the seriousness of the situation along the Soviet-Manchoukuo border, these alleged preparations seem reasonable, but these reports have not been verified by other sources.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

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2 Report

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

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MANCHOUKUO

Banditry of about the same intensity as previously reported has apparently continued during the past two weeks. It is still especially bad on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, trains of which were derailed twice during the past fortnight. Skirmishes were reported at or near Pataohotze, Tungho, Paotsing and Imienpo.

Preparations are being made for greater railway development and co-ordination in Manchuria. The South Manchuria Railway is to take over the North Korean railway lines from the Korean Railways on October 1st to operate them on trust. One thousand business and technical experts are being drafted from the Railway Department in Japan for the Manchoukuo railways. The remaining 76 kilometers of single track railway between Mukden and Hsinking is to be double-tracked during the coming business year, the estimated cost of which is ¥ 3,000,000. A recent Japanese War Department bulletin announced an increase in the Railway Guards Battalion, which will bring the total to 18,000, "for the protection of railways under construction and to be constructed". Propaganda to prepare public opinion for future expansion and expenditure has contained the following statement: "Manchoukuo owns 3,100, the S.M.R. 1,100 and the C.E.R. (N.M.R.) 1,700 kilometers of railways, making the total length 6,000; the contrast of kilometers of railways to square kilometers of territory is most marked, being ⅛ for Manchoukuo, 1⅛ for Korea and 5.4 for Japan".

As anticipated, the financial burden of the aviation lines has caused an increase in air rates in Manchoukuo which in some cases had been less than rail rates. It is reported that the projected Keijo-Kankyo-Ranan-Lungchingtsun line will soon be inaugurated.

The Japanese have apparently been very successful in their relations with the Mongolian princes. One no longer hears of their opposition to "Manchoukuo" and banditry in their country is decidedly less than in Manchuria proper. It is known that the Japanese have given to them more autonomy than the Chinese did in the past, even appointing them local magistrates. Nevertheless, of course, the Japanese adviser is always present. If the Mongols under Japanese protection become too well satisfied, this can be expected to have an unfavorable reaction on those other Mongol tribes now under the control of China and the Soviet.

CHAHAR

On September 14th a Japanese airplane flew over Kalgan dropping leaflets stating that unless the troops of General Chao Teng-yu (a division commander under General Sung Che-yuan) were withdrawn from Kuyuan, Kalgan would be subjected to an aerial bombardment. This caused considerable turmoil and numerous rumors of another Japanese advance. Although the Chinese authorities have publicly stated that these troops will not be

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withdrawn, it is believed they will order that Kuyuan be evacuated shortly and that the Japanese have been informed to that effect through Lieut. Colonel Shibayama, the Japanese Assistant Military Attache in Peiping.

It is probable that a bandit suppression campaign will soon be necessary in eastern Chahar, for in that locality are collected a large number of bandits the "reorganization" of which has apparently been impossible. Groups are now reported to be approaching Fengning in Jehol which must of course cause concern in the Kwantung army.

HOPEI

The continued absence of Huang Fu from this province has been responsible no doubt for an apparent continuation of the status quo. The lack of publicity given to the recent arrival of Ma Chan-shan in Peiping can be attributed to Japanese insistence that it not be made a subject of wide acclaim or because Ma is here on very serious business. It is reported he has already left for Chahar.

KIANGSI

A suspicious lack of news has recently emanated from Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters at Nanchang. Not even a minor success has been announced, although rewards of $100,000 have been offered for the heads of the two leading communists, Mao Chih-tung and Chu Teh. Rewards for the heads of other leaders run down as low as $30,000. The necessity of resorting to such means and the issuance of threats of severe punishment to government troops found guilty of fraternizing with the communists are indications that the campaign is not progressing to the satisfaction of Chiang Kai-shek. It will be recalled that the Grand Council of War for bandit-communist suppression in Kiangsi ended on June 14th, three months ago. Although it was then claimed that over 400,000 troops would be used, not one major military success has been achieved. On the contrary the Reds now occupy more of Fukien province than they did at that time. Such evidence warrants the belief that Kiangsi is not going to be cleared of communists during the current year. The probable cause of this apparent pending failure is the non-cooperation of Chiang Kai-shek's allies in Hunan, Kwangtung and Fukien.

FUKIEN

The 19th Route Army has apparently succeeded in stopping the advance of the communists towards Foochow. However, besides retaking Yenping and organizing its defenses no aggressive large scale offensive has been launched. The communists still occupy most of western Fukien.

The American Consul at Foochow reports that the situation in Fukien has apparently reached a stalemate. He has been informed by the Fukien authorities that the communists invaded from Kiangsi by three routes. In the north, the 12th Army Corps under Lo Ping-

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hui entered from Lich'uan to Kienning and Taining where it is opposed by the 56th Nationalist Division. The central column whose commander is unknown is the 5th Army Corps which invaded from Shihcheng to Chingliu and Kweihua, and is opposed by a newly formed government division. The southern column, the 3rd Army Corps under the notorious P'eng Te-huai, is the strongest of all columns and entered from Juikin toward Tingchow where it is being opposed by the 19th Route Army.

Indications point to a split between the 19th Route Army and Chiang Kai-shek. General Tsai Ting-kai's headquarters are complaining that they are unable to meet the financial burden of protecting the province and are demanding larger appropriations from Chiang, who is himself involved in re-organizing his troops and is badly in need of funds for that and other vital projects.

SZECHWAN

It is now definitely established that Liu Wen-hui has been decisively defeated by his nephew Liu Hsiang. However, true to the traditions of the Chinese family as well as to the past code of ethics of these two warlords, it is reported that a peace conference is now being held for the purpose of re-organizing the defeated general's troops and for the allotment to him of new garrison areas. As thus settled, no elimination has taken place. Realignment among subordinate generals will possibly take place in the future, resulting in more civil war.

Reports indicate that Liu Hsiang directed his recent campaign in an energetic and more professionally advanced manner than those heretofore conducted. He is said to have made efficient use of six airplanes, aerial bombs, artillery, trench mortars and machine guns, and had a satisfactory supply of ammunition for all weapons, thanks to the support of Chiang Kai-shek.

KWANGTUNG

The Cantonese forces continue to add nothing tangible to the prosecution of the Kiangsi campaign, unless announcements of victories are taken at their face value. They claim victories in their drive against Huichang and that eleven bombers divided into three squadrons dropped fifty bombs on Anyuan. Both of these important cities, however, still remain in the hands of the communists.

SIKANG AND TIBET

For months brief reports have been received of an invasion of Sikang by Tibetans near Changtu and in the Kinsha river valley. The effects of such an invasion will be practically negligible when considered in the light of the other more pressing problems of China. Tibet is the one neighbor of China which they have always been able to defeat. The situation has all the earmarks of being an attempt of Sikang militarists to squeeze a special allowance out of the Nanking treasury.

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SINKIANG

Dr. Lo Wen-kan's diplomatic mission has not recently received as much publicity as was first the case. Japanese predictions that his visit was principally to negotiate important agreements with the Soviet are now being borne out by press articles from Nanking which report that the General Staff there has revealed the existence of secret agreements with Russia and resurrected the old bugbear - "unequal treaties". The motive behind this opposition by the General Staff during these times of emergency is difficult to determine. Reports of a projected meeting of Soviet and Chinese diplomats at Tacheng continue.

JAPAN

The completion of the new and impressive barracks in the Hongkew district of Shanghai by the Japanese has been the cause of much editorial comment in the Chinese press. From published pictures the building seems excellent and probably did cost the ¥ 2,000,000 alleged to have been spent on it. There can be no doubt but that one of the principal reasons for this construction was to impress China and other powers with Japan's policy regarding Shanghai.

Just as a pleasant reminder, Japan despatched 400 marines from Sasebo for the specific purpose of taking part in a military review held at Shanghai on September 13th.

U.S.S.R.

Sensational reports, truly Russian in character, continue to be circulated about the war preparations of the Soviet. The two sources of these reports, Russian and Japanese, are without doubt leading claimants for being the world's champion liars. The most ridiculous report recently published by the Japanese owned "Harbin Times" was that the United States has been granted by the Soviet a special concession around Vladivostok, because the Russians now admit the supremacy of the Japanese and therefore wish to inject a third party into the tangle.

A Japanese news agency reported on September 13th that the Trans-Baikal Railway was now being double tracked and that similar work would commence on the Amur Railway on September 1st.

A rather lengthy article entitled "Soviet Army in Far East" appeared in a recent Shanghai "North China Herald", which seemed to have been written by a well-informed person. Amongst other items it stated that the Omsk-Irkutsk double-track line had been completed. It also stated, similar to other reports received, that the condition of road-bed, workshops and rolling stock was very poor.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

The same article emphasized the importance being paid to aviation in Siberia by the Soviet. In addition to a large and well equipped aerodrome at Rukhlovo with many hangars, workshops and ammunition stores, other aerodromes are reported at Bochharevo, Arkhara, Tikhonkaia, Poyarkovo, Harbarovsk, Spassk, Nikolsk, Vladivostok, Possiet, Anuchino, Razdolnoye, Suchan and Olga Bay, as well as some air bases in the Okhostok-Kamchatka region.

This office repeats the statement that it discounts greatly most reports about and by Russians. The recent day and night air defense maneuvers in Japan would indicate, however, that that country has reason to believe the Soviet has some air bases within bombing distance of Tokyo.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

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CHINA (Military)

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly Report of Changes)

Northern Provinces

HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 112th Div. | Chang Ting-shu | Paohow |

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kuo Hsi-peng | Hantan |
| 139th Div. | Huang Kuang-hua | Shunteh |

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 106th Div. | Shen Ko | Tingchow |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 46th Brigade | Pao Kang | Kaopitien |

CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10th Cav. Div. | Tan Tse-hsin | Kangchwang |

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 132nd Div. | Chao Teng-yu | Kuyuan |

SHANSI

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 72nd Div. | Li Sheng-ta | Yangchwan |

SHENSI

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 42nd Div. | Feng Chin-tsai | Sanyuan |

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KANSU

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Div. | Hu Tsung-nan | Tienshui |

Central Provinces

KIANGSI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th Div. | Li Yen-nien | Nanchang |

14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 83rd Div. | Liu Kan | Yungfeng |
| 87th Division | Wang Chin-chiu | Fuchow |

HONAN

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 84th Div. | Kao Kuei-tze | Sinsiang |

Southern Provinces

FUKIEN

Central Government Troops

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 61st Div. | Mao Wei-shou | Yenping |
| Reserve Div. | Tan Chi-hsiu | Shuikow |

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

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MANCHOUKUO

Although there has been a paucity of recent reports of bandit skirmishes in Manchoukuo, it is known that in the last fortnight a Harbin-Hsinking train and a Mukden-Shanhaikwan train were held up in the daylight by bandits, some of the guards killed and hostages taken. Such actions on these main lines indicate the continuation of important and significant bandit disorders.

Realizing the unreliability of their Manchoukuo allies in combat, the Japanese are taking additional steps to increase their dependability. Heretofore, professional Japanese officers have been given additional rank and placed in command of Manchoukuo units. It is now planned to stiffen the lower ranks by the selection in Japan of 400 cadets under thirty years of age for special officer training in Manchuria. One hundred are to be trained for administrative purposes while the remainder are to be trained for the combatant services, fifty per cent. for the infantry and thirty per cent. for the cavalry.

HOPEI

The sudden appearance at Huaijou on September 20th of the troops of Fang Chen-wu, rebellious, anti-Chiang Kai-shek and anti-Japanese and Chi Hung-chang, of decided communist following, threw North China politics into even greater turmoil. This village is on the Kupeikow-Peiping motor road, thirty-five miles from the latter city and definitely within the demilitarized zone. The Kwantung army immediately issued an ultimatum, demanding their withdrawal from within that zone to the south or west by the evening of September 26th, threatening to start military operations against them in case of non-compliance. With Japanese forces at Miyun and loyal Chinese troops feverishly entrenching to their south, the rebellious forces——only some 9,000 troops with an unknown number of bandit camp-followers——seemed to face sure extinction. Except for a few skirmishes with the Chinese and some desultory bombing from Japanese planes, the rebels, apparently failing to gain expected support and prevented from going into the Luantung area by a concentration of Shang Chen's troops, moved westward some twenty-five miles into the mountainous district immediately north of Ch'angping. Their location so near to Peiping, a distance of only thirty miles, continues to threaten the peace of that city.

Due to the refusal of the Kwantung army to allow troops to enter the Luantung area, the bandits there are still free from attack. It is difficult to estimate the degree of real banditry existent in that region. It is certain however that conditions exist which the Japanese, if they care to, can use as an excuse for another invasion into North China. The attempt of the provincial governor, Yu Hsueh-chung, to change the uniforms of one of his regiments and send them into the affected area as police was frustrated by the Japanese, who flatly refused to allow them to enter into the district, stating

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Subject: Situation Report

APPENDIX: - CONCENTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly Report of Changes)

Northern Provinces

HOPEH

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 51st Army Corps - | Yu Hsueh-chung | Tsinghai | |
| 114th Div. | Chen Kuan-chun | | |
| 3rd Cav. Div. | Wang Chi-feng | Shihkiachwang | |
| 116th Div. | Miao Chen-liu | Machang | |

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Army Corps - | Shang Chen | | |
| 142nd Div. | Li Hsing-tsun | Sunhochen (N.E. of Peiping) | |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kuo Hsi-peng | Taming | |

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 53rd Army Corps - | Wan Fu-lin | Pahsienchwang (N. of Peiping) | |
| 129th Div. | Chu Hung-hsun | Shaho (N. of Peiping) | |
| 150th " | Chow Fu-cheng | | |
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Huang Hsien-chang | Shaho | |
| 7th Art. Brig. | Chiao Fang | Tsingho (N. of Peiping) | |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Huang Chieh | Haitien (W. of Peiping) | |
| One Brig. | | Changping | |
| 25th Division | Kuan Lin-chang | Peiping | |
| One Brig. | | Lishmikiao (N. of Peiping) | |

Miscellaneous Troops under Fang Chen-wu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fang Chen-wu | Tangshan (N. of Peiping) | 6,000 | |
| Chi Hung-chang | Tangshan | 4,000 | |
| Tang Yu-lin | Changping | 5,000 | |
| Liu Kuei-tang | " | 3,000 | |
| | | 18,000 | |

CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10th Cav. Div. | Tan Tze-hsin | Kangchwang |

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Report No. 8667

October 4, 1933

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SUIYUAN

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40th Div. | Sun Tien-ying | Wuyuan | 40,000 |
| Additional Brig. | Sun Tse-yu | " | 4,000 |
| 10th Cav. Brig. | Shih Wen-hua | Paotow | 2,000 |
| Special Service Regt. | Wang Sui-ching | Wuyuan | 2,000 |
| One Art. Regt. | | Paotow | 1,200 |
| Three Cav. Regts. | | " | 1,500 |
| One Engr. Regt. | | Wuyuan | 1,200 |

SHANTUNG

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu

32nd Division - Ku Liang-min

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 66th Brig. | Li Chen-piao | Ichow |

Central Provinces

HUNAN

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

36th Army Corps - Chow Hun-yuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Div. | Chow Hun-yuan | Lichwan |

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 90th Division | Wu Chi-wei | Lichwan |
| 1st Temp. Div. | Li Hsiang-yung | Sinyu |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Div. | Yeh Chao | Anyuan |

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Div. | Chang Mai-hsin | Sinfeng |

HONAN

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

20th Route Army under Chang Fang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 75th Div. | Sung Tien-tsai | Shangcheng |
| 52nd Division | Hsia Kuei | Kweiteh |

CHINA (Military)

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CHEKIANG

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 87th Division | Wang Ching-chiu | Hangchow |

HUNAN

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

20th Army Corps - Yang Sen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Div. | Ho Chin-ao | Taohu |
| 2nd " | Wu Hsing-kwang | Linshui |
| 3rd " | Yang Han-chung | Yuehchih |

21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Div. | Tang Shih-tsun | Chungking |
| 3rd " | Wang Ling-chi | Chuhsien |
| 4th " | Pan Shao-tseng | Yingshan |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Temp. 4th Div. (Former 1st Division, 24th Army Corps) | Peng Chan-fu | Pihsien | 5,000 |
| Temp. 7th Div. (Former Guard Division, 24th Army Corps) | Tang Ho | Chungkingchow(W. of Chengtu) | 4,000 |
| Temp. 1st Brig. (Former 2nd Division, 24th Army Corps) | Yu Chih-hu | Pengshan | 3,000 |
| Temp. 2nd Brig. (Former 2nd Division, 24th Army Corps) | Liu Hsi-po | Pengshan | 3,000 |
| Temp. 3rd Brig. (Formerly 4th Division, 24th Army Corps) | Yu Chung-ying | Omei | 4,000 |
| Temp. 4th Brig. (Former 4th Division, 24th Army Corps) | Chang Chih-fang | Omei | 4,000 |

The above-mentioned units are the defeated and surrendered forces of Liu Wen-hui of the 24th Army Corps reorganized by the victorious Liu Hsiang, commander of the 21st Army Corps.

28th Army Corps - Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division (Former 2nd Division, Szechwan-Tibet Frontier Force) | Chen Hung-wen | Tayi | 6,000 |

The above-stated units are former Liu Wen-hui's troops of the 24th Army Corps reorganized by Teng Hsi-hou, commander of the 28th Army Corps.

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CHINA (Military)

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Realizing the unreliability of their Manchoukuo allies in combat, the Japanese are taking additional steps to increase their dependability. Heretofore, professional Japanese officers have been given additional rank and placed in command of Manchoukuo units. It is now planned to stiffen the lower ranks by the selection in Japan of 400 cadets under thirty years of age for special officer training in Manchuria. One hundred are to be trained for administrative purposes while the remainder are to be trained for the combatant services, fifty per cent. for the infantry and thirty per cent. for the cavalry.

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Subject: Situation Report

that they were in effect regular Chinese troops and were equipped with machine guns and trench mortars. The Assistant Military Attache saw these troops but was unable to see any such weapons. He states that the "police" were actually members of the 653rd Regiment of the 118th Division who were wearing the customary black uniform of Chinese police without any unit insignia.

SZECHWAN

It seems that with the civil war definitely over for the time being, the military leaders have lately been busy re-adjusting their mutual affairs. Although anti-communist conferences have been held no troops have been despatched to the areas held by the communists. The communists themselves have not been especially active in this province.

KIANGSI

Reports indicate that unusual preparations are being made by Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters for a continuation of the communist suppression campaign. It is known that plans are being worked out for a greater use of airplanes operated by pilots trained at the Hangchow aviation school. Press reports state that the field at Nanchang is being improved and enlarged and that other fields will be completed within a week at Kian and Nanfeng.

There has been a considerable delay in these anti-communist operations because of the necessity for enlarging the existing airfields and preparing new ones in order to secure the much needed reconnaissance and bombing support of the air units now prepared to assist in these operations.

Reports of any considerable success in operations are lacking.

FUKIEN

Indications point to an improvement of conditions in this province. Tsai Ting-kai from his headquarters at Yenping is said to be directing operations against the communists at Shunchang and Shaowu. Evidently an agreement between the 19th Route Army and Chen Chi-tang has been reached, for the latter's troops are reported to be actually en route to take over Lungyen in southern Fukien. From there a drive against Liehchen and Changting has been announced. If this advance is pushed vigorously at the same time that other Kwangtung troops advance from Anyuan, Tsai Ting-kai advances in northern Fukien and Chiang Kai-shek from Nanchang, the communist armies can be suppressed. It is only the lack of co-operation between the various government factions that has allowed the Reds to survive in Kiangsi and western Fukien.

Reference Evaluation Report of August 11th, it has been definitely learned that no planes flew away from Hangchow to turn over to the 19th Route Army. Also, press reports state that the 49th Division is still fighting with the 19th Route Army and is operating with it against Liehchen.

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KWANGTUNG

The influence and strength of Chen Chi-tang has apparently been enhanced during the past few weeks. Relieved somewhat from the hindrance of opposition of anti-Chiang Kai-shek local politicians, Chen's troops have cooperated in Fukien with the 19th Route Army and while not advancing vigorously against the communist strongholds at Juiking and Hweichang, they seem to have maintained pressure against those points.

During the past fortnight a joint air maneuver of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi air forces was held at Canton. A detailed report on this will be forwarded when reliable information is obtained.

SINKIANG

As was to be expected, the attempt to bring peace to Sinkiang has been apparently unsuccessful. The partition of that province as agreed upon following the recent revolt (see Situation Report No. 8466) has failed to satisfy the rival factions because Ma Chung-ying refuses to evacuate Turfan and taking advantage of his strategic location has intercepted supplies en route to the provincial capital at Tihwa.

It can hardly be expected that during present times when the National Government is having trouble in controlling the central provinces, that they can dominate a province so remote and perpetually in disorder. The races are too inimical to expect any government to be able to allay their hostility. The smallest but most influential section of the population are the Chinese who are the officials, soldiers and big traders. Probably the largest in number are the Turkis who are divided into both pastoral and farming people. Another group are the Tungans, descendants of the old Arab invaders with Chinese assimilation, Mohammedans like the Turkis but bitterly opposed to them. The Russians are another race which has recently appeared in Sinkiang, numbering in all some 10,000, both White and Bolshevik. The latter through consular officials and the Soviet Trading Company are said to exert a large influence.

This revolt will necessitate Dr. Lo Wen-kan's use of an airplane to return to Nanking but should not prevent his meeting with Dr. W. W. Yen on the Soviet border as originally planned.

SOVIET RUSSIA

News of Japanese origin continues to report warlike preparations along the Manchoukuo-Soviet border. Specifically, statements are made that there is stationed on the border from Manchouli to Vladivostok, 10 divisions of the Red army with super-heavy bombing planes having a cruising radius sufficient to bomb Tokyo, Osaka and Mukden; the ubiquitous Soviet submarine fleet at Vladivostok has reappeared; extensive air-defense

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maneuvers were conducted recently at Harbarovsk; and a mutiny occurred in August amongst the Red garrison at Vladivostok on account of poor rations and because the military officers were irked at their complete subjection to the political commissaries.

In this connection, the Military Attache made a special point of inquiring about conditions in Soviet Russia from a foreign diplomat resident in Peiping, who is known to be exceedingly capable and to have reliable sources of information in that country. This official confirmed the opinion of this office that Soviet Russia will not fight for Manchuria at this time but will fight if their territory is encroached upon or invaded. Also that there are not any large scale war preparations being made, but that plans for the defense of the Harbarovsk-Vladivostok salient are being pushed.

JAPAN

On September 18th the Japanese Ministry of War announced the following statistics on their killed and dead of wounds since September 18, 1931, but failed to state definitely whether this included their losses at Shanghai:

| | |
|---|---|
| Officers | 203 |
| Enlisted men | 2,930 |
| Interpreters and others | 133 |
| | 3,266 |

The War Office also issued additional propaganda regarding Soviet war preparations and the Naval Office denied the charges that the Bonin Islands had been or were being fortified.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

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WAR DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly Report of Changes)

## Northern Provinces

### HOPEH

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Cav. Div. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Kichow (N.E. of Shunteh) |

57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10th Div. | Ho Chu-kuo | Shihkiachwang |
| 3rd Cav.Div. | Wang Chi-feng | Hingchin |

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Cav.Div. | Kuo Hsi-peng | Taming |

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

53rd Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 129th Div. | Chu Hung-hsun | Hsiyuan (Near Peiping) |
| 7th Art. Brig. | Chiao Fang | Hsiyuan (Near Peiping) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peace Preservation Corps | Tao Hsi-che | Funing | 4,000 |

The above-mentioned corps was organized for bandit suppression in the war affected area in accordance with the Tangku Armistice Agreement.

### CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 132nd Div. | Chao Tang-yu | Changpei |
| 2nd Div. | Liu Ju-ming | Hsiahuayuan |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

East Chahar Bandit Suppression Force

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four Regiments | Liu Kuei-tang | Chihcheng (N. of Kuangchwang | 15,000 |

### SUIYUAN

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

9th Group of Armies under Sun Tien-ying

41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying

40th Division - Sun Tien-ying

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 117th Brig. | Ting Pei-ting | Lingho | 6,000 |
| 118th " | Liu Yueh-ting | Wuyuan | 6,000 |

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SUIYUAN (Continued)

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

9th Group of Armies under Sun Tien-ying

41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40th Division - Sun Tien-ying (Continued) | | | |
| 119th Brig. | Liu Yu-tsai | Paotow | 6,000 |
| 120th " | Liu Yi-ching | " | 6,000 |
| 10th Cav. Brig. | Shih Wen-hua | " | 2,000 |
| Additional " | Sun Tze-yu | Wuyuan | 6,000 |
| Art. Regt. | Liu Kwang-teh | Paotow | 2,000 |
| Special Service Regiment | Wang Sui-ching | Wuyuan | 2,000 |
| Engr. " | | " | 2,000 |

1st Cavalry Army Corps - Yu Shih-ming

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Yu Shih-ming | Paotow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " | Chao Kuo-cheng | Wuyuan | 4,000 |
| | | | 46,000 |

SINKIANG

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

36th Division — Ma Chung-ying — Turfan

Central Provinces

KIANGSI

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Div. | Chang Ta | Sinfeng |

Chang Ta is a newly appointed commander of the 4th Division.

HONAN

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

20th Route Army under Chang Fang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 76th Div. | Li Mao-lin | Hsuchang |

HUPEH

Central Government Troops

26th Route Army under Sun Lien-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25th Div. | Sun Lien-chung | Sungfow |
| 27th " | Kao Shu-hsun | Hwangan |

SZECHWAN

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

20th Army Corps - Yang Sen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Div. | Wu Hsing-kwang | Shunking |

21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Div. | Wang Ling-chi | Sinning |

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

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MANCHOUKUO

Although the senior officers of the Kwantung army continue to do the expected by repeatedly announcing that banditry in Manchuria is a thing of the past, the Japanese Military Mission admitted in Harbin that there had been a considerable increase in those activities. In and around Harbin and the section well to the east near the Soviet border are still the sections most affected. For several months the casualties announced from bandit conflicts were trifling but in the past few weeks, Japanese headquarters reported that ten had been killed in a skirmish on the Hulan-Hailun railway, fifteen dead at Yangshan, Jehol Province, and sixteen near Chinchow. All these are in addition to several reports of murders and kidnappings of individual Japanese advisers and commercial people. An example of how the Japanese are kept in a constant state of excitement is shown by a ruse the "bandits" used in North Manchuria last month. They spread the rumor that they would attack Chaoyang, causing the Japanese garrison at the nearby town of Yenshou to rush to its relief. In the absence of this garrison, Yenshou was looted and sacked.

HOPEI

After withstanding twenty-six days of impending annihilation and daily disconnected attacks from loyal Chinese forces and bombings from Japanese airplanes, Fang Chen-wu and Chi Hung-chang have finally surrendered to the Chinese forces. Fang and Chi were transported to Tientsin, and their 16,000 troops with only 3,000 rifles were reported "unfit" to be soldiers and therefore could not be reorganized but must be disbanded. Capable foreign observers who saw these troops state that in physique and military efficiency they are superior to many troops who are at present on the government pay-roll. This furnishes a perfect illustration of the common Chinese conception of soldiery which, unlike that of foreigners, is not based upon their ability to fight or withstand hardship but their political and economic value. Although there are rumors of his execution, this office has reason to believe that Fang is now en route to Canton.

In the Luantung area the Japanese and Chinese forces are co-operating in bandit suppression where six months ago they were "fighting", having finally come to an agreement after many false starts. As a result banditry in this section will no doubt be quickly suppressed. Just what concessions the Chinese made to Japan is unknown but they must have been considerable, for the Japanese Military Attache is reported to have said that now the Kwantung army will quickly evacuate all the area south of the wall and retrocede all the passes, even Shanhaikwan.

From M/A, China Report No. 8678 October 25, 1933

CHINA (Military)

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CHAHAR

With Chahar conditions still in turmoil, Ho Ying-chin gave a splendid example of both the methods and weaknesses of Nanking's control in the north by appointing the notorious Liu Kuei-tang as bandit-suppression commander for East Chahar with special allowances. It will be recalled that Liu, for no reason other than that he is a bandit and robber, rebelled in Shantung in May of 1932, burned and looted villages throughout North China. As Chang Hsueh-liang could get no one to suppress him, Liu was furnished arms and sent north to fight the Japanese. His perfidy around Chihfeng and Dolonor during the Japanese invasion was to be expected. Yet after such a record the Peiping Branch Military Council now has the pusillanimity to go through the motions of appointing him to office.

SUIYUAN

As expected, the troops of Sun Tien-ying have not left as yet for their new station in Chinghai. The excuse given this time is that the Governor of Ninghsia, a Mohammedan having strong affiliations with his brethren in the far west, has refused to permit Sun to cross through that province. Sun is a treacherous, able and aggressive man who will not hesitate to fight for a means of livelihood just as soon as his allowances from Nanking are stopped. His present location makes Shansi, Suiyuan or Ninghsia provinces his most likely goals, and as the former is by far the richest it is a certainty he would prefer to invade that province, if proper conditions or alliances could be arranged. Shansi soldiers are notoriously poor and recent reliable reports state that the province is neglecting its military establishment even more than is customary. Ho Ying-chin has ordered Sun to postpone his departure for Chinghai.

KIANGSI

Reports and information concerning this province all come from Nanking sources which deflates considerably their value. These state that now some 200,000 troops under Chiang Kai-shek are vigorously pushing the anti-communist campaign and that Chiang Kai-shek is personally directing his troops from Fuchow. It is said the Nanking troops are now principally concentrated around Lichwan, Nanfeng, Ihwang, Loan, Yungfeng, Kishui and Kian. To facilitate movement a lateral road has been constructed connecting Nanfeng and Kian. The main objective of course must be the communist capital at Juikin where the arsenal, college and seat of government are located. Nanking sources claim that a communist attack on Lichwan was defeated and that Sufang, south of Nanfeng, has been recovered.

SINKIANG

In the western portion of this province fighting is in progress between the Tungans and Turkis. Yarkand New City is said to be still held by the latter race but they attacked the new city of Kashgar unsuccessfully. In the east the armies of

the provincial authorities, Shang and Liu, and those of their enemy, Ma Chung-ying, are supposedly marching to combat.

Lo Wen-kan has finished his conference at Semipalatinsk and has returned to Tihwa.

SZECHWAN

Contrary to the customs of China and what had been predicted by this office, Liu Hsiang seems to have pressed his campaign against his relative, Liu Wen-hui, to a definite conclusion. Vigorously pursued and defeated several times, the latter has lost a large following and is reported now to be in southwest Szechwan with only a few thousand troops ready to accept any terms of peace.

Taking advantage of the pre-occupation of Liu Hsiang and the intrigues of his generals, the communists appear to have made definite advances along the Kialing river which flows into the Yangtze at Chungking. Reports are that they now control the area, Paoning, Nanpu, Pengan, Yenghsien, Chuhsien, Shunking, Kuangan and Tahsien. A recent visitor to Chengtu reports that the reverses were really brought about by Liu Hsiang's suspicion of one of his subordinate generals, Yang Sen. The latter, collecting a large bandit suppression force, got dangerously near the former's line of communications from Chengtu to Chungking. To avoid misunderstandings Yang Sen was invited to Chengtu where he is now a detained guest.

FUKIEN

The 19th Route Army has announced that northwest Fukien has been recovered from the communists who are now retreating back into Kiangsi after having evacuated Taining, Kienning and Shunchang. On the contrary, however, a Shanghai newspaper reports that 20,000 communists are at present very busy looting that area. Chiang Kwang-nai, the provincial chairman, has left for Canton to hold a conference with Chen Chi-tang. As the Military Attache is now en route to that province more accurate and definite information of conditions will soon be obtained.

KWANGTUNG

No news has emanated from this usually vociferous province except that Canton troops are still concentrating around Anyuan preparatory to an advance against Kwanmunling, a town in the vicinity of Hweichang. It is stated that more airplanes have been sent for reconnoitering and bombing purposes.

SOVIET RUSSIA

An editorial appearing in the Manchuria Daily News of October 14th mentioned information purported to have been obtained from a Russian refugee that a railway is being built from Tamuiha to the Okhotsk Sea and that supplies are being sent to that project from a station called Torikavelhei, 100 Russian miles east of Chita. The same man is stated to have

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said that a railway was being built at Meltejha. These reports are of most doubtful veracity and might be pure fabrication so as to justify current Japanese construction. They are forwarded merely because they might tie in with other information available to G-2.

Recent reports of Soviet war preparation have not been so plentiful as was the case some two weeks ago. The political report for September of the American Consul-General at Harbin contains information most of which has already been forwarded. His estimate of the situation agrees with that of this office, which is that enormous preparations are not being made but the Soviet is without a doubt taking certain precautionary measures of a defensive nature.

JAPAN

In early October the Kwantung army issued statistics showing their casualties up to the end of 1932 to have been killed 1,152 and wounded 2,480. Figures for the present year including the Jehol campaign were killed 693, wounded 2,488, making the totals to date, killed 1,845 and wounded 4,968. Detailed statistics for 1933 are as follows:

| | Killed | Wounded & Sick |
|---|---|---|
| January | 36 | 122 |
| February | 40 | 84 |
| March | 176 | 577 |
| April | 146 | 622 |
| May | 178 | 926 |
| June | 28 | 64 |
| July | 45 | 46 |
| August | 21 | 46 |
| September | 23 | 0 |

These figures are somewhat different and smaller than those issued in Tokyo in September (see Situation Report No. 8667) which gave total deaths as 3,266. That they are less than actual casualties sustained is borne out by a recent report of the American Consul General at Harbin, who states that in early September a detachment of thirty Japanese were practically annihilated and that in one day in early September, no doubt including those casualties, a total of 57 Japanese corpses were brought into Harbin.

The Japanese navy announced that an air force will be attached to the Ryojun Naval Department at Port Arthur. It has also been announced that Major Doihara, the Japanese officer who has been so active and aggressive in secret service and intelligence work in China especially since the Mukden incident, has been ordered back to Manchuria as "Resident Officer" in Mukden. Another evidence of the expanding influence of the Japanese army in Manchoukuo affairs was the "election" of Lieutenant-General Yasutaro Takayanagi to the presidency of the newly organized stock

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company for ownership of the Manchuria Daily News, the Dairen English language newspaper. Immediately thereafter General Takayanagi left for a short visit in Hsinking.

The Kwantung army is preparing to increase its use of carrier pigeons as a means of communication in Manchuria.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

S. V. Constant
Major, Cavalry
Assistant Military Attache

HLB

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

Northern Provinces

HOPEI - Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 51st Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung | | | |
| 111th Div. | Tung Ying-ping | Paitang | 7,000 |
| 113th " | Li Chen-tang | Chunliangcheng | 8,000 |
| 114th " | Chen Kuan-chun | Tsinghai | 9,000 |
| | | | 33,000 |
| 57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo | | | |
| 109th Div. | Ho Chu-kuo | Shihkiachwang | 4,000 |
| 115th " | Yao Tung-fan | Shunteh | 4,000 |
| 120th " | Cheng Ching-wu | Tingchow | 6,000 |
| 3rd Cav. Div. | Wang Chi-feng | Ningchin | 1,500 |
| | | | 15,500 |
| Peace Preservation Corps | | | |
| 1st Corps | Tou Hai-cha | Puning | 1,500 |
| 2nd " | Chou Yu-ying | " | 1,500 |
| 3rd " | Liu Tao-chou | " | 1,500 |
| | | | 3,900 |
| 105th Division | Liu To-chuan | Nanyuan | 12,000 |
| 112th " | Chang Ting-chu | Paochow | 8,000 |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-teh | Potowchen | 3,000 |
| 6th " " | Pai Feng-hsiang | Kichow S. | 2,100 |
| 6th Art. Brig. | Chiao Feng | Tsinghai | 2,000 |
| 1st Trans. Regt. | Niu Yuan-feng | Tangkwantun | 1,500 |
| The Com. Detach. | Kang Jui-fu | Peiping | 1,800 |
| | | | 30,400 |

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen | | | |
| 139th Div. | Huang Kuang-hua | Shunteh | 7,000 |
| 141st " | Kao Hung-wen | Nanyuan | 7,000 |
| 142nd " | Li Hsing-chung | Tungchow | 7,000 |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kao Hai-peng | Tamingfu | 1,500 |
| | | | 22,500 |

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun (less one division in Chahar) | | | |
| 106th Div. | Shen Ke | Tingchow | 9,000 |

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 53rd Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin | | | |
| 108th Div. | Yang Cheng-chih | Liuliho | 4,000 |

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HOPEI (Continued)

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **55rd Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin (Continued)** | | | |
| 116th Div. | Miao Chang-liu | Yichow | 5,000 |
| 129th " | Chou Fu-cheng | Haiyuan | 4,000 |
| 130th " | Chu Hung-hsun | Haiyuan | 5,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |
| **67th Army Corps - Wang Yi-che** | | | |
| 107th Div. | Liu Han-tung | Langfang | 5,000 |
| 110th " | Ho Li-chung | Wanchwang | 6,000 |
| 117th " | Wu Ke-jen | Anting (S.E. of Peiping) | 9,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Huang Hsien-sheng | Shaho | 1,500 |
| 7th Art. Brigade | Chiao Fang | Haiyuan | 2,750 |
| 8th " " | Huang Yung-an | Liangsiang | 3,000 |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Po Kuei-lin | Yangtsun | 2,500 |
| | | | 9,750 |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao** | | | |
| 25th Div. | Kuan Lin-cheng | Peiping | 10,000 |
| 7th Art. Regt. | Li Shih-to | " | 1,600 |
| 2nd Com. " | Chu Li-wei | Paoting | 1,600 |
| 46th Brigade | Pao Kang | Knopitien | 3,000 |
| | | | 16,200 |

Total Troops in Hopei 178,250

CHAHAR - Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **63rd Army Corps - Fang Chan-hai** | | | |
| 91st Div. | Yen Wu | Yuhsien and Ichow | 8,000 |
| 24th Cav. Brig. | Li Chung-yi | Wanchwan | 1,500 |
| 25th " " | Liu Chen-tung | Suanhwa | 1,500 |
| 3rd Division | Chang Jen-chieh | Kalgan | 6,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan** | | | |
| 37th Div. | Fang Chih-an | Changpei | 8,000 |
| 38th " | Chang Tse-chung | Kalgan | 8,000 |
| (less one brigade in Yangchwan, Shansi) | | | |
| 132nd Div. | Chao Teng-yu | Changpei | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Liu Ju-ming | Hsiahwayuan | 8,000 |
| | | | 34,000 |
| **40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun** | | | |
| 39th Div. | Pang Ping-hsun | Suanhwa | 8,000 |

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CHAHAR (Continued)

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

33rd Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 119th Div. | Sun Te-shuan | Shanhwa | 5,000 |
| 5th Cav. Div. | Li Fu-ho | Shanhwa | 1,500 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

Eastern Chahar Bandit Suppression Force

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four Regts. | Liu Hsei-tang | Chihcheng (N. of Kangchwang) | 13,000 |

Tang Yu-lin's Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Two Brigs. | Tang Yu-lin | Chihcheng | 6,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Chahar | 84,500 |

SHANSI - Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

33rd Army Corps - Hsu Yung-chang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 69th Div. | Yang Cheng-yuan | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Pingyang | |
| " " | | Yuncheng | |

34th Army Corps - Yang Ai-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 66th Div. | Yang Hsiao-ou | Linn | 8,000 |
| 61st " | Yang Yueh-feng | | |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taikn | |
| " " | | Pingyao | |
| | | | 16,000 |

35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 72nd Div. | Li Sheng-ta | Yangchwan | 9,000 |

North Shansi Emergency Army Corps - Sun Chu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade | Meng Hsien-chi | Tatung | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ma Yen-shou | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chou Yuan-chien | Tatung | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Feng Yu-hsi | Fenchow | 5,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

Artillery Regiments - Chou Tai

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Art. Regt. | Li Po-chen | Suiyuan | 800 |
| 22nd " " | Shih Kuo-fan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 25th " " | Chang Yang-chi | " | 800 |
| 26th " " | Chieh Ching-hai | " | 800 |
| 27th " " | Chao Chung-pao | Pingyang | 800 |
| 28th " " | Tung Tze-shan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 29th " " | Chang Chien | Yuhsien | 800 |
| 30th " " | Liu Peng-chu | Yangchwan | 800 |
| | | | 5,600 |



Total Troops in Shansi 60,600

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SUIYUAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34th Army Corps - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 70th Div. | Wang Ching-kuo | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Kweihwa | |
| " " | | Saratsi | |
| Cavalry Army Corps - Chao Chang-shou | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Pingtichwan | 2,000 |
| 2nd " | Lu Ju-chi | " | 2,000 |
| 3rd " | Kuo Fang-shan | Wuyuan | 2,000 |
| 4th " | Chang Yu-chien | Fengchen | 2,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 73rd Division | Fu Tso-yi | Kweihwa | 9,000 |
| 223rd Art. Regt. | Liu Hsi-chiu | Kweihwa | 800 |
| 224th " " | Hou Ching-lung | " | 800 |
| | | | 1,600 |
| 61st Army Corps - Li Fu-ying | | | |
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | Tienchen | 8,000 |

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

9th Group of Armies under Sun Tien-ying

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying | | | |
| 117th Div. | Ting Pei-ting | Lingho | 8,000 |
| 118th " | Liu Yueh-ting | Wuyuan | 8,000 |
| 119th " | Liu Yu-tsai | Paotow | 8,000 |
| 120th " | Liu Yi-ching | " | 8,000 |
| 10th Cav.Brig. | Shih Wen-hua | " | 2,000 |
| Additional " | Sun Tse-yu | Wuyuan | 6,000 |
| Art. Regt. | Liu Kwang-teh | Paotow | 2,000 |
| Special Service Regiment | Wang Sui-ching | Wuyuan | 2,000 |
| Engr. " | | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 46,000 |
| 1st Cavalry Army Corps - Yu Shih-ming | | | |
| 1st Div. | Yu Shih-ming | Paotow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " | Chao Kuo-cheng | Wuyuan | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| Total Troops in Suiyuan | | | 105,000 |

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | Hqrs. at Weihsien | |
| 58th Brig. | Cheng Shu-lin | Yenchow | 4,000 |
| 59th " | Chao Hsin-te | Pingtu | 4,000 |
| 60th " | Ma Chin-kung | Weihsien | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SHANTUNG (Continued)

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu (Continued)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Division - Ku Liang-min | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | | |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shun-hsiao | Tsinan | 4,500 | |
| 66th " | Li Chan-piao | Ichow | 4,500 | |
| | | | 9,000 | |
| 23th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | Hqrs. at Chowtsun | | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Hsiang-chen | Mihsien | 3,000 | |
| 86th " | Chen Te-hsin | Weihsien | 3,000 | |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Chefoo | 4,000 | |
| | | | 10,000 | |
| 74th Division - Li Han-chang | | Hqrs. at Tehchow | | |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Tehchow | 4,000 | |
| 222nd " | Ma Kuan-yi | " | 4,000 | |
| | | | 8,000 | |
| 81st Division - Chen Chu-tang | | Hqrs. at Ichow | | |
| 241st Brig. | Tang Pang-chih | Ichow | 4,000 | |
| 243rd " | Yun Chi-chang | Ishui | 4,000 | |
| | | | 8,000 | |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Tsingchow | 1,500 | |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 | |
| | | | 5,500 | |

Total Troops in Shantung 52,500

SHENSI - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | 10,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38th Army Corps - Sun Yu-ju | | | | |
| 1st Div. | Chen Yang-shu | Lungchow | 6,000 | |
| 17th " | Sun Yu-ju | Pengsiang | 12,000 | |
| | | | 18,000 | |

Total Troops in Shensi 28,000

KANSU - Chu Shao-liang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Haicheng | 14,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Division | Ma Ta-ch'ang | Wenhsien | 6,000 |

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[YUNNAN] (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Ma Pu-ching | Yunnan | 4,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Tang Chi-Hsiang | Pingliang | 3,000 |
| 10th " " | Shih Ying-hsiu | Haifengchan | 3,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

Total Troops in Yunnan 30,000

NINGHSIA - Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Ma Hung-pin | Ninghsia | 7,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Ma Chuan-liang | Ninghsia | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Ma Pao-lin | " | 5,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |

Total Troops in Ninghsia 17,000

SINKIANG - Liu Wan-lung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th Division | Chang Pai-yuan | Tacheng | 5,000 |
| 36th " | Ma Chung-ying | Hami | 6,000 |
| Former Manchurian Volunteers | Sheng Shih-tsai | Tihua | 6,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

Total Troops in Sinkiang 17,000

CHINGHAI - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Ma Pu-feng | Sining | 5,000 |

Central Provinces

KIANGSI - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng
(less one division in Honan)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 80th Division | Li Sze-sho | Nanchang | 8,000 |

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KIANGSI (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen | | | |
| 9th Division | Li Yen-nien | Yungfeng | 9,000 |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | | |
| 83rd Division | Liu Han | Yungfeng | 8,000 |
| 10th " | Li Mo-an | Loan | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |
| 17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao | | | |
| 4th Division | Hsing Chen-nan | Shangjao | 12,000 |
| 18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng | | | |
| 11th Division | | Kinki | 10,000 |
| 14th " | Hwo Kuo-chang | Ihwang | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |
| 5th Army Corps - Hsueh Yueh | | | |
| 43rd Division | Tai Yueh | Tseki | 10,000 |
| 50th " | Chen Kuang-yueh | " | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 37th Army Corps - Mao Ping-wen | | | |
| 8th Division | Tao Chih-yo | Nanchang | 10,000 |
| 23rd " | Li Yun-chieh | Kian | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Nanfeng | 8,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| 36th Army Corps - Chou Shu-yuan | | | |
| 5th Division | Chou Shu-yuan | Lichwan | 10,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | Liang Li-chu | Iyang | 20,000 |
| 28th " | Wang Mao-te | Ningkang | 9,000 |
| 37th " | | Loan | 5,000 |
| 53rd " | | Tungsiang | 10,000 |
| | | | 42,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Route Army under Ho Chien (from Hunan) | | | |
| 15th Division | Wang Tung-yuan | Lienhua | 9,000 |
| 59th " | Chang Ying | Chungying | 8,000 |
| 62nd " | Chen Shih-chi | Pingsiang | 8,000 |
| 63rd " | Chen Kuang-chung | Lienhua | 10,000 |
| | | | 35,000 |
| 1st Temp. Div. | Li Hsiang-yung | Sinyu | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hsiao Chih-ping | Fuchow | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Liang Hua-sheng | " | 5,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |
| 90th Division | Wu Chi-wei | Lichwan | 8,000 |
| 10th " | Pai Chao-tsung | Loan | 10,000 |
| 77th " | Lo Lin | Tungku | 8,000 |
| 79th " | Fang Sung-pu | Kweiki | 7,000 |
| 32nd Ind. Brig. | Po Tien-min | Yunghsien | 4,000 |
| | | | 37,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSI (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kwangtung and Fukien)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou | | | |
| 1st Division | Li Chen-chiu | Kanchow | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Yeh Chao | Anyuan | 9,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Han-ping | | | |
| 4th Division | Chang Ta | Sinfeng | 6,000 |
| 3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching | | | |
| 7th Division | Huang Chih-wen | Changning | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Chen Feng-chao | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen | | | |
| 44th Division | Wang Chan-pin | Lungnan | 12,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kiangsi | 295,000 |

CHEKIANG - Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 87th Division | Wang Ting-chiu | Hangchow | 10,000 |
| 6th " | Chao Kuan-tao | Yushan | 10,000 |
| 18th " | Chou Hung-yuan | Hangchow | 10,000 |
| (A portion is now stationed at Lunghwa in Kiangsu) | | | |
| 36th Ind. Brig. | Tai Yueh | Kiangshan | 5,000 |
| | | | 35,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force<br>Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.<br>One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla | | 8,000 |
| | Total Troops in Chekiang | 43,000 |

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng | | | |
| (less one division in Kiangsi) | | | |
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Kwangchwan | 14,000 |
| 2nd Division | Huang Chieh | Kweiteh | 14,000 |
| 1st Art. Regt. | Li Lu-chung | Chengchow | 1,600 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | 1,600 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | 1,600 |
| 4th " " | Kung Ching-kuei | Kaifeng | 1,600 |
| 5th " " | Hung Shih-chi | " | 1,600 |
| 6th " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | 1,600 |
| 1st Com. Regt. | Hua Chen-lin | " | 1,600 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HONAN (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chan-kuei | Kweiteh | 2,100 |
| 1st " " | Chang Hung-chun | Kaifeng | 2,100 |
| 10th Division | Tan Tse-hsin | " | 5,000 |
| | | | 32,400 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-pin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85th Division | Ma Teng-chiao | Kaifeng | 7,000 |
| 72nd " | Ma Chuan-liang | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Li Te-tsung | Minchwan | 2,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

20th Route Army under Chang Fang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 76th Division | Li Mao-lin | Hsuchang | 8,000 |
| 68th " | Wu Ting-lin | Piyang | 8,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Shangchang | 8,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

26th Army Corps - Hsiao Chih-chu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44th Division | Hsiao Chih-chu | Chumatien | 9,000 |

11th Route Army under Liu Chen-hua

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 64th Division | Liu Hsu-an | Hwangchwan | 8,000 |
| 65th " | Liu Chen-hua | Shenchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division | Kao Tse-chu | Chowkiakow | 6,000 |
| 45th " | Tai Ming-chuan | Shancheng | 10,000 |
| 13th Cav. Brig. | Liu Feng-chi | Chengyang | 2,100 |
| 52nd Division | Hsia Kuei | Kweiteh | 8,000 |
| | | | 26,100 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58th Division | Chen Yueh-han | Shangchang | 8,000 |
| 3rd Bnd. Brig. | Chen Ming-shan | Chumatien | 3,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 84th Div. | Kao Kuei-tse | Sinsiang | 8,000 |

Total Troops in Honan 147,500

ANHWEI - Liu Chen-hua, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12th Division | Tang Kuei-yuan | Liuan | 8,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan

(less one division in Kiangsu)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 55th Division | Juan Chao-chang | Kweichow | 6,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

ANHWEI (Continued)

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **35th Route Army under Liang Kuan-ying** | | | |
| 32nd Division | Liang Kuan-ying | Hsuchan | 12,000 |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Chang Ting-chen | Yingchan | 2,000 |
| 15th Gav. " | Chang Hung-chun | Tuchan | 2,100 |
| | | | 16,100 |
| 93rd Division | Tang Yun-shan | Anking | 7,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Tan Fu-lieh | Liuan | 2,100 |
| 1st Ind. " | Shih Chung-chang | Shouchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yen-ching | Susung | 4,000 |
| 40th " " | Sung Shih-ko | Changyang | 4,000 |
| | | | 21,100 |
| | | Total Troops in Anhwei | 51,200 |

HUPEH - Chang Chun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **13th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun** | | | |
| 15th Division | Wan Yueh-huang | Hwangan | 10,000 |
| 89th " | Tang En-po | Kwangshui | 9,000 |
| | | | 19,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan** | | | |
| 41st Division | Chang Chen-han | Siangyang | 8,000 |
| 48th " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Ichang | 12,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 26th Division | Kuo Ju-tung | Tayeh | 12,000 |
| 51st " | Fan Shih-sheng | Siangyang | 8,000 |
| 69th " | Wang Yi-chung | Wuchang | 9,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **5th Route Army under Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang** | | | |
| 47th Division | Pi Chang-hui | Lotien | 16,000 |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-ling | " | 12,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

22nd Route Army under Peng Chen-shan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **30th Army Corps - Peng Chen-shan** | | | |
| 30th Division | Peng Chen-shan | Macheng | 10,000* |
| 31st " | | " | 8,000* |
| 33rd " | Peng Hsing-hsien | Kishui | 8,000* |
| | | | 26,000 |

*Old Kuominchun units.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **26th Route Army under Sun Lien-chung** | | | |
| 25th Division | Sun Lien-chung | Sungfow | 7,000 |
| 27th " | Li Sung-kuei | Hwangan | 7,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HUPEH (Continued)

Central Government Troops

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54th Division | Chang Wan-hsin | Sinti | | 10,000 |
| 85th " | Yang Ching-fang | Chienli | | 8,000 |
| 65th " | Chen Hung-yuan | Tungshan | | 9,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wu Chun-ping | Kingmen | | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Ting-wu | Sinti | | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Lo-yu | Yingcheng | | 5,000 |
| 7th " " | Li Chung-chien | Tayeh | | 5,000 |
| 54th " " | Lo Chi-hsiang | Suichow | | 5,000 |
| 57th " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Yingcheng | | 5,000 |
| 58th " " | Pan Shan-chai | Sinkowkow | | 4,000 |
| | | | | 59,000 |

Total Troops in Hupeh 205,000

KIANGSU - Shen Hao-fu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Taingkiangpu | 4,000 |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | Haichow | 6,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| Salt Division | Wen Ying-hsing | Soochow | 20,000 * |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | Nanking | 8,000 |
| One Brigade | | Suchow | |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |
| 8th " Art. Regt. | Liu Pei-ping | Chinkiang | 1,600 |
| 1st " " " | Shih Wen-kuei | Nanking | 4,000 |
| | | | 39,600 |

3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Division | Tseng Wan-chung | Suchow | 6,000 |

* Most recent reports are that this unit has moved to Kiangsi.

Total Troops in Kiangsu 55,600

HUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

4th Route Army under Ho Chien
(less four divisions in Kiangsi)

28th Army Corps - Liu Chien-hsu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16th Div. | Peng Wei-jen | Siangtan | 9,000 |
| 19th " | Li Chueh | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Lichow | |
| One Brig. | | Hsienning(Hupeh) | |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 34th Division | Chen Chu-chen | Pengchwang | 8,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Kuo-chun | Yungsui | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

Total Troops in Hunan 29,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SZECHWAN

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Pengan | 15,000 |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chou | Shunking | 10,000 |
| | | | 25,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control

20th Army Corps - Yang Sen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Yu Mang-chun | Yingshan | 7,000 |
| 2nd " | Yang Han-yu | Chuhsien | 7,000 |
| 3rd " | Deng Hsu-chang | Yingshan | 7,000 |
| | | | 21,000 |

21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Tang Shih-tsun | Chungking | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Kiating | 9,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Ling-chi | Liangshan | 9,000 |
| 4th " | Fan Shao-tseng | Chuhsien | 8,000 |
| Model " | Pan Wen-hua | Tanling | 10,000 |
| Instruc. Div. | Kuo Hsun | Pengshan | 10,000 |
| Frontier Def. Force | Chen Lan-ting | Kiating | 10,000 |
| Machine-gun Corps | Liu Ping-hsun | Jenchow | 500 |
| Temp. 4th Div. | Peng Chen-fu | Pihsien | 5,000 |
| " 7th " | Tang Ho | Chungkingchow (W. of Chengtu) | 4,000 |
| " 1st Brig. | Yu Chih-hu | Pengshan | 3,000 |
| " 2nd " | Lin Mei-po | " | 3,000 |
| " 3rd " | Yu Chung-ying | Omei | 4,000 |
| " 4th " | Chang Chih-fang | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 89,500 |

23rd Army Corps - Liu Nai-chun Kaihsien 8,000

24th Army Corps - Liu Wen-hui

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Wang Yuan-hu | Yachow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " | Tien Po-shih | Minshan | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsu Ting-hsiu | Yachow | 4,000 |
| 4th " | Teng Pan-tsun | Jungking | 4,000 |
| 5th " | Li Yu-shu | Yachow | 4,000 |
| 6th " | Liu Yuan-tang | Minshan | 4,000 |
| 7th " | Liu Yuan-chang | Yachow | 4,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

28th Army Corps - Teng Hsi-hou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Huang Yi-kwang | Kwangyuan | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | Chen Shu-nung | " | 7,000 |
| 7th " | Ma Te-chai | Chaohua | 6,000 |
| Instruc. Div. | Chen Chin-shan | Chengtu | 6,000 |
| Ind. Div. | Yang Hsiu-chun | Sintu | 6,000 |
| 5th Mixed Brig. | Hsieh Te-kan | " | 3,000 |
| 1st Ind. Corps | | Kwangyuan | 3,000 |
| | | | 37,000 |

29th Army Corps - Tien Sung-yao

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Tung Chang-an | Chengtu | 7,000 |
| 2nd " | Tseng Nan-fu | Nanpu | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | Lo Nai-chiung | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " | Wang Ming-chang | Pachung | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Huang Pang-tang | " | 5,000 |
| Ind. Div. | Liu Han-hsiung | Sintu | 4,000 |
| 1st Route Corps | Li Wei | Kwangyuan | 3,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SZECHWAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

29th Army Corps - Tien Sung-yao (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Route Corps | Ho Tsan-ju | Chaohwa | 2,000 |
| 4th " " | Yang Chieh | Pachung | 2,000 |
| 5th " " | Wang Chih-yuan | Kwangyuan | 4,000 |
| Spec. Serv. " | Tien Tse-fu | Sintu | 5,000 |
| | | | 48,000 |

Total Troops in Szechwan 256,500

Southern Provinces

FUKIEN - Chiang Kuang-nai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kwangtung and Kiangsi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Chenping | 6,000 |

Central Government Troops

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60th Division | Shen Kuang-han | Lungyen | 12,000 |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-shou | " | 10,000 |
| One Brigade | | Yenping | |
| 78th Division | Huang Ko | Putien | 10,000 |
| Reserve Div. | Tan Chi-hsiu | Foochow | 8,000 |
| Bodyguard Brig. | Li Ching-po | Changchow | 4,000 |
| 49th Division | Chang Yen | Engteng | 5,000 |
| | | | 49,000 |
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Mingki | 8,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | Yuki | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chen Wei-yuan | Shuikow | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Lin Ping-chou | Futing | 4,000 (NAVAL CONSTB.) |
| 4th " " | Chou Chih-chun | Shaowu | 3,000 |
| 56th Division | Liu Ho-ting | Yenping | 10,000 |
| | | | 31,000 |

Total Troops in Fukien 80,000

KWANGTUNG - Lin Yun-hai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kiangsi & Fukien)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Div. | Chang Jui-kuei | Chaoyang | 6,000 |
| Constb. Brig. | Chen Han-kuang | Kiungchow | 5,000 |
| 2nd Ind. " | Liang Shih-fu | Namyung | 6,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KWANGTUNG (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps - Hsiang Hsu-ping | | | |
| 5th Div. | Li Chen-liang | Waichow | 6,000 |

Li Chen-liang is a newly appointed commander of the 5th Division.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind. Div. | Li Hsu-hun | Shiuchow | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Chen Ch'ang | " | 6,000 |
| Training " | Miao Pei-nan | Canton | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Regt. | | " | 2,000 |
| 2nd " " | | Yingtak | 2,000 |
| 3rd " " | | Suawan | 2,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |

Total Troops in Kwangtung 49,000

KWANGSI - 4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief, and Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Army Corps - Liao Lei | | | |
| 19th Division | Chou Tsu-huang | Liuchow | 10,000 |
| 24th " | Tang Lien-fang | Tangyun | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi | | | |
| 45th Division | Wei Yung-sung | Lungchow | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regts. | Wei Yung-sung | Nanning | 8,000 |
| 10th Division | Pai Chung-hsi | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

Total Troops in Kwangsi 48,000

KWEICHOW - Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army Corps - Wang Chia-lieh | | | |
| 1st Division | Che Ming-yi | Tungjen | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ho Chih-chung | Kweiting | 5,000 |
| 4th " | Po Hui-ch'ang | Anshun | 4,000 |
| 5th " | Miao Husi-chung | Chenyuan | 5,000 |
| Training Div. | Hou Chih-tan | Chihshui | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Chen-ch'ang | Tsunyi | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hou Chih-hsi | Anshun | 2,500 |
| 3rd " " | Yu Yu-chiu | Sungkan | 2,500 |
| | | | 30,000 |
| 18th Route Army under Mao Kuang-hsiang | | | |
| 2nd Division | Yu Kuo-tsai | Anshun | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Chiang Tsai-chen | Tsunyi | 2,500 |
| | | | 6,500 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KWEICHOW (Continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Troops in Kweichow | 56,500 |

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

10th Route Army under Lung Yun

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | 6,400 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,400 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Ami | 4,400 |
| 9th " | Cheng Chung | Yunnanfu | 2,300 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-chen | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | Mengtze | 800 |
| First " | Tuan Tsan-kuei | | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 400 |
| | | | 22,700 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Troops in Yunnan | 22,700 |

Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) & Jehol

No definite or accurate information has been obtained since the last report.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | | Yen Ju-tsung | Paoting, Hopeh. |
| 2nd | " | Shih Pang-fan | Changchow, Honan. |
| 3rd | " | Liu Fang-hsiu | Nanyuan, Hopei. |
| 4th | " | Tsui Tsung-shih | Nanchang, Kiangsi. |
| 5th | " | Tien Yi | Hankow, Hupeh. |
| 6th | " | Chang Ting-mang | Siangyang, Hupeh. |
| 7th | " | Chang Yao-ku | Nanchang, Kiangsi. |

Air Forces of the 4th Route Army - Ho Chien

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | | 5 airplanes | Changsha, Hunan. |
| 2nd | " | 5 " | " " |

Air Forces of the 1st Group of Armies - Huang Kwang-jui

1st Air Corps - Tan Shou

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | | Tao Tso-te | Shiuchow, Kwangtung. |
| 2nd | " | Hsieh Mang | Canton, " |
| 3rd | " | Wu Chien-wan | Shiuchow, " |

2nd Air Corps - Ting Chi-hsu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Squadron | | Ma Ting-hsai | Canton, Kwangtung. |
| 5th | " | Wu Chien-ming | Swatow, " |
| 6th | " | Ao Lun | Canton, " |

Training Corps - Hu Han-hsien Canton, Kwangtung.

Air Forces of the 4th Group of Armies - Li Tsung-jen

14 airplanes Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Air Forces of the 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

11 airplanes Chungking, Szechwan.

Air Forces of the 19th Route Army - Yang Khan-yu

9 airplanes Amoy and Foochow, Fukien.

Air Forces of the 3rd Route Army - Han Fu-chu

3 airplanes Tsinanfu, Shantung.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

## R E C A P I T U L A T I O N

| | |
|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops) .... | 289,550 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 52,500 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 299,200 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 225,000 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops ..... | 150,000 |
| Central Government Troops ..... | 406,200 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control ..... | 354,700 |
| Manchoukuo Troops ..... | 110,200 (?) |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan ..... | 95,200 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, NOT INCLUDING IRREGULARS | 1,982,550 |

G-2 Report

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DEC 5 1933

2657-J-276

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WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 4 1933

MANCHOUKUO

Kirin seems to be the only province in which large bandit engagements took place during the past two weeks, one Japanese report stating that a band of 2,500 bandits was dispersed near the Kirin-Hailung railway.

The huge expense in man and money being incurred by Japan in her "Manchurian Adventure" is becoming daily more apparent. One Japanese has figured that the expense to date has been ¥360,000,000. An estimate of man-power can be made from the report that in the Tungpien area alone, the Kwantung army maintains some 150 small garrisons containing from 10 to 20 Japanese soldiers and that 2,000 consular police were added in September for the suppression of local banditry.

The Mukden arsenal is now manufacturing shells and ammunition and, it is thought, employs some 7,000 men.

HOPEI

Spurred on by the danger of complications with the Japanese, the Chinese authorities in North China completed the disbandment of the troops of Fang Chen-wu and Chi Hung-chang in record breaking time. It is known that attempts of enterprising Chinese generals to incorporate some of these troops into their own forces were somewhat frustrated by direct orders from Ho Ying-chin. One of those leaders, however, confided to a member of this office that he had recruited a "few" of the most likely looking soldiers.

The promises given by the local Japanese authorities to retrocede all the passes in the Great Wall have now no doubt failed to receive the approval of the higher command, for upon Colonel Shibayama's return by special airplane from Hsinking, he announced that "it was not possible to retrocede the Wall just now as the Japanese had not got, on the Jehol side, any suitable barracks in which to spend the winter". He indicated retrocession "might" take place in the spring. On November 6th Major-General Okamura, Vice-Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, also arrived in Peiping via special "Manchoukuo" airplane from Hsinking. His announced purpose is to negotiate with North China officials concerning restoration of through rail traffic from Peiping to Mukden, establishment of customs offices along the Great Wall, resumption of Postal relations, and retrocession of the Great Wall passes.

The entrance of the special police into the Luantung area resulted in driving all "bandits" from the immediate vicinity of the railway, bringing about their concentration at Funing. Capture of this place proved impossible without artillery, but after the Japanese authorized light artillery being sent to the "police", the fall of the city was reported to have taken place on November 6th.

From M/A, China Report No. 8687 November 8, 1933

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

CHAHAR

Conditions in this province have not improved during the past month as is emphasized by the presence in Tientsin of the provincial governor, Sung Che-yuan, because of "ill-health".

Reports have reached Peiping that Liu Kuei-tang and Tang Yu-lin are now fighting around Tushihkou with both sides claiming victory. A high-ranking Chinese general told a member of this office that Liu's real motive in attacking Tang is to take over the latter's regiment of artillery.

SUIYUAN

This province has continued to be prominent in North China affairs because of the continued stay of General Sun Tien-ying's troops and the Mongolian autonomy conference at Pailingmiao. The Ninghsia, Kansu and Chinghai (Kokonor) authorities seem united in their determination to prevent General Sun from passing through their districts in order to take up the duties in Chinghai to which he has been appointed by the Central Government. Of course, it is not the mere passage of these troops to which the western military leaders object, but the fear that once in their territory General Sun will not keep moving. He is now said to have 50,000 fairly well equipped troops and hence merits the suspicion of all leaders, military and civil, in that section of China. Warfare seems imminent, unless some financial steps are taken by Nanking to relieve the situation. General Sun's troops have actually reached Wuyuan and Lingho. A special representative of General Chiang Kai-shek is now negotiating with Yen Hsi-shan in reference to the matter.

SZECHWAN

The increased seriousness of the communist situation in this province has made it the focal point of attention in China during the past fortnight. A proper understanding of the situation requires a knowledge of Chinese politics and oriental diplomacy, which tends to discount the seriousness of the reports, obviously a tendency subject to mistake if carried too far. When it is recalled that Liu Hsiang has already petitioned for his share of the American Cotton and Wheat Loan and that he has one of the most formidable armies in China, this case seems to be another attempt to force contributions from Nanking by exaggerating the seriousness of the menace. Another similar indication is that, although the press reports that Kaihsien, north of Wanhsien, has fallen to the Reds, the American Consulate-General at Hankow has telegraphed that he doubts their veracity.

There is no doubt, however, that the communists under Hsu Shang-chien have made definite advances in northern Szechwan but rather than continue their advance southward, they turned due east, capturing Suiting and threatening Wanhsien. That

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

which is most feared is that Hsu will be able to continue his advance to the east and combine with the forces of Ho Lung near the Hupeh border. The next few weeks should make clear the actual seriousness of this menace.

Recently Ho Lung from his headquarters at Laifeng (Hupeh) attacked Yunghsun in Hunan but was unsuccessful and forced to retire back to Hupeh.

Liu Hsiang has issued his suppression campaign order which divides his armies into three columns with the central one under Tien Sung-yao, the left under Teng Hsi-hou and the right under Yang Sen. He has made ten airplanes and twelve brigades available for the drive.

It is rumored that Liu Wen-hui, following his last defeat at Yaan (Yachow), has retreated to Jungching and is making arrangements for personal flight via Yunnam to Shanghai.

FUKIEN

While it is reported that the 19th Route Army is preparing for a drive against Tingchow in the near future, there were no reports of battles during the past two weeks.

An excellent report upon the siege of Yenping will be found in Despatch No. 355, October 16, 1933, to the Secretary of State from the American Vice-Consul at Foochow.

SINKIANG

While no reports have been received concerning the actual hostilities in that province, the fact that Dr. Lo Wen-kan was required to return to Nanking via Vladivostok is ample evidence of the real and existing mutual relations of the inimical provincial factions.

KIANGSI

Numerous reports continue to emanate from Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters in this province but they still deal only with preparations and general matters concerning repatriation of ex-communists, etc. Reports of definite victories are still conspicuous by their absence.

Reports of arrival in Kiangsi of the last increment of the Salt Gabelle troops (formerly T. V. Soong's special force) is definite evidence that that force has now come under the direct charge of Chiang Kai-shek. In detail the report stated that with this last group which numbered 5,000, the total of those troops in Kiangsi was now 20,000, and that their artillery, mortars, armored cars, machine guns, etc., had arrived with these troops.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

The American Consul General at Hankow, who has long been skeptical of Chiang Kai-shek's ability to conquer the Red armies in Kiangsi, seems by his recent reports to be even more doubtful than ever. His information is that Chiang is aging rapidly as a result of his recent years of tension and that he is having especial difficulty in keeping Ho Chien, Governor of Hunan, whipped into line as well as satisfying the demands for supplies and ammunition in Szechwan. He also seems to believe that Chiang must ultimately invade Kwangtung if his power is to survive.

The west Kiangsi Reds under Hsiao Ke have been active around Yungsin.

YUNNAN

It seems that the Yunnan troops have been able to expel the Tibetan bandits who entered their province recently. The arrival of the second shipment of arms bought from the Groupe de Chine, one 75 mm gun, shells and powder and 10,000 rifle and hand grenades, and accompanied by a French instructor, would indicate that the governor, Lung Yun, is at least taking precautionary and defensive measures.

KWANGTUNG

Press reports received this date announce the resignation of Hsiang Han-ping and Li Yang-ching, two Kwangtung army commanders. This news is too recent to evaluate its importance.

Other reports announce the arrival of a recent shipment of foreign arms and ammunition which included a number of armored cars, tanks and automatic rifles. It is also stated that the daily capacity of the Shek Cheng arsenal will be increased so as to produce 250 aerial bombs, 200 artillery shells, 3,000 hand grenades and 10 heavy aerial bombs.

JAPAN - SOVIET RUSSIA

The protest lodged on November 7th in Tokyo by Soviet Russia against Japanese military airplanes flying over their territory in the vicinity of Vladivostok is another incident in the relations of those two countries which might be the spark necessary to start the so often predicted conflagration between those countries. The following, extracted from a Reuter despatch of October 16th from Tokyo, purported to be a "blunt" statement from the War Office, might be of interest:

> "The Soviet army now boasts a peace-time strength of no less than 1,290,000 men, fully armed and equipped with the most powerful and up-to-date weapons and war material.
>
> "Organized into 75 infantry divisions and 13 cavalry divisions, this huge and well trained land force is backed by 2500 aircraft, 1500 tanks, a large number of armored cars, and a chemical unit.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

"Soviet military preparations in the Far East are being further increased in that the present strength east of Baikal is roughly 10 divisions, with 300 tanks and several hundred aircraft, including scores of heavy bombers. This air force has power to attack the Imperial Capital as soon as war opens between our two countries."

The Reuter despatch goes on to say that Japanese press reports amplifying the War Office statement dispose of the Soviet forces in the Far East as follows:

Four infantry divisions and a cavalry brigade in Vladivostok, Nikolsk, and along the Ussuri Railway on the eastern border of Manchoukuo; three infantry divisions between Habarovsk and Blagoveschensk on the Manchoukuo northern border; and the remainder, including a cavalry division, including a cavalry division, in the Zabaikal region.

The 300 tanks are said to be distributed among the various divisions, while the bulk of the aircraft, "totalling some 350, including 40 heavy bombers, are reported to be based on Vladivostok and Nikolsk, the nearest points to Japan and Korea".

The Reuter despatch ends with the following remarks: The War Office statement seems to have been intended primarily for home consumption to remove any opposition that might arise to the huge appropriations that are demanded for arms' replenishment in the coming budget. Nevertheless, it implies that a certain amount of anxiety is evident in Japan regarding Soviet military strength, and it is probably not without significance that a fresh bid is being made for American friendship and understanding, as there is an under-current of perturbation lest the recent reports regarding American recognition of the Soviet should prove correct and result in strengthening Moscow's hand.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

HLB

S. V. Constant
Major, Cavalry
Assistant Military Attache

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TROOPS IN

CHINA




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[redacted]

Report

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CHINA (Military) 4-1

Subject: Situation Report

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly Report of Changes)

## Northern Provinces

### HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

5Brd Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin
112th Div. Chang Ting-shu — Hwailai

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

2nd Division — Huang Chieh — Hsiyuan (near Peiping)

### CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

6Brd Army Corps - Fang Chan-hai
1st Div. Hsin Hai-ting — Yuhsien

### NINGHSIA

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

7th Division — Ma Hung-kuei — Pinglo

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei
2nd Ind. Brig. Ma Pao-lin — Pinglo

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

1st Division — Hu Tsung-nan — Ninghsia

## Central Provinces

### KIANGSI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng
80th Div. Li Sze-sho — Nanchang

General Li Sze-sho has been dismissed.

From M/A, China — Report No. 8697 — November 22, 1933

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

CHEKIANG

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Chou Hung-yuan | Kingyuan (S. Chekiang) |

ANHWEI

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 40th Ind. Brig. | Hsu Chung-yu | Chengyang |

Hsu Chung-yu is a newly appointed commander of the 40th Independent Brigade.

HUPEH

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan

10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 48th Div. | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Shihnan |

SZECHWAN

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

20th Army Corps - Yang Sen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Div. | Yu Meng-chun | Chowkow |

21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Div. | Fang Shao-tsung | Sanhwei |

Southern Provinces

FUKIEN

Central Government Troops

19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 49th Div. | Chang Yen | Enting | |
| 60th " | Shen Kuang-han | Lungyen | |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-shou | Yenping | |
| 78th " | Chu Shou-nien | Changchow | |
| Contingent Regt. | | Foochow | 3,000 |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Pucheng (N. Fukien) |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KWANGTUNG

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Chen Cheng | Waichow |

2nd Army Corps - Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Div. | Li Chen-liang | Waichow |

General Chen Chi-tang has been newly appointed concurrently commander of the 2nd Army Corps.

3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Div. | Chen Feng-chao | Meihsien |

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WAR DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 19 1933

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

MANCHOUKUO

Although specific information is lacking it seems certain that a considerable movement of Japanese troops in Manchuria has taken place. The authorities deny that the new distribution is motivated by the Russian situation and state that the movement is made entirely in carrying out the scheduled bandit suppression campaign. Joint Manchu-Japanese campaigns are being conducted in Heilungkiang province during which one skirmish has already been fought north of Mulan. In Kirin province an expedition comprising considerable cavalry was sent along the Kirin-Hailung line and another into the northeastern portion of the province. Bandits are still active in Jehol province near Chinchow.

On November 1st an explosion caused by the collision of an ammunition and freight train at Yentungshan on the Kirin-Hailun line resulted in fifty casualties, including 10 Japanese dead. A Chinese report of doubtful authenticity states that bombs thrown by a Korean into a troop train going through Peianchen station killed 91 Japanese soldiers.

The large supply depot of the Kwantung army to the west of the railway tracks at Mukden has been completed. It is thought this location is contiguous to the Feng-yun airfield.

NORTH CHINA

Reliable information seeping through Chinese censorship indicates that most of the recent reports concerning bandit activities in the Luantung area have been false. A foreign resident in that area, in a position to learn the truth, told a member of this office that there had been no such thing as an assault on Funing for the simple reason that a small Japanese garrison had been stationed there for months. Other reports from foreign sources indicate that conditions have been grossly exaggerated although brigandage has positively been present in some localities. The Chinese press reports that the Luantung area is now pacified and that Li Chi-chun has been given $10,000 for travel abroad. No mention has been made of the disposition of Shih Yu-san and the recent visit of Ho Ying-chin to Yu Hsueh-chung in Tientsin indicates that Hopei province is still in an unsettled state. A study made in this office reveals the fact that just prior to his departure, Chang Hsueh-liang had 199,000 personal troops and 185,000 troops nominally loyal to him in North China, making a total of 384,000. By September 6th, realignments of these had been made so that in Hopei province Yu Hsueh-chung's personal army had increased to 79,000, while Wan Fu-lin had 51,000 poorly trained and equipped troops under his command. Shang Chen with 40,000 and Sung Che-yuan with about 50,000 are the other powerful North China generals.

From M/A, China Report No. 8697 November 22, 1933

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

In Chahar conditions remain the same, with Sung Che-yuan's continued absence in Tientsin an indication that no improvement has taken place.

Sun Tien-ying has delayed his departure for Chinghai. He is receiving rations and forage from Yen Hsi-shan and probably some money from other sources.

The Peiping Branch Military Council has announced that its monthly disbursements total $4,800,000 Mex., of which Hopei and Chahar are supposed to contribute $500,000 and $300,000, but due to the impoverished condition of those two provinces they have not been able to make any contributions. In other words, the Nanking Government is "carrying" the North China military establishment which is liable to have serious repercussions if discontinued. Recent developments in the South indicate that such a stoppage is liable to eventuate in the near future.

SZECHWAN

Conflicting reports have been received in reference to the communist situation in that province. It seems that the impetus of the recent Red drive has spent itself in the vicinity of Kaihsien and no further advances have been made. Government troops appear content to leave them alone, for aside from making plans no definite punitive efforts have been made. So far the Red, Ho Lung, seems to have been unable to enter Szechwan.

Aided by a more advantageous terrain than in Kiangsi, the huge preponderance in numbers of government troops indicates that the complete suppression of the communists would not be difficult if there was a genuine desire and co-operation between Liu Hsiang and his subordinates.

SINKIANG

While detailed information is still lacking concerning hostilities, it is believed that Ma Chung-ying is at least holding his own against the Nanking appointed Tihwa authorities. The American Minister in reporting a conversation with Dr. Lo Wen-kan, who recently returned to Nanking, states that the latter strongly condemned past Chinese administrations in Sinkiang and frankly expressed his admiration for Ma Chung-ying, whom he seemed to think would gain control of that province.

KIANGSI

No definite news has been received which either definitely substantiates or discredits the news received two weeks ago that the anti-communist campaign in this province has been brought to an end. However, the recent events in Fukien will necessitate Chiang Kai-shek's attention being paid to that province and an abandonment of large scale operations in Kiangsi. But now that he has hold of the communists Chiang might not be able to let go, for in recent months the Reds have been much more aggressive and willing to fight than the government troops. Chiang has assembled some 295,000 troops of varying degrees of loyalty and enthusiasm in Kiangsi in order to conquer the communists. It is a question just how large a force he will

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

need in Kiangsi to retain what he has already recovered in case he is forced to undertake active operations against the South.

The experience Chiang's aviation corps has been receiving during its past few months of activity has no doubt increased its efficiency.

FUKIEN

Radios received from the American Consulates at Foochow and Nanking report that real rebellion against the rule of Chiang Kai-shek has broken out in Fukien. The Military Attache, recently returned from that province, states that even before his arrival there all active operations against the communists had ceased. One excellent Chinese source in Peiping, whose past reliability is mitigated by his distance from Fukien, has stated that he has heard the 19th Route Army now has entered into an alliance with the communists. It is conceivable that the Fukien developments are due primarily to the discontinuance of the $500,000 monthly subsidy from Nanking, which discontinuance was occasioned by a "non-aggression pact" allegedly agreed to by the Reds in Kiangsi and the 19th Route Army. As the Chinese navy has been ordered to blockade Foochow and Tsai Ting-kai has taken positive steps of rebellion, actual hostilities seem imminent. If left alone, the 19th Route Army will be no match for the more numerous and better equipped divisions of Chiang, but it is unreasonable to believe that Tsai has not already attempted to assure himself of allies.

The following is a recent compilation of troops stationed in Fukien:

a) 19th Route Army under Tsai Ting-kai:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 49th Division | Chang Yen | Changchow* | 5,000 |
| 60th " | Shen Kuang-han | Lungyen | 12,000 |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-shou | Yenping | 10,000 |
| 78th " | Huang Ku | Changchow | 10,000 |
| Reserve Div. | Tan Chi-hsiu | Foochow | 8,000 |
| Bodyguard Brig. | Li Ching-po | Changchow | 4,000 |
| | | | 49,000 |

b) National Government Troops:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 56th Division | Liu Ho-ting | Yenping | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Lu Hsing-pang | Mingli | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

c) Provincial Troops:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | Yuki | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chen Wei-yuan | Shuikow | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Lin Ping-chou | Futing | 4,000 |
| 4th " " | Chou Chih-chun | Shaowu | 3,000 |
| | | | 13,000 |

*Transferred to Enting.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KWANGTUNG

Chen Chi-tang personally assumed command of the Second Army in place of General Hsiang Han-ping who recently resigned. Chen's position is now certainly unenviable for he has for months maintained with great difficulty his position against the Kwangtung anti-Chiang politicians, in payment for which he received a monthly allowance. Furthermore, his peace with the pugnacious Kwangsi leaders, Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi, has often been precariously near a rupture. It is possible that the Kwangsi leaders will actively side with the 19th Route Army and if so, Chen's position between them as a neutral will be difficult.

SOVIET RUSSIA

Despatches No. 2715 and 2721 to the American Legation, Peiping, dated October 28th and November 7th respectively, from the American Consulate General at Harbin, contain pertinent information regarding the Soviet-Japanese military situation. They bear out the previously expressed view of this office concerning military preparations in that section excepting that the actual sighting of a Soviet submarine in the harbor of Vladivostok makes what was thought to be a baseless rumor more probably the truth.

The newspaper reports of November 11th concerning the destruction of six Japanese planes by Soviet anti-aircraft batteries were too fantastic to cause any concern here. However, Soviet Russia's sudden diplomatic turn upon Japan has caused considerable comment. Their apparent willingness last spring to take without serious complaint any abuse the Japanese deemed fit to project, encouraged the latter to make statements, crude and jingoistic in the extreme. Now the "worm has turned", Soviet Russian spokesmen are making the statements and Japan is doing the taking. This reaction seems to have been brought about by the fact that there was a certain amount of bluff in Japan's attitude as well as the importance of the Soviet-American rapprochement and the difficulties the army now seems to be experiencing in Japan.

Japanese news sources state that 7000 kilometers of double-tracking has recently been completed on the Siberian railway and in referring to new branch lines to be undertaken specifically mention the Kamuiskaya-Machienskaya and the Borgia-Davlia lines. Another report states that unexpected difficulties are being encountered in building the new branch line of the Trans-Baikal railway between Irkutsk and Chita and especially so in the construction of a tunnel near Lake Baikal, on which 2500 men are being employed.

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

JAPAN.

Recent indications lead to the conclusion that the Kwantung army is not achieving the one hundred per cent successes in politics as was the case several months ago both in Japan and China. It also seems certain that General Okamura did not achieve the expected diplomatic success in his recent North China conference.

Last week the Japanese garrisons of Tientsin, Tangku and Tongshan conducted a three day joint maneuver in the vicinity of Tangku.

Reuter, citing as their source a visiting British correspondent, states that the Japanese are not fortifying the Bonin Islands but that they are establishing an aerodrome on Saipan at a cost of ¥100,000. An appropriation of ¥6,000,000 is being sought for the establishment of air communication with Japan and for such enterprises as harbor improvement, additional lighthouses, wireless facilities and a meteorological observatory.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

HLB

1 map attached.

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly Report of Changes)

Northern Provinces

HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

51st Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung
118th Div. Tu Chi-wu Tsinghai

CHAHAR

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

Tang Yu-lin's Troops

Two Brigades Tang Yu-lin Changpei

SHANTUNG

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu

20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan
60th Brig. Chao Hsiang-hsien

Chao Hsiang-hsien is a newly appointed commander of the 60th Brigade.

SINKIANG

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

8th Division Chang Pei-yuan Turfan

Central Provinces

KIANGSI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

13th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun
13th Division Wan Yueh-huang Kiukiang
89th " Tang En-po "

From M/A, China Report No. 8705 December 7, 1933

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSI (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Div. | Yeh Chao | Lungnan |

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 44th Division | Wang Tsan-ping | Anyuan |

CHEKIANG

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 88th Division | Sun Yuan-liang | Chuchow (Lishuihsien) |
| 18th " | Chou Hun-yuan | " ( " ) |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | Liang Li-chu | Chuchow (Chuhsien) |

HONAN

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 39th Div. | Pang Ping-hsun | Wushengkwan ( Honan - Hupeh border along the Peiping-Hankow Railway) |

KIANGSU

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan

37th Army Corps - Chen Tiao-yuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 46th Div. | Yueh Sheng-hsuan | Hsuchow |
| 57th " | Li Sung-shan | " |

SZECHWAN

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Div. | Wang Ling-chi | Yungsingchang (N. of Sanhwei) |
| 4th " | Pan Shao-tseng | Sanhwei |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

## Southern Provinces

### FUKIEN

#### Army of the People's Government (19th Route Army)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1st Army Corps - Shen Kuang-han** | | | |
| 1st Div. | Liu Chen-hsiung | Yenping | |
| 60th " | Teng Chih-tsai | " | |
| **2nd Army Corps - Mao Wei-shou** | | | |
| 2nd Division | Pang Cheng | Yenping | |
| 61st " | Liang Shih-chi | Shahsien | |
| **3rd Army Corps - Chu Shou-nien** | | | |
| 3rd Division | Cheng Chun-sung | Changchow | |
| 78th " | Yung Ying-lin | " | |
| **4th Army Corps - Chao Yen** | | | |
| 4th Division | Hsieh Chiung-sheng | Changchow | |
| 49th " | Juan Pao-hung | Lungyen | |
| **5th Army Corps - Tan Chi-hsiu** | | | |
| 5th Division | Sze Tu-fei | Kutien | |
| 7th " | Chao Yi-chien | " | |
| (Coung) | | | |
| **6th Army Corps - Wong Chao-yuan** | | | |
| 6th Division | Hung Wen-teh | Yungchun | 3,500 |
| 8th " | Yu Cheng-yao | Tehhua | 3,500 |
| | | | 7,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Cheng Chi-hsuan | Funing | |
| 1st " Regt. | Nieh Chin-lung | Changchow | |
| 2nd " " | Ma Hung-hsing | Foochow | |
| 1st Naval Constb. Brig. | Yang Ting-ying | Futing | |
| 2nd " " " | Lin Ping-chou | Fusan | |

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Divisions are newly organized units formed from old irregular forces, militia and new recruits.

#### Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Kienning |
| 56th " | Liu Ho-ting | " |

### KWANGTUNG

#### Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

#### 1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Constb. Brig. | Cheng Han-kwang | Canton |
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Chenping |
| 3rd " " | Li Han-hun | Waichow |
| 4th " " | Chen Chang | Hoyuan |
| Training " | Miao Pei-nan | Waichow |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KWANGTUNG (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

2nd Army Corps - Chen Chi-tang
5th Div. Li Chen-liang Tapu

3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching
7th Div. Huang Chih-wen Meihsien
8th " Chang Feng-chao Chanping

Air Forces of the 1st Group of Armies - Huang Kwang-jui

2nd Air Corps - Ting Chi-hsu
4th Squadron Ma Ting-huai Namyung, Kwangtung.

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Subject: Situation Report

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MANCHOUKUO

By removing rails and ambushing the International train forty miles east of Tsitsihar, bandits on November 27th caused the most sensational train wreck in Manchuria since the Mukden Incident of 1931. A train guard of eighty Japanese soldiers - unusually large - suffered casualties of four dead and eight wounded in fighting off the bandits. No passengers were harmed.

According to the Japanese military adviser to the Kirin provincial government, fourteen successful engagements were fought by Japanese troops, mostly from the 6th Infantry Regiment and 4th Cavalry Regiment during a campaign in November in the Ilan district. From Harbin announcements of about seven other skirmishes were made including a statement issued November 27th that the Kirin province campaign had been terminated successfully. Japanese also claim that all bandit bands in eastern Jehol have been dispersed. In Heilungchiang province the Japanese lost five killed in a battle near Peianchen and two more in a fight near Chaotung.

Japanese news reports state that Semenoff has recently resumed his White Russian activity and has left Dairen for conferences in Dairen and Hsinking. A recent Chinese report states that the ex-volunteer leader, General Wang Teh-lin, has left Shanghai to rejoin his former troops in Kirin near Mishan.

The Manchuria Daily News recently noted the arrival in Dairen of several groups of Japanese troops from Japan but omitted the actual numbers. These are probably troops for the Railway Guard Battalions and are to be used for the increase from six battalions to eighteen as recently reported by the American Consulate-General in Mukden. That source further states that the headquarters for this newly reorganized unit will be at Tsitsihar, Harbin and Mukden, and that Japanese police instructors have been appointed to 121 hsiens in Manchuria, distributed as follows: Fengtien 58, Kirin 29, Heilungchiang 26, and Jehol 8. Mukden does not consider the banditry problem as serious now as it was last year at this season and also states that the Kwantung army will not go off its war status as had been previously announced.

The Harbin Consulate-General reports that General Koiso, the able Chief of Staff of the Kwantung army, visited Harbin in November following an inspection which took him to Tungning near the Soviet border at Suifenho. Mukden reports that a secret meeting of high Japanese commanders was held at Hsinking on November 10th and that Koiso has postponed his scheduled departure for Tokyo.

NORTH CHINA

Reports indicate that the Japanese completely control the Dolonnor (Tulunnoerh) section and run a motor truck service to that city. Their political agents are reported to be actively engaged in seeking the good will of the Mongols in that area.

From M/A, China Report No. 8705 December 7, 1933

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

In Chahar, Liu Kuei-tang and Tang Yu-lin have apparently reached an agreement that the former should occupy Chihcheng and the latter Changpei, north of Kalgan. There has been no fighting reported in this province during the past two weeks.

Hopei has been extremely peaceful and quiet the past two weeks. No more is heard about the bandits in the Luantung area who no doubt have been eradicated by political means. The troops of P'ang P'ing-hsun, 40th Army, are now en route to take up their new garrison areas on the Ping-Han railway from Yencheng to Hwayuan. The transfer of his troops was made at P'ang's request for there is no opportunity in North China for a lucrative position which will enable him to maintain his troops. His transfer will serve to alleviate the financial burden of troop maintenance in North China. Shih Yu-san is now in the Japanese Concession in Tientsin where his presence is a probable source for future trouble.

On December 5th the Ping-Han railway was directed to prepare 50 trains of 16 cars each, to be ready at Fengtai within two weeks for transportation of "southern" troops to the south. It is not known why such an order should be given for according to present indications no large movement of troops from this area should be expected.

For an account of the recent siege of Funinghsien see Report No. 506 of November 18, 1933, from the Tientsin Consulate-General to the American Legation. Critical examination of the report of eye witnesses reveals that while there was a siege and some bombardment the small number of casualties is an indication that it was not so serious as first believed.

SZECHWAN

The communist threat upon Wanhsien has apparently ceased for the present as reports from Hankow state that no more troops are being moved into that area and Chinese refugees are returning to their homes in that section. On November 20th a communist attack upon Sanhwei, 18 miles west of Kaihsien, was repulsed. Ho Lung continues to be unsuccessful in his attempt to enter Szechwan.

The recent transfer by Chiang Kai-shek of his 13th Army from along the Ping-Han line in Hupeh to Kiangsi is an indication that he is not especially concerned with the situation on the Szechwan-Hupeh border.

SINKIANG

Ma Chung-ying is apparently making headway against the provincial authorities. News reports from Nanking on November 26th state he has captured Tihwa and similar reports on December 2nd state that his troops are only seven miles away from that city. The loss of power by the provincial authorities is attributed to the defection of the ex-volunteers from Manchuria.

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KIANGSI

Members of this office have recently talked at length with two exceptionally well informed foreigners who have just come from Kiangsi. They are positive in stating that Chiang Kai-shek is sincere and active in his efforts to destroy the communists. The difficulty is that many of his subordinate officers and most of his troops do not desire to fight and do so only when it is made necessary by the personal pressure of Chiang Kai-shek. The 87th and 88th Divisions are said to be notable exceptions and have fought well. Visiting the battle-field after one of their engagements, a foreign journalist is said to have estimated that the communists left over 1000 dead on the field. The present line held by the Central Government troops is Nancheng-Linchwan-Nanfeng-Ihwang-Loan-Yunfeng-Kian. Chiang's headquarters report that the limiting factor in the advance of their troops is the construction of roads in their rear eschelon but it is obvious that it is even more necessary that troops other than Chiang's "personal" or "model" troops develop a fighting spirit. To bring this about it will be necessary for Chiang to allot them the same amount of money that he expends on his favorite units.

The rebellion in Fukien is sure to stiffen the resistance of the Kiangsi communists against Chiang. They have been cut off from the free movement of supplies for at least four years, being dependent upon their own arsenals and smuggled materiel. Now with arms and ammunition coming through Foochow and Amoy their military power should be greatly enhanced. On the other hand Chiang has been weakened by the movement of some of his most reliable divisions from Kiangsi to the Chekiang-Fukien border.

KWANGTUNG

Although the papers print reports that Chen Chi-tang has announced his adherence to the Central Government at Nanking, the situation has not as yet definitely clarified. The fact that Tsai Ting-kai is moving his troops to northern Fukien is an indication that he apparently considers Chiang a more serious threat than Kwangtung. Although no outward change has occurred in Kwangsi-Kwangtung relations, the Kwangsi leaders have failed to return to Canton for a conference as per the invitation of Ch'en Chi-tang and thereby show their agreement with him. A recent despatch from Canton stating that Ch'en has wired Nanking for permission to float a $10,000,000 loan with the Customs receipts of Canton as security is an indication of how expensive his cooperation with Nanking or neutrality will be.

FUKIEN

The only active punitive measures taken by the Central Government against the rebellion in Fukien was the bombing on December 1st of a mass meeting at Chuanchow. Three planes dropped six 50 lb. bombs, four of which exploded killing 17 and wounding

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

30, probably all civilians. It is believed the planes were three Fiat bombers sent from Nanchang and as a landing field was recently established at Kienningfu, it is possible that refueling was done there. It is known that bombs were being loaded at Nanchang on December 1st.

The 49th Division of the 19th Route Army is remaining concentrated in the Lungyen-Enting sector but the 60th Division has been transferred via Foochow to Yenping. The Chinese press has carried many recent reports of a reorganization of the troops in Fukien under the 19th Route Army. The actual number of troops is now unknown but designations, commanding officers and locations are as follows:

1st Army Corps - Shen Kuang-han

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Liu Chan-hsiung | Yenping |
| 60th " | Tung Chih-tsai | " |

2nd Army Corps - Mao Wei-shou

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | P'ang Ch'eng | Yenping |
| 61st " | Liang Shih-chi | Shahsien |

3rd Army Corps - Ch'u Shou-nien

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division | Chang Chun-sung | Changchow |
| 78th " | Yung Ying-lin | " & Foochow |

4th Army Corps - Chang Yen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Division | Hsieh Chung-sheng | Changchow |
| 49th " | Juan Pao-hung | Lungyen |

5th Army Corps - T'an Chi-hsiu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Division | Sze T'u-fei | Kutien |
| 7th " | Chao Yi-chien | " |

6th Army Corps - Weng (Ooung) Chao-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Hung Wen-teh | Yungchun | 3,500 |
| 8th " | Yu Cheng-yao | Tehhwa | 3,500 |

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Divisions are all newly organized units, the men coming from irregular and militia troops. Many of those in the 6th Army under Ooung Chao-yuan, the "hero of Woosung", are former bandits - but not communist-bandits. The commanders of the newly organized Army Corps were former division commanders in the 19th Route Army.

The total strength of the Fukien troops is estimated as about 75,000. The original 19th Route Army was about 50,000. The eight new divisions of about 3500 each, being newly formed and poorly trained and equipped, are not comparable in combat efficiency with the other forces.

G-S Labor...



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Reports of large troop movements by the Central Government to the Chekiang-Fukien border have been received. These are said to total eight additional divisions, including parts of the 87th and 88th Divisions. For the obvious reason of influencing public opinion, the capable General Chang Chi-chung, who as Commander of the 5th Army was the colleague of the 19th Route Army in the Shanghai affair, has been appointed to command the Central Government's punitive campaign. Despatches from Fukien state that all Americans have or soon will leave Kienningfu and Yenping because of the impending hostilities in that section.

On December 5th a skirmish was fought in Foochow between a part of the 78th Division of the 19th Route Army and some "militia cadets" resulting in 10 dead and 30 wounded. The battle was said to be a misunderstanding and the "misunderstood" troops have been called both "militia" and "students". Although it is possible there was no mistake at all and that this action was required to keep the local militia in line with the 19th Route Army, it is a certain indication of the nervous tension in Fukien. The relations that the 19th Route Army has assumed with the communists has alienated the sympathy of many violent anti-Chiang Kai-shek factions.

YUNNAN

The troops of the provincial government are being given additional training in which the recently arrived French instructor is active. It is rumored that the Governor wishes to buy ten aeroplanes and that he now favors buying Curtiss-Hawks.

SIKANG-TIBET

The defeated General Liu Wen-hui, now Defense Commissioner on the Tibetan border, has wired Nanking that the Tibetans have demanded the surrender of several districts in Sikang including the Tehke area. Excepting as it affects Chinese prestige, the actions of the Tibetans are relatively unimportant. The entire thing might be an attempt of Liu Wen-hui to re-establish himself with Nanking and to make a subsequent appeal for funds. The total Tibetan forces concerned do not exceed 10,000 and this development has very little significance or importance, political or otherwise, in China proper.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly Report of Changes)

## Northern Provinces

### HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo
3rd Cav. Div. — Wang Chi-feng — Kaoyi

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

53rd Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin
5th Cav. Div. — Li Fu-ho — Hantan

### CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan
38th Div. — Chang Tze-chung — Suanhwa

### SINKIANG

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th Div. | Chang Pei-yuan | Ili | 8,000 |
| 36th Div. | Ma Chung-ying | Near Tihwa | 10,000 |
| Former Manchurian Volunteers | Sheng Shih-tsai | Tihwa | 12,000 |
| Russian Troops | " | | 1,400 |
| | | | 31,400 |

## Central Provinces

### KIANGSI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun
12th Div. — Tang Kuei-yuan — Shangjao

17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao
4th Div. — Hsing Chen-nan — Tzeki

From M/A, China — Report No. 8718 — December 21, 1933

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KIANGSI (Continued)

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 79th Division | Wang Mao-teh | Chungyi |

4th Route Army under Ho Chien

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Div. | Wang Tung-yuan | Shangyu |

KIANGSU

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Div. | Tseng Wan-chung | Pukow |

SZECHWAN

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Div. | Wang Ling-chi | Suenhsan |
| 4th " | Pan Shao-tseng | Suiting |

Southern Provinces

FUKIEN

Central Government Troops

39th Army Corps - Liu Ho-ting

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 56th Div. | Liu Ho-ting | Kienou |
| 11th " | Chou Chih-chun | Kienning |
| 52nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | |

The 39th Army Corps is a newly organized unit formed from the 56th Division and the old 4th Independent Brigade.

The 52nd Division is the old 2nd Division reorganized.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th Div. | Li Yen-nien | Pucheng |

Army of the People's Government (19th Route Army)

3rd Army Corps - Chu Shou-nien

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Div. | Chang Chun-sung | Yenping |
| 78th " | Yun Ying-lin | " |

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KWANGTUNG

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Constb. Brig. | Chen Han-kuang | Samshui |

KWANGSI

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi

7th Army Corps - Liao Lei

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19th Div. | Chou Tsu-huang | Kweilin |
| 24th " | Tan Lien-fang | " |

Air Forces of the 1st Group of Armies - Huang Kuang-jui

2nd Air Corps - Ting Chi-hsu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Squadron | Ma Ting-huai | Nanyung |
| 5th " | Wu Chien-ming | Laihsien |

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MANCHOUKUO

Train wrecks continued to be the sensation in Manchuria during the past fortnight; one being on the International train for Russia on December 15th, an unsuccessful attempt on the same line on December 19th, and a successful wreck on the Hu-Hai line near Hulan. The first wreck was caused by bandits removing rails from the road-bed near the first station to the west of Anganchi. Immediately following the wreck the bandits swooped down on the helpless train and although the Japanese train guard succeeded in driving them away, they had killed five passengers, including one foreigner and two Japanese soldiers, and wounded eight persons. Several passengers were carried away for ransom and as the temperature was 30° F. below zero some of these seem sure to perish. Regarding this wreck the Manchurian Daily News published bitter articles stating that it was caused by deliberate Russian sabotage. The second attempt on the International train on December 19th at Sartu, a station midway between Harbin and Anganchi, was unsuccessful.

During the last fortnight the only bandit skirmish specifically reported was near Hulanche in Pashi-hsien (Kirin) on December 7th. This battle lasted several hours after which the Kirin cavalry's ammunition was exhausted and the bandits were thus enabled to capture 40 prisoners. In the battle, the Chinese commander and his Japanese "instructor", Suzuki, were killed.

Probably due to oversight by the censor, the Manchu Nippo recently published the following statistics concerning "banditry" in Fengtien province for the month of November:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of raids | 522 |
| Increase over October | 162 |
| Number of bandits participating | 48,166 |
| Increase in numbers over October | 27,531 |
| Bandit chieftains | 270 |
| Increase over October | 18 |
| Number of persons kidnapped | 263 |
| Decrease from October | 33 |
| Deaths of anti-bandit troops | 10 |
| Decrease from October | 201 |
| Value of property looted, November | $ 3,029 Mex. |
| " " " " October | $102,250 Mex. |

It should be obvious that some of the above figures are not consistent either with themselves or with those previously issued. For example, at no time have Japanese authorities ever admitted losing 211 lives during a month in bandit suppression work.

NORTH CHINA

There has been a decided undercurrent of uneasiness in North China caused by the Fukien revolt, the long heralded departure from Europe on December 15th of Chang Hsueh-liang and the ever present Japanese pressure.

From M/A, China Report No.8718 December 21, 1933

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

About December 10th, 3000 Japanese and Manchoukuo troops started a march into the town of Hsifenchai, south of Dolonnor (Tulunnoerh) and thus ruptured the comparative quiet which has existed in the Peiping area since the subjugation of Fang Chen-wu. According to Chinese reports, by December 19th all Manchoukuo troops had been withdrawn from the Chihcheng-Kuyuan-Tushihkow area and the strength of Japanese garrisons in that section were as follows: 200 at Fengling, 300 at Lunghua, 50 at Takeh and 30 at Shanghwangchi. Some fighting has been reported but as the Chinese troops in that area are under Liu Kuei-t'ang and Tang Yu-lin no military resistance should be expected. A Chinese military source, always reliable in the past, stated that this incident was brought about by the rebellion of General Liu Chen-yu, a leader of ex-Manchuria volunteers, and more recently a subordinate of Sung Che-yuan, the provincial chairman of Chahar. It was not made clear whether or not this man had come under Japanese influence.

Yen Hsi-shan is reported to have magnanimously offered to Sun Tien-ying as a garrison area the Ordos Desert, that arid section in Suiyuan province just south of the great northern bend of the Yellow River and which has been impoverished and bandit infested for at least the last two generations. A continuation of such treatment or a cessation of allowances for troop maintenance will probably force Sun to seek by force a permanent area of influence and for taxation.

The return of Chang Hsueh-liang will prove to be a disturbing element in North China. While in Europe he continued to exercise control over his old troops, numerous but worthless. Although these Northeastern troops have failed to fight during the past two years they remain upon the pay roll and in true Chinese fashion have important political strength irrespective of their military value. Also present in North China are two Nanking divisions decidedly loyal to Chiang Kai-shek, - Sung Che-yuan who represents the old Kuominchun and has as an ally, if necessary, the chameleon Sun Tien-ying of a Kuominchun-bandit record; Shang Chen, a capable and progressive patriot with a well trained army who has marked leanings toward supporting Chiang Kai-shek but might have to join forces against him if marooned from his support; and lastly, a large number of unemployed bandit-volunteer-soldiers who will join any army capable of giving them food and money.

KIANGSI

In spite of the Fukien trouble, the Central Government has issued reports of numerous fights with the communists in Kiangsi. It is claimed that many successful battles have been fought with the communists near the Fukien border, notably at the small towns of Nankuotsun, Lotong, Tehsengkuan, and that Tzeki (Luki) has been recovered after having been in bandit hands for over six months.

The Kwangtung forces continue to claim unimportant victories in southern Kiangsi.

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FUKIEN

Having issued an ultimatum that they would attack the Fukien rebels on December 20th, the day set for the Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang, unless their rebellion was cancelled, the Central Government obviated the necessity of hostilities in the near future by postponing that meeting until January 20th. All indications are that Chiang Kai-shek is first trying to isolate the 19th Route Army clique politically prior to attacking them.

The Central Government, having the advantage of press control, has no doubt tried to exaggerate the degree of the alliance of the 19th Route Army with the Kiangsi communists. The extent of that cooperation is unknown at present but it is known that at some places, notably Yenping, communist soldiers have actually been incorporated into the 19th Route Army while others have been refused admission.

The 19th Route Army has continued moving its troops to the Yenping-Kienning (Kienow) area and it is in that area that hostilities, if they eventuate, should first break out.

KWANGTUNG--KWANGSI

These two provinces have given no definite indications as to what part they wish to play in the Chiang Kai-shek--- 19th Route Army dispute. The delegates from Nanking who have recently left Kwangtung for Kwangsi stated that their mission in the first province was successful. It seems probable that Kwangtung wishes to remain neutral in this quarrel but Kwangsi under Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi is more anti-Chiang and would readily join the 19th Route Army if they considered their rebellion had a good chance of success. Although the Chinese papers state that Kwangsi is unconcerned with the impending struggle, this office received a report from a confidential source that the armies of that province are now concentrated at Wuchow and P'inglo.

SZECHWAN

The advance of the communists in this province has been temporarily stopped. Provincial authorities report that General Wang Ling-chi's 3rd Army has retaken Suiting and Hsuanhan from the communists but verification from impartial sources is still lacking. The anti-communist campaign conducted by Liu Hsiang seems deficient in force and intensity.

SINKIANG

No accurate information has been received concerning the actual status of Tihwa. The only radio transmitter in the entire province is in the yamen (headquarters) of the provincial authorities. Possibly, during the fighting for Tihwa the radio was either damaged or some instruments removed, thereby cutting the province off from communication with the outside world. It

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seems probable that Ma Chung-ying's operations are being successful. Furthermore, due mostly to the influence of Dr. Lo Wen-kan, who recently returned from that province, public opinion in China is now favorable to Ma.

KWEICHOW

Conflicting reports have been received concerning hostilities in this province between the governor, Wang Chia-lieh, and his most powerful rival, General Yu Kuo-tsai. It has been known for a long time that relations between these two militarists were strained and that they have been conducting negotiations for help from the militarists of neighboring provinces. While the present Fukien trouble might affect conditions in this province it is more probable that any warfare which might result will be confined entirely to Kweichow.

SIKANG-TIBET

The official announcement of the death of the Dalai Lama on December 7th by the British authorities in India will soon show whether the disorders on the Tibetan-China frontier are inspired by the Tibetan authorities or are merely caused by bandits, for due to the election of a successor there will necessarily be a cessation of pressure from Lhassa.

JAPAN - MANCHOUKUO

The Manchoukuo News Service reports that the original budget figure of ¥150,000,000 for expenses of the Japanese army in Manchuria for the coming year has been reduced to ¥80,000,000 by the Japanese Ministry of Finance. Although news reports state that the Kwantung army and the S.M.R. authorities have reached a settlement concerning the reorganization of that company to the complete satisfaction of both parties, it seems certain that the army met much greater resistance than was expected and must have been forced to accept a compromise.

A news report has been published from Tokyo which states that a proposal has been made to exempt no longer the Koreans from military service in the Japanese army.

SOVIET RUSSIA

News reports state that on December 13th the wages of the U.S.S.R. army were increased as follows: privates 50%, officers 20%, and civilian workmen 30%.

A Rengo report of December 15th states that 20,000 troops have been added to the Blagoveschensk garrison. Also that at Bochikayoliov (?), 70 miles northeast of that city, a large airdrome has been built. Hangars are available for housing 28 groups of planes, each consisting of two "battle planes", two "bombers" and one "reconnoitering plane". The field is the focal

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point of three motor roads, - one to Blagoveschensk, one to that point on the Amur River opposite Aigun, and another "on the other bank of Homa".

W. S. Drysdale

HLB

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

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# CHEKIANG
AND
# FUKIEN PROVINCES
AIRFIELDS MARKED

ANHWEI

12th Div.

36th Brig.

70th Div.

36th Brig.

21st Div.

7th Div.

78th Div.

52nd Div.

6th Div.

18th Div.

3rd Div.

11th Div.

9th Div.

56th Div.

88th Div.

1st Brig.

7th Div.

5th Div.

1st Div.

60th Div.

49th Div.

4th Div.

2nd Ind. Brig.

8th Div.

6th Div.

2nd Div.

61st Div.

1st Ind. Regt.

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CHINA (Military) 3-1

Subject: Situation Report

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly Report of Changes)

Northern Provinces

HOPEH

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen | | | |
| 141st Div. | Kho Hung-wan | Tsinghochen (North of Peiping) | |
| 142nd " | Li Hsing-tsun | Tungchow | |

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 53rd Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin | | | |
| 150th Div. | Chu Hung-hsun | Changping | |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

Eastern Chahar Bandit Suppression Force

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four Regiments | Liu Kuei-tang | Tungchow Area | |

CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan | | | |
| 37th Div. | Feng Chih-an | Kalgan | |
| 38th " | Chang Tse-chung | Suanhwa | |
| 132nd " | Chao Teng-yu | Kuyuan | |
| 3rd " | Chang Jen-chieh | Chihcheng | |

Tang Yu-lin's Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Two Brigades | Tang Yu-lin | Kalgan | 6,000 |

These two brigades of Tang Yu-lin's troops have been disbanded by Sung Che-yuan.

SHANTUNG

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Militia Corps - Han Fu-chu | | | |
| 1st Route Corps | Chao Ming-yuan | Kiaochow | 1,200 |
| 2nd " " | Chao Jen-chuan | Lintsing | 1,200 |

From M/A, China Report No. 8727 January 4, 1934.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SHANTUNG (Continued)

Militia Corps - Han Fu-chu (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Route Corps | Ko Liang-yu | Tsining | 1,200 |
| 4th " " | Hsieh Shu-hsien | Hsuhow | 1,400 |
| 5th " " | Chang Hsien | Chaoyuan | 1,200 |
| | | | 6,200 |

Central Provinces

KIANGSI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun | | |
| 13th Div. | Wan Yueh-huang | Fuchow |
| 1st Cav. Brig. | Li Chia-nei | Sinkan |

CHEKIANG

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun | | |
| 12th Div. | Tang Kuei-yuan | Kiangshan |
| 36th Ind. Brig. | Tai Yueh | Lunghuan |
| 21st Division | Liang Li-chu | Chuchow (Chuhsien) |
| 6 Regiments | | |
| Provincial Defense Forces | Yu Chi-shih | Kingyuan |

KIANGSU

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan | | |
| 57th Div. | Juan Chao-chang | Hwaian |

Juan Chao-chang is a newly appointed commander of the 57th Division.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

## Southern Provinces

### FUKIEN

**Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen** | | |
| 9th Div. | Li Yen-nien | Pingnan |
| **3rd Army Corps - Wan Chun** | | |
| 6th Div. | Chao Kuan-tao | Kienyeng |
| 18th " | Chou Hun-yuan | Changpo |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | Kienow |

**Central Government Troops**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **39th Army Corps - Liu Ho-ting** | | |
| 56th Div. | Liu Ho-ting | Kienow |
| 11th " | Chou Chih-chun | " |
| 52nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Kwangtsah |

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Subject: Situation Report

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MANCHOUKUO

In addition to the successful wreck of a freight train near Niigata there were two unsuccessful attempts to wreck trains in Manchuria during the past two weeks, one on the S.M.R. line near Kungchuling and one on the N.M.R. line near Manchouli at Lamatientsu. Four hundred bandits also attacked a train on the western section of the N.M.R. at Sungchan.

In spite of the recent outburst of train wrecks, it appears that there has been a steady but slow decrease of banditry in Manchuria during the past few months. As explained before, except for the customary and perennial banditry, large forces are dependent upon financial support from Chinese patriots. The recent financial drives in China such as the millions for the 19th Route Army, for the volunteers in Manchuria, for the defenders of Jehol and, lastly, for airplanes for the National Government, is sure to reflect upon the "bandit" situation in Manchuria. The Chinese people have already contributed millions of dollars and are not inclined to continue contributing to projects that do not appear to justify the expenditures and where the funds are often diverted to other and unlawful purposes.

NORTH CHINA

Sung Che-yuan's recent negotiations with Liu Kuei-tang have resulted in another revolt in Chahar. The latter left his garrison area near Chihcheng for parts as yet undetermined to the southwest about December 25th. He first crossed the Ping-Sui railway near Huailai in a sector under the control of Feng Chan-hai, ex-bandit and ex-Manchuria volunteer leader. Then marching to the north and east, he has followed the footsteps of Fang Chen-wu into the demilitarized zone and at the time of writing this report is stated to be at Shunyi on Jan. 1. Every scene and act of the recent Fang Chen-wu——Chi Hung-chang drama is being reacted. The Japanese are threatening to send troops to annihilate him and at the same time are refusing the Chinese permission to enter the zone, a Japanese military plane flew over Peiping on January 3rd, Wan Fu-lin's troops again failed to stop an invasion although Liu has a force estimated by some at only 1000, and the local Chinese authorities are "surprised and are taking determined steps to annihilate the rebel". Scattered bands of Liu's "bandits", varying in size from a few individuals to several hundred armed men, with loot and plunder loaded on carts, camels and pack animals, are making their way south of the "armistice line" across country. Their general route passed between Peiping and Tungchow and thence southwestward into the area between Peiping and Tientsin. Their ultimate destination is not known.

As stated before, the Japanese occupy a most strategic position in North China and many of these recent developments work decidedly to their advantage. It is reported that they have not removed their garrisons from Chahar but have on the contrary given certain evidences of the permanency of their occupation, such as the construction of an air field at Dolunnor.

From M/A, China Report No. 8727 January 4, 1934

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

On December 23rd a shipment of 240,000 ounces of opium arriving by rail on a "special kind of car" from Kalgan was seized by local gendarmes as it entered the city of Peiping. It was evident that a mistake had been made for the shipment was released the next day. It is understood that the opium was the property of General Sung Che-yuan. It is alleged that the money derived from the sale of opium is used for the payment and upkeep of the Chinese troops in this area - not an unusual practice. The Managing Director of the Ping-Sui railway stated to the press that there are about 60 "special" cars operating on his line.

KIANGSI

It has been the consensus of opinion for several months that all the fighting being done recently in Kiangsi by government troops was being done by Chiang Kai-shek's "model" or "personal" divisions, under vigorous pressure from Chiang himself. The latter's departure from Kiangsi for Chuchow, Chekiang, therefore probably explains why no reports of victories won by Nationalist troops have emanated from Kiangsi during the past two weeks. On the contrary the government news agency states that the communists about December 27th launched an attack on Wanshoukung, only 50 Chinese li (17 miles) from Nanchang.

This office has learned from a private German source, very closely affiliated with General Wetzell, Chief German adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, that the former is becoming discouraged and is contemplating returning to Germany this spring.

CHEKIANG-FUKIEN

At least four air raids have been made in Fukien by the Central Government, the details of which are as follows:

December 22 - 12 planes dropped 20 bombs at Changchow.
" 23 - one plane dropped four bombs near Foochow.
" 24 - 8 planes again dropped between 20 and 30 bombs near Foochow.
" 24 - a second group of 6 planes again dropped some 20 to 30 bombs on Foochow.

Japanese reports of these air raids describe the maneuvers of the planes and the effectiveness of the bombing as being so well directed that they, the Japanese, make the conclusion that Americans or other experts must be employed directly in these air operations. The Japanese military are considerably concerned over the presence of American aviation instructors with the Central Government and Japanese news despatches will no doubt emphasize the work of these Americans in the hope that it might result in their removal. There are no foreigners directly employed in these air operations so far as is known, and the activities of the Americans and Italians are limited to instructing Chinese air cadets at the Hangchow Aviation School.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Reports received indicate that the immediate objectives of these air raids have been limited to rebel government headquarters, buildings and other installations used by the civilian political personnel of the rebel administration and to the rebel airdrome near Changchow.

Reports would indicate that the bombing has been quite effective and that the targets attacked have been effectively destroyed. These air raids are a subject of great interest to the civilian population which is quite naturally alarmed at the prospect of being bombed, and the political reaction from the raids might not be favorable to Chiang Kai-shek. The casualties so far as is at present ascertainable are limited to civilians. It is reported that many units of the 19th Route Army are not in favor of the rebellion and Chiang Kai-shek has wisely refrained so far from air attacks directed against the troops of that army.

From the 1st of January additional squadrons manned by recent graduates from the Hangchow Aviation School will be available and air operations might hereafter be on a greatly increased scale.

Attached to this report is a sketch showing the dispositions of the Central Government's troops in the affected area. Chiang Kai-shek, accompanied by his wife, is now at Ch'uchow and in personal charge of all operations. His presence is an indication that actual hostilities are now imminent. A list of the Central Government units, commanders and locations is as follows:

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps - | Chiang Ting-wen | | |
| 9th Div. | Li Yen-nien | Pingnan (North Fukien) | 9,000 |
| 3rd Army Corps - | Wang Chun | | |
| 7th Div. | Tseng Wan-chung | Showning(North Fukien) | 6,000 |
| 12th " | Tang Kuei-yuan | Kiangshan (Chekiang) | 8,000 |
| 6th Division | Chao Kuang-tao | Kienyang(North Fukien) | 10,000 |
| 18th " | Chou Hung-yuan | Chengho ( " " ) | 10,000 |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | Kienning(Kienow,N." ) | 10,000 |
| 36th Ind.Brig. | Tai Yueh | Lunghwan(S.Chekiang ) | 5,000 |
| 6 Regts. Provincial Defense Forces | Yu Chi-shih | Kingyuan | 8,000 |
| | | | 66,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39th Army Corps - | Liu Ho-ting | | |
| 56th Div. | Liu Ho-ting | Kienow (North Fukien) | 10,000 |
| 11th " | Chou Chih-chun | " ( " " ) | 3,000 |
| 52nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Kwangtseh (W. " ) | 8,000 |
| 21st " | Liang Li-chu | Chuhsien (Chekiang ) | 20,000 |
| | | | 41,000 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL | 107,000 |



No.8727

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Consular telegrams state that Tsai Ting-kai has been very active and is now in the Yenping district where he is personally directing the mobilization in that area of the best units in the 19th Route Army.

As of possible interest the following brief sketch on the "19th Route Army and its Leaders" is submitted:

In 1926, Tsai Ting-kai and Chiang Kuang-nai were regimental commanders in the 10th Division of the 4th Revolutionary Army then under the command of Li Chai-sum and considered to be Kwangtung troops.

In 1927, these two were transferred with their troops to Hankow and as division commanders came under Chen Ming-shu as commander of the 11th Route Army.

In 1928, Chiang Kuang-nai became commander of the 11th Route Army, then reverted to commander of the 60th Divfsion. Later in the year Tsai Ting-kai succeeded to the command of this division.

In 1929, due to the disarmament or disbandment conference, Tsai's 60th Division became the 2nd Independent Brigade but later in the year regained its designation as 60th Division.

In 1930, the 60th Division was formally made a part of the newly organized 19th Route Army with Chiang Kuang-nai as army commander and saw service both in Kwangtung and Kiangsi. Later in the year it took part in the Feng-Yen war, fighting against the latter in Shantung.

In 1931, following the war above noted, the 19th Route Army was transferred to the Fukien-Kiangsi border for communist suppression work. Later in the year Ch'en Ming-shu was appointed Defense Commissioner for the Shanghai-Nanking area and the 19th Route Army was transferred to Shanghai.

In 1932, the 19th Route Army fought against the Japanese at Shanghai following which they were transferred to Fukien.

In 1933, the 19th Route Army was billeted in and controlled Fukien Province. Chiang Kuang-nai became the provincial commander and Tsai Ting-kai army commander.

SINKIANG

On December 29th two news reports came from Nanking; one being a statement by Wang Ching-wei that Sinkiang was now peaceful and the government would soon launch its programme, the other stated that the Nanking Government had ordered the provincial governor of Kansu to despatch troops into Sinkiang and thereby bring about a peaceful solution of the troubles in that province. Reliable information is still lacking and the true state of affairs in that province is unknown.

SZECHWAN

Only those reports issued by Liu Hsiang have been received by this office relative to the situation in Szechwan. He, as is to be expected, is claiming complete success in his anti-communist campaigns, but fails to give definite detailed information of gains made.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

Ho Lung, the communist bugaboo in Hupeh-Szechwan affairs, is reported to be still active in his attempt to invade Szechwan.

KWANGTUNG-KWANGSI-KWEICHOW

The impending conflict in Fukien has monopolized recent attention in China and no reports have been received to alter the information forwarded in the last "Situation Report". Nanking's postponement of warfare against the 19th Route Army would indicate that they have no assurance as yet of support from the Southwest. Li Tsung-jen although urgently invited to return to Kwangtung and thereby demonstrate his agreement with those leaders, left on invitation to attend a track meet on the Annam border.

YUNNAN

That Yunnan Province is continuing its military preparations is shown by a further report from the American Consulate at Yunnanfu to the Legation dated December 15, 1933. The report states that the following military material recently arrived in that province:

110 portable machine guns (probably heavy Hotchkiss).
125 shoulder machine guns (probably Thompson type).
40 -13.2 cal. anti-aircraft guns (probably the same type of Hotchkiss machine gun recently sold in many parts of China)
25 -25 mm. cal. anti-aircraft guns.
40,000 -13.2 mm. cal. cartridges.
10,000 -25.mm. cal. cartridges.
6,000,000 machine gun and rifle cartridges (not positively known to be accurate).

The above mentioned Consulate further states that the single French instructor continues his activity.

SOVIET RUSSIA

Japanese press reports state that the Soviet Commissar for Army and Navy, K. E. Voroshilor, accompanied by General Vassili Blucher, commander-in-chief of the Far Eastern forces, is again inspecting in Siberia. They were reported to be at Ussurisk on December 5th. Japanese sources continue to circulate the reported construction of a railway by Soviet Russia into Outer Mongolia.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

HLB

1 map attached

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly Report of Changes)

## Northern Provinces

### HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-teh | Nankung |
| 6th Cav. Brig. | Pai Feng-hsiang | Taming |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Four Regts. | Liu Kuei-tang | Tsechow |

### CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

63rd Army Corps - Feng Chan-hai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 91st Div. | Yen Wu | Kwailai |
| 24th Cav. Brig. | Li Chung-yi | |

This cavalry brigade has been disbanded by Sung Che-yuan.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division | Chang Jen-chieh | Chihcheng | |
| Two Regts. of Changpei Garrison | Chang Yung-jung | Chihcheng | 3,000 |
| Two Regts. of Shangtu Garrison | Juan Hsuan-wu | Shangtu | 2,000 |

These two garrisons are newly organized units.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Brigade | Hsia Tze-ming | Suanhwa | 2,000 |

This brigade, being formerly one of Liu Kuei-tang's units, has surrendered to Sung Che-yuan.

### SUIYUAN

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

9th Group of Armies under Sun Tien-ying

41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 119th Div. | Liu Yu-tsai | Tengkow |
| 120th " | Liu Yi-ching | Linho |
| Art. Regt. | Liu Kwang-teh | Tengkow |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SUIYUAN (Continued)

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Cav. Army Corps - Yu Shih-ming

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Yu Shih-ming | Tungkow |

KANSU

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Haiyuan |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Division | Lu Ta-chang | Kuyuan |

SINKIANG

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Division | Chang Pei-yuan | Ining |

Chang Pei-yuan, commander of this division, has been assassinated.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36th Division | Ma Chung-ying | Hami |

Central Provinces

KIANGSI

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Wu Chi-wei | Chungjen |

ANHWEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 106th Division | Shen Ko | Yingshan (From Hopei) |

HUPEH

Central Government Troops

22nd Route Army under Peng Hsing-hsien

30th Army Corps - Peng Hsing-hsien

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31st Div. | Li Ching-ming | Macheng |

Li Ching-ming is a newly appointed commander of the 31st Division.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SZECHWAN

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Nanpu | |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chow | Yilung | |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **20th Army Corps** - Yang Sen | | | |
| 1st Div. | Yu Meng-chun | Yingshan | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Yang Han-yu | Chuhsien | 8,000 |
| 3rd " | Lung Huan-chang | Yingshan | 8,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |
| **21st Army Corps** - Liu Hsiang | | | |
| 1st Div. | Pan Wen-hua | Chungking | 14,000 |
| 2nd " | Tang Shih-tsun | Kiating | 14,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Fang-chow | Liangshan | 14,000 |
| 4th " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Chuhsien | 14,000 |
| 5th " | Chang Hua-feng | Pengshan | 14,000 |
| Training Div. | Liu Chung-jung | Chungking | 14,000 |
| Model Div. | Liu Hsiang | Chengtu | 20,000 |
| 1st Mix. Brig. | Tseng Shu-kung | Liangshan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Chien-ming | Chungking | 6,000 |
| Guard Brigade | | Chungking | 6,000 |
| Pistol " | | Chungking | 6,000 |
| | | | 128,000 |
| **23rd Army Corps** - | Liu Nai-chun | Kaihsien | |
| **24th Army Corps** - Liu Wen-hui | | | |
| 1st Div. | Wang Yuan-hu | Yachow | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Tien Wai-shih | Minshan | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsu Tung-hsiu | Jungkiang | 6,000 |
| 4th " | Teng Pan-tsun | Yachow | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Li Yu-shu | Michow | 6,000 |
| 6th " | Liu Yuan-tang | Minshan | 6,000 |
| 7th " | Liu Yuan-chang | Yachow | 6,000 |
| | | | 42,000 |
| **28th Army Corps** - Teng Hsi-hou | | | |
| 1st Div. | Chen Shu-nung | Kwangyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Huang Yi-min | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | Ma Teh-chai | Chaohwa | 6,000 |
| 4th " | Chen Ching-shan | Chengtu | 6,000 |
| Ind. " | Yang Hsiu-chun | Sintu | 6,000 |
| Mixed Brig. | Hsueh Teh-kan | " | 4,000 |
| Ind. Command | Huang Ao | Kwangyuan | 3,000 |
| " " | Niu Fan-chiu | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |
| **29th Army Corps** - Tien Sung-yao | | | |
| 1st Div. | Tung Chang-an | Chengtu | 4,000 |
| 2nd " | Tseng Nan-fu | Nanpu | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Lo Nai-chiang | Yilung | 4,000 |
| 4th " | Wang Ming-chang | Sintu | 4,000 |
| 5th " | Huang Fu-tang | Kwangyuan | 3,000 |
| Ind. " | Liu Han-hsiung | " | 3,000 |
| 1st Command | Li Wei-ju | Chaohwa | 2,000 |
| 2nd " | Ho Chan-ju | Kwangyuan | 2,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Chieh | Kwanhsien | 2,000 |
| 4th " | Wang Chih-yuan | Tungchwan | 2,000 |
| 5th " | Tien Tze-fu | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

## Southern Provinces

### FUKIEN

**Army of the People's Government** (19th Route Army)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **1st Army Corps** - Shen Kuang-han | | |
| 1st Div. | Liu Chan-hsiung | Changchow |
| 60th " | Teng Chih-tsai | " |
| **2nd Army Corps** - Mao Wei-shou | | |
| 2nd Div. | Pang Cheng | Chwanchow |
| 61st " | Liang Shih-chi | " |
| **3rd Army Corps** - Chu Shou-nien | | |
| 3rd Div. | Chang Chun-sung | Chwanchow |
| 78th " | Yun Ying-lin | " |
| **4th Army Corps** - Chang Yen | | |
| 4th Div. | Hsieh Chiung-shang | Yungtai |
| 49th " | Juan Pao-hung | " |
| **5th Army Corps** - Tan Chi-hsiu | | |
| 5th Div. | Sze Tu-fei | Kutien |
| 7th " | Chao Yi-chien | " |

This Army Corps has turned over to the Central Government.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **6th Army Corps** - Wong Chao-yuan | | |
| 6th Div. | Hung Wen-teh | Yungchun |
| 8th " | Yu Cheng-yao | Tahhwa |

**Central Government Troops**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **39th Army Corps** - Liu Ho-ting | | |
| 56th Div. | Liu Ho-ting | Yanping |
| 11th " | Chow Chih-chun | " |
| 10th " | Chen Chi-hsuan | Ningteh |

**Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **2nd Army Corps** - Chiang Ting-wen | | |
| 9th Div. | Li Yen-nien | Foochow |
| 6th Division | Chao Kuan-tao | Shuikow |
| 18th " | Chow Hun-yuan | Paisha |
| 87th " | Wang Ching-chiu | Kutien |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | Foochow |

**Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang**

**1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **3rd Army Corps** - Li Yang-ching | | |
| 7th Div. | Huang Ting-chen | Engteng |
| 8th " | Huang Chih-wen | Fengshih |
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Shanghang |

G-2 Report

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CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

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FEB 15 1934
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MANCHOUKUO

The Tungpien area, that section of Fengtien Province north of the Antung-Mukden railway, now seems to be the only part of Manchuria in which bandit disorders are especially prevalent. During December in that area it is reported there were 636 bandit molestations, 159 bandit chiefs were identified in the disturbances and 174 actions took place between bandit and government forces. Consular despatches from Manchuria agree with the opinion of this office that banditry for the present is on the wane and the activity now going on is mostly being carried out by "professionals".

"With the object of ensuring public peace and preparing for any emergency" the Manchoukuo government has decided to reorganize the army and police system throughout the country. "The reform program includes the strengthening of the national defense with the aid of Japanese troops." The only details of the plan published are that from five to eight hsien (districts or counties) will be placed under one administrative head. The police will be reorganized into two categories, namely, the police corps and administrative corps. The former will cooperate with the army to maintain local public peace. The latter, divided into three sections, border police, water police and industrial police, will assist in and promote the industrial development of the country.

NORTH CHINA

Continuing their march across the Peking-Tientsin Railway line, Liu Kuei-tang's troops, pursued but unmolested by government troops, ravaged southern Hopei province. They are reported to have crossed the Peking-Hankow line near Tzechow and are evidently intending to take up station in the mountainous northern projection of Honan province. It will be recalled that it was to this area that large numbers of Kuominchun troops retreated following the defeat of Feng Yu-hsiang in 1930.

Defying the Central Government, Sun Tien-ying has entered Ninghsia and is being opposed by troops of the provincial governor, Ma Hung-kuei. On January 12th, Sun's troops occupied Tengkow and on the 14th attacked Ma's troops 70 miles to the south at Shihtsuishan. The final outcome of this struggle is uncertain but it seems probable that they will be left alone to settle the dispute amongst themselves. Ma's troops have the reputation of being good fighters and have the "moral support" of the Central Government. The troops of both sides have very poor weapons and equipment, far inferior to that of the warlords in more prosperous regions. Ma's agents have recently been active in the Peiping area.

Conditions in Hopei province have not changed during the past two weeks. Japanese troops remain south of the Great Wall and are said to have completed an aviation landing field at Malanyu, the site of the Manchu Eastern Tombs (Sun Tien-ying

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is said to have been the "higher-up" who robbed them in 1928) in preparation for a visit from Pu Yi to worship his ancestors. Rumor has it that Manchoukuo troops have appeared near the Peiping-Suiyuan railway which leads many Chinese to expect their advance into that area. A report of January 16th states that Japanese and Manchoukuo troops occupied another Great Wall pass at Lengmensu, directly east of Chihcheng.

CHEKIANG-FUKIEN

Supplementing his troops, superior in numbers and equipment, with airplanes and money also superior to that of the 19th Route Army, Chiang Kai-shek seems to have dealt a death blow to the rebellion in Fukien. The last Situation Report listed the Nationalist troops that were to take part in the suppression campaign. The 19th Route Army occupied the line Yenping-Kutien-Loyuan-Foochow.

A maze of incredible press reports have been received regarding the hostilities most of which have come from government sources. In addition to that information, only radiograms from the Foochow American Consulate have been received, so it is too early to attempt a detailed report on the campaign but the present impressions of this office might be of interest.

After assuring himself that the 19th Route Army would not be joined by other political factions, Chiang Kai-shek with characteristic vigor set about suppressing the rebels. Using his very best units (excepting his newly acquired Salt Revenue Division which remained in Kiangsi) Chiang started a movement south against weak resistance. The first important victory came with the "capture" of Yenping on January 6th. In fact it was evidently an occupation for General T'an Chi-hsiu, its garrison commander and one of the " Heroes of Shanghai", turned over to Chiang Kai-shek. The following day he was appointed as the new commander of the 19th Route Army, for services rendered. One report states that there were nine Nanking divisions in that sector, three of which took up positions immediately after the fall of Yenping facing west so as to protect Chiang's flanks from attack by the Kiangsi communists. The remaining divisions, which included the 4th, 10th, 87th and 88th, then moved to the east against Kutien. Evidently at the same time another column (including the 3rd and 9th Divisions) advanced on Shiukow.

During all these advances the Central Government's planes carried on continual operations, mostly bombing, against the 19th Route Army. Although press reports state that these planes were based on Nanchang and Hangchow it seems more likely that they actually took off from Chüchow (not Chuchow) on the newly built Hangchow-Changshan railway, Wenchow or Pucheng. It is believed that these aerial bombardments were one of the major contributing factors in bringing about such a rapid defeat of the 19th Route Army. Details of the raids will be forwarded when obtained.

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To continue with the campaign, both Kutien and Shiukow were occupied rather than captured although some fierce fighting was reported. It is still unknown whether or not these places were turned over like Yenping, but they were occupied on the 12th and 13th respectively. This evidently precipitated a general collapse in the rebel ranks for the evacuation of the 19th Route Army from Foochow began immediately and the Nationalists assumed complete control of that city on January 16th. There was no fighting for the city, it being evacuated after arrangements had been made with the National Navy for its safety immediately after the departure of the rebel forces. No doubt to lend emphasis to their supremacy, Nanking planes bombed the retreating 19th Route Army as it left overland for the south. Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters during the campaign was at Pucheng.

It is still too early to determine what political deals have accompanied the defeat of the 19th Route Army. Reports state that Chen Chi-tang's troops have already taken over southern Fukien.

One outstanding development in the campaign has been the cooperation between the Nationalist Army and its Navy which marks a step forward in the westernization of the Chinese military.

SZECHWAN

Government forces are continuing their slow but steady pressure against the communists who now control the Pachow-Tungkiang area. The troops of General T'ien Sung-yao advancing from Paoning recently captured Ilung where they were joined by General Lo Tze-chou's troops from the south. Liu Hsiang's troops occupy the Tunghsianghsien area and those of Yang Sen are at Chuhsien. If there were any difficulties between the latter two warlords it has evidently now been adjusted.

The following is some of the information upon Szechwan military forces recently forwarded by our active Hankow Consulate-General:

Liu Hsiang, 21st Army, 160,000 troops.
Liu Wen-hui, 24th Army, 42,000 "
Teng Hsi-hou, 28th Army, 40,000 "
T'ien Sung-yao, 29th Army, 35,000 "
Yang Sen, 20th Army, 24,000 "
Li Chia-yu (Ch'i-hsiang), 6th Div. (Kuominchun), 16,000 troops
Lo Tze-chou, 23rd Div. (Kuominchun), 10,000 troops
Liu Ts'un-hou, 23rd Army, 8,000 troops,
(Now undergoing reorganization)

Total forces - 327,000

SINKIANG

The situation in Sinkiang has not been clarified as yet although most Chinese news sources are reporting either the defeat of Ma Chung-ying or that he and the provincial authorities have come to satisfactory terms. The China Press in a lengthy

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article accuses Japan of supporting Ma Chung-ying with arms and advisers in an attempt to install a Turkish prince as the monarch of an independent state in the northwest. It is known that Japanese have recently been in Sinkiang, but their army officers are constantly travelling in all "critical" parts of China. While the Japanese would willingly furnish advisers to any warlord who wishes to embarrass Nanking it is doubtful if they have fostered any large movement in Sinkiang. The Chinese press has also accused England and Russia of "imperialistic" designs upon Sinkiang since it borders on Tibet, India and Siberia.

SOUTHWEST CHINA

Consular reports from Yunnan announce that another order has been placed with French interests for forty 81 mm. trench mortars with 1000 shells for a price of about $120,000 U.S.C.

The same source states that the rebel general, Yu Kuo-tsai, is supposed to be receiving support from the Szechwan warlord, Liu Hsiang, in his campaign against the governor of Kweichow, Wang Chia-lieh. As this will increase Yu's power the governor of Yunnan, Lung Yun, is also expected to support him at least tacitly. As the Kwangsi authorities are known to be supporters of the incumbent Kweichow governor, they might be drawn into the conflict, if one actually develops.

During the past Fukien trouble, the Kwangsi militarists have refused to declare themselves either for Canton or Chiang Kai-shek. It seems the consensus of opinion that they favor the 19th Route Army but not to the extent of their probable extinction to which an open declaration would subject them. It is stated that opium figures heavily in Kwangtung-Kwangsi politics for the leaders in both provinces have a monopoly on the supply in their province. The Kwangsi faction have purchased a large amount which is now on their hands and cannot be moved into Kwangtung because of "exorbitant and trade-destructive" high taxes.

Following the apparent defeat of the 19th Route Army, the Kwangtung provincial government announced that it would no longer pay its monthly allowance to that unit.

SOVIET RUSSIA

Japanese news sources report that a rebellion which occurred in Urga on December 15th was suppressed on the 19th after severe fighting by a Soviet force of 3000 cavalry, three airplanes and eight armored cars from Sanpeitze (see G-2 Report No. 8712). It was stated that the rebellion was instigated among some of the Red army and 2000 laborers, no doubt mostly Mongols, who killed a Soviet official and 40 Jews and Mongols of the Red regime.

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A Rengo report states that a Soviet Military Mission left Moscow on January 2nd for Urga en route to Chahar for the purpose of making a thorough economic, social and military survey of that country. These reports are accepted with caution, but it is noteworthy that Chahar is an area inhabited by Manchus and Mongols, both of which races are being subjected to Japanese and Russian intrigue.

Considerable publicity has been given to a reported demand made in Moscow at a military council meeting that the Soviet military forces in the Far East be reinforced.

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

Northern Provinces:

HOPEH - Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 51st Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung | | | |
| 111th Div. | Tung Ying-ping | Peitang | 7,000 |
| 113th " | Li Chen-tang | Chumliangcheng | 8,000 |
| 114th " | Chen Kuan-chun | Tsinghai | 9,000 |
| 118th " | Tu Chi-wu | " | 9,000 |
| | | | 33,000 |
| 57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo | | | |
| 109th Div. | Ho Chu-kuo | Shihkiachwang | 4,000 |
| 115th " | Yao Tung-fan | Shunteh | 4,000 |
| 120th " | Chang Ching-wu | Tingchow | 6,000 |
| 3rd Cav. Div. | Wang Chi-feng | Hantan | 1,500 |
| | | | 15,500 |
| Peace Preservation Corps: | | | |
| 1st Corps | Tou Hsi-che | Funing | 1,300 |
| 2nd " | Chou Yu-ying | " | 1,300 |
| 3rd " | Liu Tao-chou | Luanchow | 1,300 |
| | | | 3,900 |
| 105th Division | Liu To-chuan | Nanyuan | 12,000 |
| 1st Cav. Div. | Chang Cheng-teh | Potowchen | 3,000 |
| 6th " " | Pai Feng-hsiang | Taming | 2,100 |
| 6th Art. Brig. | Chiao Fang | Tsinghai | 2,000 |
| 1st Trans. Regt. | Niu Yuan-feng | Tangkuantun | 1,500 |
| The Com. Detach. | Kang Jui-fu | Peiping | 1,800 |
| | | | 22,400 |

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen | | | |
| 139th Div. | Huang Kuang-hua | Shunteh | 7,000 |
| 141st " | Kao Hung-wen | Tsinghochen | 7,000 |
| 142nd " | Li Hsing-chung | Tungchow | 7,000 |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kuo Hsi-peng | Taming | 1,500 |
| | | | 22,500 |

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 53rd Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin | | | |
| 108th Div. | Yang Cheng-chih | Liuliho | 4,000 |
| 112th " | Chang Ting-chu | Hwailai | 8,000 |
| 116th " | Miao Cheng-liu | Yichow | 5,000 |
| 129th " | Chou Fu-cheng | Haiyuan | 4,000 |
| 130th " | Chu Hung-hsun | Changping | 5,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| 67th Army Corps - Wang Yi-che | | | |
| 107th Div. | Liu Han-tung | Langfang | 5,000 |
| 110th " | Ho Li-chung | Wanchwang | 6,000 |
| 117th " | Wu Ke-jen | Anting | 9,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |

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HOPEI (Continued)

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Huang Hsien-cheng | Shabo | 1,500 |
| 7th Art. Brigade | Chiao Fang | Hsiyuan | 2,750 |
| 8th " " | Huang Yung-an | Liangsiang | 3,000 |
| 1st Engr. Regt. | Po Kuei-lin | Yangtsun | 2,500 |
| | | | 9,750 |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

17th Army Corps - Hsu Ting-yao

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Div. | Kuan Lin-cheng | Peiping | 10,000 |
| 7th Art. Regt. | Li Shih-to | " | 1,600 |
| 2nd Com. " | Chu Li-wei | Paoting | 1,600 |
| 46th Brigade | Pao Kang | Kaopitien | 3,000 |
| 2nd Div. | Huang Chieh | Peiping and Paoting | 14,000 |
| | | | 30,200 |

Total Troops in Hopei 183,250

CHAHAR - Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

63rd Army Corps - Feng Chan-hai

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 91st Div. | Yen Wu | Kangchwang | 8,000 |
| 1st " | Hsing Hai-ting | Yuhsien | 5,000 |
| 85th " | Liu Chen-tung | Suanhwa | 1,500 |
| | | | 14,500 |

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37th Div. | Feng Chih-an | Kalgan | 8,000 |
| 38th " (less one brigade in Yangchwan, Shansi) | Chang Tze-chung | Suanhwa | 8,000 |
| 132nd Div. | Chao Teng-yu | Kuyuan | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Liu Ju-ming | Hsiahwayuan | 8,000 |
| 3rd " | Chang Jen-chieh | Tushihkow | 6,000 |
| 2nd Brigade | Hsia Tze-ming | Suanhwa | 2,000 |
| Two Regts. of Changpei Garrison | Chang Yung-jung | Chihcheng | 3,000 |
| Two Regts. of Shangtu Garrison | Juan Hsuan-wu | Shangtu | 2,000 |
| | | | 47,000 |

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

53rd Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 119th Div. | Sun Te-chuan | Suanhwa | 5,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

Nil

Total Troops in Chahar 66,500

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SHANSI - Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **33rd Army Corps** - Hsu Yung-chang | | | |
| 69th Div. | Yang Cheng-yuan | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Pingyang | |
| " " | | Yuncheng | |
| **34th Army Corps** - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 66th Div. | Yang Hsiao-ou | Luan | 8,000 |
| 61st " | Yang Yueh-feng | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiku | |
| " " | | Pingyao | |
| | | | 16,000 |
| **35th Army Corps** - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 72nd Div. | Li Sheng-ta | Yangchwan | 9,000 |
| **North Shansi Emergency Army Corps** - Sun Chu | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Meng Hsien-chi | Tatung | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ma Yen-shou | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brigade | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chou Yuan-chien | Tatung | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Feng Yu-hsi | Fenchow | 5,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |
| **Artillery Regiments** - Chou Tai | | | |
| 21st Art. Regt. | Li Po-chen | Suiyuan | 800 |
| 22nd " " | Shih Kuo-fan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 25th " " | Chang Yung-chi | " | 800 |
| 26th " " | Chieh Ching-hai | " | 800 |
| 27th " " | Chao Chung-pao | Pingyang | 800 |
| 28th " " | Tung Tse-shan | Taiyuan | 800 |
| 29th " " | Chang Chien | Yuhsien | 800 |
| 30th " " | Liu Peng-chu | Yangchwan | 800 |
| | | | 6,400 |
| | Total Troops in Shansi | | 60,400 |

SUIYUAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **34th Army Corps** - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 70th Div. | Wang Ching-kuo | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Hweihwa | |
| " " | | Saratsi | |
| **Cavalry Army Corps** - Chao Cheng-shou | | | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Pingtichwan | 2,000 |
| 2nd " | Lu Ju-chi | " | 2,000 |
| 3rd " | Kuo Feng-shan | Wuyuan | 2,000 |
| 4th " | Chang Yu-chien | Fengchen | 2,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| **35th Army Corps** - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 73rd Division | Fu Tso-yi | Kweihwa | 9,000 |

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SUIYUAN (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd Art. Regt. | Liu Hsi-chiu | Kweihwa | 800 |
| 24th " " | Hou Ching-lung | " | 800 |
| | | | 1,600 |
| 61st Army Corps - Li Fu-ying | | | |
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | Tienchen | 8,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Suiyuan | 34,600 |

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | Hqrs. at Weihsien | |
| 58th Brig. | Chang Shu-lin | Yenchow | 4,000 |
| 59th " | Chao Hsin-te | Pingtu | 4,000 |
| 60th " | Chao Hsiang-hsien | Weihsien | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| 22nd Division - Ku Liang-min | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shun-hsiao | Tsinan | 4,500 |
| 66th " | Li Chan-piao | Ichow | 4,500 |
| | | | 9,000 |
| 29th Division - Tsao Fu-lin | | Hqrs. at Chowtsun | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Hsiang-chen | Mihsien | 5,000 |
| 86th " | Chen Te-hsin | Weihsien | 5,000 |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Chefoo | 4,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| 74th Division - Li Han-chang | | Hqrs. at Tehchow | |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Tehchow | 4,000 |
| 222nd " | Ma Kuan-yi | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 81st Division - Chan Shu-tang | | Hqrs. at Ichow | |
| 241st Brig. | Tang Peng-chih | Ichow | 4,000 |
| 243rd " | Yun Chi-chang | Ishui | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Li Hsuan-te | Kwantao | 1,500 |
| Pistol Brigade | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 |
| | | | 5,500 |
| Militia Corps - Han Fu-chu | | | |
| 1st Route Corps | Chao Ming-yuan | Kiaochow | 1,200 |
| 2nd " " | Chao Jen-chuan | Lintsing | 1,200 |
| 3rd " " | Ku Liang-yu | Tsining | 1,200 |
| 4th " " | Hsieh Shu-hsien | Kufow | 1,400 |
| 5th " " | Chang Hsien | Chaoyuan | 1,200 |
| | | | 6,200 |
| | | Total Troops in Shantung | 58,700 |

SHENSI - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | 10,000 |

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SHENSI (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38th Army Corps - Sun Yu-ju | | | |
| 1st Div. | Chen Yang-shu | Lungchow | 6,000 |
| 17th " | Sun Yu-ju | Pengtiang | 12,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Shensi | 28,000 |

KANSU - Chu Shao-liang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Ma Pu-ching | Yumen | 4,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Yang Chi-hsiang | Pingliang | 3,000 |
| 10th " " | Shih Ying-hsiu | Hsifengchen | 3,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kansu | 10,000 |

NINGHSIA - Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Div. | Ma Hung-kuei | Ninghsia | 7,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Ma Chuan-liang | " | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Ma Pao-lin | " | 5,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Haicheng | 14,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Division | Ma Pu-fang | Ninghsia | 5,000 |
| 14th " | Liu Ta-ch'ang | Chungwei | 6,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

9th Group of Armies under Sun Tien-ying

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying | | | |
| 117th Div. | Ting Pei-ting | Tangkow | 9,200 |
| 118th " | Liu Yueh-ting | Likangpu | 10,000 |
| 119th " | Lu Feng-nien | Linho (Suiyuan) | 11,000 |
| 120th " | Yang Hui-feng | Shihtsuitze | 4,000 |
| Additional Brig. | Chuan Sun Tze-yu | Tangkow | 2,000 |
| Art. Regt. | Liu Kwang-teh | " | 1,500 |
| Special Service Regiment | Wang Sui-ching | Linho | 2,000 |
| Engr. " | | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 42,300 |

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NINGHSIA (Continued)

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

9th Group of Armies under Sun Tien-ying

1st Cavalry Army Corps - Yu Shih-ming

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Div. | Yu Shih-ming | Shihtsuitze | 4,000 |
| 2nd " | Chao Kuo-cheng | Pinglo | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Shih Wen-hua | " | 1,500 |
| 1st Brig. | Li Chun-hua | " | 1,500 |
| 2nd " | Lu Tsun-yi | " | 1,000 |
| 3rd " | Kao Hsia-hsuan | Linho | 1,500 |
| Ind. Regt. | Sun Shao-ming | " | 800 |
| | | | 14,300 |

Total Troops in Ninghsia 98,600

SINKIANG - Liu Wen-lung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th Division | | Tacheng | 8,000 |
| 36th " | Ma Chung-ying | Fukang | 10,000 |
| Former Manchurian Volunteers | Sheng Shih-tsai | Tihua | 12,000 |
| Russian Troops | " " " | " | 1,400 |
| | | | 31,400 |

Total Troops in Sinkiang 31,400

CHINGHAI - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One Brig. of 9th Div. | Ma Pu-fang | Sining | 1,500 |

Central Provinces

KIANGSI - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng | | | |
| 80th Division | | Nanchang | 8,000 |
| 13th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun | | | |
| 13th Division | Wan Yueh-huang | Fuchow | 10,000 |
| 89th " | Tang En-po | Chungjen | 9,000 |
| | | | 19,000 |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | | |
| 83rd Div. | Liu Kan | Yungfeng | 8,000 |
| 18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng | | | |
| 11th Div. | | Kinki | 10,000 |
| 14th " | Huo Kuo-chang | Ihwang | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

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KIANGSI (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Army Corps - Hsueh Yueh | | | |
| 45rd Div. | Tai Yueh | Tzeki | 10,000 |
| 50th " | Chen Kuang-yueh | " | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 37th Army Corps - Mao Ping-wen | | | |
| 8th Division | Tao Chih-yo | Nanchang | 10,000 |
| 23rd " | Li Yun-chieh | Kian | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Nanfeng | 8,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| Salt Division | Wen Ying-hsing | Nanfeng | 20,000 |
| 1st Cav. Brig. | Li Chia-nai | Sinkan | 2,100 |
| | | | 22,100 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Division | Liang Li-chu | Iyang | 20,000 |
| 28th " | Wang Mao-te | Wanan | 9,000 |
| 37th " | | Loan | 3,000 |
| 53rd " | | Tungsiang | 10,000 |
| | | | 42,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Route Army under Ho Chien (from Hunan) | | | |
| 15th Div. | Wang Tung-yuan | Lienhwa | 9,000 |
| 59th " | Cheng Ying | Chungying | 8,000 |
| 62nd " | Chen Shih-chi | Pingsiang | 8,000 |
| 63rd " | Chen Kuang-chung | Lienhwa | 10,000 |
| | | | 35,000 |
| 1st Temp. Div. | Li Hsiang-yung | Sinyu | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hsiao Chih-ping | Fuchow | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Liang Hua-sheng | " | 5,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |
| 77th Division | Lo Lin | Tungku | 8,000 |
| 79th " | Fang Sung-pu | Kweiki | 7,000 |
| 32nd Ind. Brig. | Po Tien-min | Yunghsien | 4,000 |
| | | | 19,000 |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kwangtung and Fukien)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou | | | |
| 1st Div. | Li Chen-chiu | Kanchow | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Yeh Chao | Anyuan | 9,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 2nd Army Corps - Chen Chi-tang | | | |
| 4th Div. | Chang Ta | Sinfeng | 6,000 |
| 3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching | | | |
| 7th Div. | Huang Ting-chen | Pingyuan | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Huang Chih-wen | Sunwu | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Chen Chang | Sinfeng | 6,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSI (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44th Division | Wang Chan-pin | Anyuan | 12,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kiangsi | 266,100 |

CHEKIANG - Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

36th Army Corps - Chou Hung-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Div. | Chou Hung-yuan | Kingyuan | 10,000 |
| 18th Division | Chou Kwang-yuan | Hangchow | 10,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force<br>Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.<br>One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla | | 8,000 |
| | Total Troops in Chekiang | 28,000 |

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Art. Regt. | Li Lu-chung | Chengchow | 1,600 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | 1,600 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | Loyang | 1,600 |
| 4th " " | Kung Ching-kuei | Kaifeng | 1,600 |
| 5th " " | Hung Shih-chi | " | 1,600 |
| 6th " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | 1,600 |
| 1st Com. Regt. | Hua Chen-lin | " | 1,600 |
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chan-kuei | Kweiteh | 2,100 |
| 10th " Div. | Tan Tze-hsin | Kaifeng | 3,000 |
| | | | 16,300 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-pin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35th Div. | Ma Teng-chiao | Kaifeng | 7,000 |
| 72nd " | Ma Chuan-liang | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Li Te-tsang | Minchwan | 2,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

20th Route Army under Chang Fang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 76th Div. | Li Mao-lin | Hsuchang | 8,000 |
| 68th " | Wu Ting-lin | Piyang | 8,000 |
| 75th " | Sung Tien-tsai | Shangchang | 8,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

26th Army Corps - Hsiao Chih-chu

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44th Div. | Hsiao Chih-chu | Chumatien | 9,000 |

11th Route Army under Liu Chen-hua

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 64th Div. | Liu Mou-an | Hwangchwan | 8,000 |
| 65th " | Liu Chen-hua | Shenchow | 10,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HONAN (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division | Kao Tse-chu | Chowkiakow | 6,000 |
| 45th " | Tai Ming-chuan | Shangcheng | 10,000 |
| 15th Cav. Brig. | Liu Feng-chi | Changyang | 2,100 |
| 52nd Division | Hsia Kuei | Kweitah | 8,000 |
| | | | 26,100 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58th Division | Chen Yueh-han | Shangcheng | 8,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Chen Ming-shan | Chumatien | 3,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32nd Army Corps - | Shang Chen | | |
| 84th Div. | Kao Kuei-tze | Shehsien | 8,000 |
| 40th Army Corps - | Pang Ping-hsun | | |
| 39th Div. | Pang Ping-hsun | Chumatien | 12,000 |
| 5th Cav. Div. | Li Fu-ho | " | 1,500 |
| | | | 13,500 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liu Kuei-tang's Troops | | Shehsien | 3,000 |
| Two Brigades | | | |
| | | Total Troops in Honan | 143,900 |

ANHWEI - Liu Chen-hua, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Army Corps - | Wang Chun | | |
| 12th Div. | Tang Kuei-yuan | Liuan | 8,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan | | | |
| (less two divisions in Kiangsu) | | | |
| 55th Div. | Li Sung-shan | Hweichow | 6,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Route Army under Liang Kuan-ying | | | |
| 32nd Div. | Liang Kuan-ying | Hwoshan | 12,000 |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Cheng Ting-chen | Yingshan | 2,000 |
| 15th Cav. " | Cheng Hung-chun | Tushan | 2,100 |
| | | | 16,100 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 93rd Division | Tang Yun-shan | Anking | 7,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Tan Fu-lieh | Liuan | 2,100 |
| 1st Ind. " | Shih Chung-cheng | Showchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yen-ching | Susung | 4,000 |
| 40th " " | Hsu Chung-yu | Chengyang | 4,000 |
| | | | 21,100 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

ANHWEI (Continued)

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 106th Division | Chen Hsih | Yingshan | 10,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Anhwei | 61,200 |

HUPEH - Chang Chun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan

19th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41st Div. | Chang Chen-han | Siangyang | 8,000 |
| 48th " | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Shihman | 12,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 26th Division | Kho Ju-tung | Tayeh | 12,000 |
| 51st " | Fan Shih-sheng | Siangyang | 8,000 |
| 69th " | Wang Yi-chung | Wuchang | 9,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

Central Government Troops

5th Route Army under Chang Kuan Yun-hsiang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47th Div. | Pi Chang-hui | Lotien | 16,000 |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-ling | " | 12,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |

22nd Route Army under Peng Chen-shan

30th Army Corps - Peng Chen-shan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th Div. | Peng Chen-shan | Macheng | 10,000* |
| 31st " | Li Ching-ming | " | 8,000* |
| 33rd " | Fang Hsing-hsien | Kishui | 8,000* |
| | | | 26,000 |

*Old Kuominchun units.

26th Route Army under Sun Lien-chung

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Div. | Sun Lien-chung | Sungfow | 7,000 |
| 27th " | Li Sung-kuei | Hwangan | 7,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |
| 34th Division | Chang Wan-hsin | Sinti | 10,000 |
| 82nd " | Yang Ching-fang | Chienli | 8,000 |
| 65th " | Chen Hung-yuan | Tungshan | 9,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wu Chun-ping | Kingmen | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Ting-wu | Sinti | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Lo-yu | Yingcheng | 5,000 |
| 7th " " | Li Chung-chien | Tayeh | 5,000 |
| 34th " " | Lo Chi-kiang | Suichow | 5,000 |
| 37th " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Yingcheng | 5,000 |
| 38th " " | Pan Shan-chai | Sinkowkow | 4,000 |
| | | | 59,000 |

Total Troops in Hupeh 186,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KIANGSU - Chen Kuo-fu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th Division | Yuah Sheng-hsuan | Tsingkiangpu | 4,000 |
| 57th " | Juan Chao-chang | Hsuian | 6,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |
| 8th " Art. Regt. | Liu Pei-ping | Chinkiang | 1,600 |
| 1st " " " | Shih Wen-kuei | Nanking | 4,000 |
| | | | 39,600 |
| 3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun | | | |
| 7th Div. | Tseng Wan-chung | Suchow | 6,000 |
| Total Troops in Kiangsu | | | 27,600 |

HUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

4th Route Army under Ho Chien
(less four divisions in Kiangsi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Army Corps - Liu Chien-hsu | | | |
| 16th Div. | Peng Wei-jen | Siangtan | 9,000 |
| 19th " | Li Chueh | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Lichow | |
| One Brig. | | Hsienning (Hupeh) | |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 34th Division | Chen Chu-chen | Penghwang | 8,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Kuo-chun | Yungsui | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| Total Troops in Hunan | | | 29,000 |

SZECHWAN

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Nanpu | 15,000 |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chow | Yilung | 10,000 |
| | | | 25,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Army Corps - Yang Sen | | | |
| 1st Div. | Yu Meng-chun | Yingshan | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Yang Han-yu | Chuhsien | 8,000 |
| 3rd " | Lung Huan-chang | Yingshan | 8,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |
| 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang | | | |
| 1st Div. | Tang Shih-tsun | Chungking | 14,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Kiating | 14,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Ling-chi | Yungsingchang | 14,000 |
| 4th " | Fan Shao-tseng | Chuhsien | 14,000 |
| 5th " | Chen Wan-jen | Pengshan | 14,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SZECHWAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang (Continued)** | | | |
| Training Div. | Pan Wen-hua | Chungking | 14,000 |
| Model " | Liu Hsiang | Yilung | 20,000 |
| 1st Mix. Brig. | Pan Nan-hsuan | Liangshan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Yang Kuo-chen | Chungking | 6,000 |
| Guards Brig. | | " | 6,000 |
| Pistol " | | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 128,000 |
| **23rd Army Corps** - | Liu Nai-chun | Kaihsien | 6,000 |
| **24th Army Corps - Liu Wen-hui** | | | |
| 1st Div. | Wang Yuan-hu | Yachow | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Tien Wai-shih | Minshan | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsu Tung-hsiu | Jungkiang | 6,000 |
| 4th " | Teng Pan-tsun | Yachow | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Li Yu-shu | Michow | 6,000 |
| 6th " | Liu Yuan-tang | Minshan | 6,000 |
| 7th " | Liu Yuan-chang | Yachow | 6,000 |
| | | | 42,000 |
| **28th Army Corps - Teng Hsi-hou** | | | |
| 1st Div. | Chen Shu-nung | Kwangyuan | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Huang Yi-min | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | Ma Teh-chai | Chaohwa | 6,000 |
| 4th " | Chen Ching-shan | Chengtu | 6,000 |
| Ind. " | Yang Hsiu-chun | Sintu | 6,000 |
| Mixed Brig. | Hsueh Teh-kan | " | 4,000 |
| Ind. Command | Huang Ao | Kwangyuan | 3,000 |
| " " | Niu Fan-chiu | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |
| **29th Army Corps - Tien Sung-yao** | | | |
| 1st Div. | Tung Chang-an | Chengtu | 4,000 |
| 2nd " | Tseng Nan-fu | Nanpu | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Lo Nai-chiang | Yilung | 4,000 |
| 4th " | Wang Ming-chang | Sintu | 4,000 |
| 5th " | Huang Fu-tang | Kwangyuan | 3,000 |
| Ind. " | Liu Han-hsiung | " | 3,000 |
| 1st Command | Li Wei-ju | Chaohwa | 2,000 |
| 2nd " | Ho Chan-ju | Kwangyuan | 2,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Chieh | Kwanhsien | 2,000 |
| 4th " | Wang Chih-yuan | Tungchwan | 2,000 |
| 5th " | Tien Tze-fu | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |
| | Total Troops in Szechwan | | 297,000 |

Southern Provinces

FUKIEN - Chen Yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen** | | | |
| 9th Div. | Li Yen-nien | Hweian | 9,000 |
| **14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang** | | | |
| 10th Div. | Li Mo-an | Sienyu | 8,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

FUKIEN (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Changchow | 14,000 |
| 4th " | Leng Hsin | Anhai | 12,000 |
| 6th " | Chao Kuan-tao | " | 10,000 |
| 36th " | Sung Hsi-lien | Sienyu | 8,000 |
| 87th " | Wang Ching-chiu | Yenping | 10,000 |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | Foochow | 8,000 |
| 90th " | Wu Chi-wei | Lungyen | 8,000 |
| | | | 70,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39th Army Corps - Liu Ho-ting | | | |
| 56th Div. | Liu Ho-ting | Kienow | 10,000 |
| 11th " | Chou Chih-chun | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |
| 52nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Kwangtseh | 8,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | Yuki | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chen Wei-yuan | Shuikow | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Lin Ping-chou | Futing | 4,000 (NAVAL CONSTR.) |
| | | | 18,000 |

* 6th Route Army under Mao Wei-shou (formerly 19th Route Army)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 49th Div. | Wu Cheng-jen | Putien | 4,000 |
| 60th " | Chen Pei | Hweian | 8,000 |
| 61st " | Mao Wei-shou | Putien | 6,000 |
| 78th " | Wen Chao-chi | Chwanchow | 7,000 |
| Reserve Div. | Tan Chi-hsiu | Kutien | 5,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |

* Not positively verified.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Shanghang | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Tang Lung-kuang | Ting | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| 2nd Army Corps - Chen Chi-tang | | | |
| 5th Div. | Li Chen-liang | Ting | 6,000 |

Total Troops in Fukien 167,000

KWANGTUNG - Lin Yun-hai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kiangsi & Fukien)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Div. | Chang Jui-kuei | Swatow | 6,000 |
| Constb. Brig. | Chen Han-kuang | Kiungchow | 5,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Div. | Li Han-hun | Shiuchow | 6,000 |
| Training " | Miao Pei-nan | Waichow | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Regt. | | Tayu | 2,000 |
| 2nd " " | | Swatow | 2,000 |
| 3rd " " | | Shiuhing | 2,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

KWANGTUNG (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Kwangtung | 89,000 |

KWANGSI - Huang Hsu-ch'u - Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Army Corps - Liao Lei | | | |
| 19th Div. | Chou Tzu-huang | Kweilin | 10,000 |
| 24th " | Tang Lien-fang | " | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi | | | |
| 45th Div. | Wei Yung-sung | Lungchow | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regts. | Wei Yung-sung | Nanning | 8,000 |
| 10th Div. | Pai Chung-hsi | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kwangsi | 48,000 |

KWEICHOW - Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army Corps - Wang Chia-lieh | | | |
| 1st Div. | Che Ming-yi | Tungjen | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ho Chih-chung | Kweiting | 5,000 |
| 4th " | Po Hui-ch'ang | Anshun | 4,000 |
| 5th " | Miao Huai-chung | Chenyuan | 5,000 |
| Training Div. | Hou Chih-tan | Chihshui | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Chen-ch'ang | Tsunyi | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hou Chih-hsi | Anshun | 2,500 |
| 3rd " " | Yu Yu-chiu | Sungkan | 2,500 |
| | | | 30,000 |
| 18th Route Army under Mao Kuang-hsiang | | | |
| 2nd Div. | Yu Kuo-tsai | Panhsien | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Chiang Tsai-chen | Yenho | 2,500 |
| | | | 6,500 |
| | | Total Troops in Kweichow | 36,500 |

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Route Army under Lung Yun | | | |
| 3rd Brig. | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | 6,400 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,400 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Anmi | 4,400 |
| 9th " | Chang Chung | Yunnanfu | 2,300 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-chen | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regiment | Ch'en Yi | Mengtze | 800 |
| First " | Tuan Tsan-kuei | Yunnanfu | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 400 |
| | | | 22,700 |
| | | Total Troops in Yunnan | 22,700 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

## Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) & Jehol

No definite or accurate information has been obtained since the last report.

### Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Yan Yu-tsung | Nanking, Kiangsu. |
| 2nd " | Shih Pang-fan | Changchow, Honan. |
| 3rd " | Liu Fang-hsiu | Nanyuan, Hopei. |
| 4th " | Tsui Tsang-shih | Nanchang, Kiangsi. |
| 5th " | Tien Yi | Hankow, Hupeh. |
| 6th " | Chang Ting-mang | Siangyang, Hupeh. |
| 7th " | Chang Yao-ku | Nanchang, Kiangsi. |

### Air Forces of the 4th Route Army - Ho Chien

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | 5 airplanes | Changsha, Hunan. |
| 2nd " | 5 " | " , " |

### Air Forces of the 1st Group of Armies - Huang Kuang-jui

#### 1st Air Corps - Tan Shou

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Tao Tso-te | Shiuchow, Kwangtung. |
| 2nd " | Hsieh Meng | Canton, " |
| 3rd " | Tao Tso-te | Nanyung, " |

#### 2nd Air Corps - Ting Chi-hsu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Squadron | Ma Ting-hwai | Nanyung, Kwangtung. |
| 5th " | Wu Chien-wen | Meihsien, " |
| 6th " | Ma Ting-hwai | Canton, " |

Training Corps - Hu Han-hsien Canton, Kwangtung.

### Air Forces of the 4th Group of Armies - Li Tsung-jen

14 airplanes Kweilin, Kwangsi.

### Air Forces of the 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

11 airplanes Chungking, Szechwan.

### Air Forces of the former 19th Route Army

9 airplanes Reported that all have flown to Kwangtung.

### Air Forces of the 3rd Route Army - Han Fu-chu

3 airplanes Tsinanfu, Shantung.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

## RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops) .. | 307,650 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 58,700 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 352,200 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek ..... | 232,100 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops ..... | 148,000 |
| Central Government Troops ..... | 370,200 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control ..... | 385,100 |
| Manchoukuo Troops ..... | 110,200 (?) |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan ..... | 95,000 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, NOT INCLUDING IRREGULARS | 2,059,150 |

G-2 Report

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468

WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

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MANCHOUKUO

Four unimportant bandit attacks were reported during the past two weeks.

Evidently a thorough reorganization of the Railway Guards Battalions is taking place although as yet there seems to be no agreement as to whether those units assigned to guard Manchoukuo state railways will be under Manchoukuo police officials or a part of the Kwantung Gendarmerie. The battalions are to be grouped into three units corresponding approximately to divisions under Lieutenant-Generals S. Sato, H. Takeda and Inouye. One detail is the plan to station 2700 armed guards, all Japanese ex-service men, in small groups along the Manchoukuo state railways. These will be given land for cultivation as part payment for services rendered.

Air Defense days have been planned for Dairen, Hsinking and Antung. Tags will be sold and the proceeds devoted to aviation purposes.

NORTH CHINA

On January 16th a clash occurred between Japanese and Chinese troops at Lungmenso, a Great Wall pass directly east of Chihcheng (see new postal map). The purpose was evidently to cause a withdrawal of all Chinese troops from along the Great Wall, in conformity with the recent announcements that that is the real boundary between Manchoukuo and China. Although Chinese claimed victories, negotiations were opened with Colonel Nemoto, Japanese Army, who resides in Peiping, as the mediator. The Japanese demand that the Chinese evacuate Lungmenso has evidently been complied with for the situation is now described as peaceful.

Sun Tien-ying continued his advance into Ninghsia Province despite the threats of the Peiping Branch Military Council. Poor communications and the lack of impartial observers present at the site of hostilities has hindered receipt of accurate information. Ma's supporters claimed a decisive victory over Sun at Pinglo on January 25th and the disorderly retreat of the latter. The following day, however, the Peiping Branch Military Council reported that Sun had captured Pinglo and was attacking Ninghsia city on January 27th.

Liu Kuei-tang's troops are still ravaging the northernmost tip of Honan Province. It is reported that the troops of Ho Chu-kuo in southern Hopei and those of Kao Kuei-tze from northern Honan are both advancing against him.

The Central Government has allotted $30,000 to General Ma Chan-shan, who has been living recently in Tientsin, as expenses for a trip abroad. General Ma apparently had intended, upon his return from Russia where he fled when driven out of Manchuria by the Japanese, to resume control of "irregular"

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activities against Manchoukuo. It was the expectation of an important group of northeastern Chinese to continue indefinitely their opposition to Manchoukuo by operations similar to those begun shortly after the Mukden incident. The threat of Japanese reprisals and a consequent change of policy on the part of Nanking and Chiang Kai-shek has made General Ma's services no longer necessary or advisable, hence his trip abroad.

In reply to recent inquiries in reference to North China troops and finances, attention to Situation Report No. 8697, November 22, 1933, is requested. There have been no marked changes since that time and minor changes are noted in the annex of this report. In addition to the provincial governments of Hopei and Chahar, the municipal governments of Tientsin and Peiping and the Peiping-Mukden and Peiping-Suiyuan railroads also make monthly contributions. Nanking contributes about $3,000,000 monthly. Revenue received from the opium trade now probably plays a more important part in army finances throughout China than ever before.

SZECHWAN

Definite and detailed information concerning the progress of the communist campaign is lacking. The only reports received state that the communists have retreated to the east of the Pashui river.

SINKIANG

As Russian news reports also state that Ma Chung-ying has been defeated in Sinkiang, they serve to confirm former Chinese reports of his defeat. The extent of his reverse is still unknown.

Russian reports state that a new and independent government has been established in the southeastern portion of this province, the Kashgar (Shufu) - Khotan (Hotien) area. It is planned to expel all Chinese and form closer relations with the Afghanistan and Indian Mohammedans.

KIANGSI

Despite the distraction of the Fukien campaign, sufficient Central Government troops have apparently been retained in Kiangsi to keep the communists from making any important gains. Unsuccessful communist raids were made near Ihwang.

Hunan and Kwangtung government troops evidently remained inactive, awaiting possible developments from the 19th Route Army fight in Fukien.

There is apparently no justification for the assumption that there has been any increase of the danger from communistic activities or that the Nanking Government is seriously threatened by a communist offensive.

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FUKIEN

Central Government forces continued their advance southward along the coast following the occupation of Foochow. Chuanchow and Changchow have been recovered from the rebels and General Tsai Ting-kai with a few followers has retreated inland into southwest Fukien. Most recent reports are that the Nanking Government is reorganizing the 19th Route Army.

As details are still lacking, definite reports upon the recent war cannot as yet be given. The campaign from the point of view of the Central Government was remarkably successful. Nanking Government troops participating in these operations were moved from their garrison areas into southern Chekiang and northern Fukien with unexpected rapidity and the staff work of Chiang's headquarters seemed to function smoothly and effectively.

That the fighting was not serious can no doubt be attributed to a disinclination on the part of certain 19th Route Army units to participate in it against the government. The whole movement was largely a political intrigue of a few higher-ups in which the 19th Route Army was not vitally interested. Some of the division commanders, many junior officers, and the rank and file were not in sympathy with the revolt.

Ch'en Yi, Vice-Minister of War, Japanese educated and wifed, has been appointed Governor of Fukien. He has been succeeded as Vice-Minister by General Ku Chu-t'ung, recently removed from the governorship of Kiangsi Province for the execution without trial in Chinkiang of a journalist.

SOUTHWEST CHINA

Like the Tar Baby the Southwest has been "lying low and saying nothing". No definite steps have been taken to assist either Nanking or the 19th Route Army during the past month. However, the movement of Chen Chi-tang's troops into southern Fukien and the "escape" of several 19th Route Army airplanes to Canton are indications that he is aware of his possibilities for salvaging portions of the 19th Route Army.

CONCERNING ADVISERS

Apparently definite information has been received that General Wetzell, chief German adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, will be replaced this spring by General von Seeckt. It will be recalled that the latter visited China in a "private" capacity last spring. Both Germans are men of outstanding reputation and experience. Wetzell was G-2 on Ludendorff's staff and von Seeckt was one time Chief of Staff of the Austrian army in the Carpathian mountains in 1915 and it is believed was later an army commander on the west front. Following the war, he organized the Reichswehr.

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This is an apt place to attempt to answer a few questions contained in a recent evaluation report relative to the influence of Colonel Jouett, American aviation adviser. No one, not even himself, knows how much real influence he has because oriental characteristics require that he be kept in the background and not make high ranking Chinese officials lose face. He has reported that on occasions he has been treated rudely by his immediate Chinese superiors so that onlookers might see. Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. T. V. Soong, up to the time of his resignation, both gave all the support that could have been expected. These officials and many of their subordinates have been and still are sincerely supporting Colonel Jouett in his policies. This support has probably been greater and more effective than that before given to a foreign adviser under similar or comparable circumstances. It is generally believed that Colonel Jouett and his mission have done and are continuing to do a good piece of work and that Chinese officials recognize that fact. Colonel Jouett's chief opposition comes from individual Chinese who would profit by his removal or by his failure. Such opposition so far does not seem to be organized or effective.

SOVIET RUSSIA

News reports concerning Soviet military activity in Siberia from Japanese agencies have increased during the past two weeks. There is a striking similarity between the reported Soviet strength and that contained in a recent evaluation report.

The following are some of the details mentioned in recent Japanese Information Bureau bulletins. We are not qualified to comment on their accuracy but the information is given as being reasonably reliable:

January 13th.

Soviet military strength in Siberia, a total of eleven divisions, including infantry and cavalry comprising 120,000 men.
350 aeroplanes including bombers with a cruising range of 2500 kilometers.
300 tanks.

Total strength of Russian Army, 76 infantry divisions, 13 cavalry divisions.
2500 aeroplanes.
1600 tanks.

January 18th (Spelling in accordance with Japanese bulletin)

1. Places of concentration: Vladivostok, Iman, Habarovosk, Hochikareo, Bolgar, Chita, Verdine-Udinsk, Irkutsk, Simbirsk and Kado.

2. Fortified zones: Vladivostok, Blagoveshensk, Smoliansk, Manchuli.

3. Aerodromes: Vladivostok, Nicolaeisk, Habarovosk.

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4. Distribution of forces:

a) Nicolaiesk, infantry divisions (number not given) and one cavalry division.
b) Habarovosk is headquarters of Far Eastern Special army.
c) Hochikareo, three infantry divisions.
d) Chita, three infantry divisions, one cavalry division.
e) Kado, several Mongolian units.
f) Chudinsk, one cavalry division.
g) Stationed along border 15,000 men belonging to OGPU and 40,000 Soviets of previous military service.
h) Total strength of Soviet forces along Manchurian border: ten infantry divisions totalling 150,000 men, two cavalry divisions, 300-400 aeroplanes, 300 tanks and ten submarines.

A Manchoukuo News Service report from Harbin dated January 20th repeats the same figures as those given in the two foregoing despatches but adds the following details:

1. Bochikalio, on Amur river, three infantry divisions.
2. Trans-Baikal district, three infantry and one cavalry division stationed at Nechinsk, Borgia, Baruimskaya and Chita.
3. Between Velfne-Udinsk and Irkutsk, one cavalry division.
4. Sanpeitze (Outer Mongolia), six Mongolian cavalry brigades under Soviet officers.
5. Habarovsk is the headquarters of this army.
6. Vladivostok has recently received 4000 Soviet sailors from Leningrad.

The consistency of these reports and those previously forwarded is apparent. This office now believes that Soviet submarines are at Vladivostok. Supplementary information concerning Soviet military strength in the Far East will be found in the December Political Report of our Harbin Consulate-General.

JAPAN

A meeting of staff officers and commanders of the Kwantung army was supposedly held at Hsinking on January 26th and 27th. Generals Hishikari and Koiso gave "lectures".

Another indication of Japanese military preparations in Manchuria is shown by the increased importation of gunny bags for 1933, which totalled 13,757,000 or an increase of 1,158,000 over the previous year. The defunct Mukden Hemp-Dressing Co. has recently merged with the Dairen Hemp-Dressing Co. and plans to open its Mukden factory, having a daily capacity of 10,000 hemp-bags.

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Similarly a large increase in cement importations during 1933 has been reported, for of the total of 315,000 tons used, 125,000 tons were imported from Japan. It is estimated that 400,000 tons will be used in 1934, of which 250,000 tons will be produced in Manchuria. One factory has been established at Liaoyang having an annual capacity of 110,000 tons and capitalized at ¥3,000,000. The S.M.R. plans to open a factory, using oil shale refuse at Fushun. The company is capitalized at ¥5,000,000 and plans to have an annual capacity of 200,000 metric tons. A special report on this subject is planned when sufficient detailed information is received.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

HLB

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CHINA (Military)

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WAR DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

Semi-monthly Report of Changes

Northern Provinces

HOPEI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd M. P. Regt. | | Peiping |

SUIYUAN

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 34th Army Corps - Yang Ai-yuan | | |
| 70th Div. | Wang Ching-kuo | Paotow |

SHENSI

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 68th Div. | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Tingpien |

NINGHSIA

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei | | |
| 35th Div. | Ma Hung-pin | Ninghsia |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Ninghsia |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Government's Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Ma Pu-ching | Ninghsia |

SINKIANG

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Division | Chang Pei-yuan | Ili |

Chang Pei-yuan is a newly appointed commander of the 8th Division.

From M/A, China Report No. 8763 February 12, 1934

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

HONAN

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo | | |
| 3rd Cav. Div. | Wang Chi-feng | Shehsien |
| 4th " " | Kuo Hsi-peng | " |
| 6th " " | Pai Feng-hsiang | Menghsien |
| 115th Div. | Yao Tung-fan | Tsiyuan |

Liu Kuei-tang's Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Two Brigades | Liu Kuei-tang | Tsiyuan |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chao-kuei | Loyang |

HUPEH

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan | | |
| 48th Div. | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Shasi |
| 26th Division | Kuo Ju-tung | Hwangkang |
| 51st " | Fan Shih-sheng | Yunyang |

FUKIEN

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Changchow |
| 4th " | Leng Hsin | Yuki |
| 36th " | Sung Hsi-lien | Putien |
| 87th " | Wang Ching-chiu | Shahsien |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | " |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | |
| 83rd Div. | Liu Kan | Changchow |

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Route Army under Mao Wei-shou | | |
| 49th Div. | Wu Cheng-jen | |
| 60th " | Chen Pei | |
| 61st " | Yang Ting-ya | Hweian |
| 78th " | Wen Chao-chi | |

The above-mentioned divisions, with the exception of the 61st Division now awaiting conveyance at Hweian, have all been transported to Nanking.

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Subject: Situation Report

FUKIEN (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Lungyen | |
| 4th | " " | Teng Lung-kuang | Enting | |
| 2nd | " Brig. | Chen Chang | Wuping | |
| 3rd | " " | Chou Yu-heng | Lungyen | 4,000 |

The 3rd Independent Brigade is a newly organized unit, consisting of the remnants of the 19th Route Army which retreated to Lungyen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps - Chen Chi-tang | | | |
| 5th Div. | | Chang Ta | Shanghang |

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WAR DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 13 1934

MANCHOUKUO

The Japanese Embassy at Hsinking on January 29th announced its plans, which are not very clear, for coordinating the activities of the Kwantung government police, consular police and the gendarmerie. Evidently all orders are to come from the Embassy at Hsinking with the Commander of the Kwantung Gendarmerie in charge of police affairs and listed as an assistant to the Ambassador. Simultaneously the Director of the Police Bureau of the Kwantung Government is to be a police adviser and some members of the gendarmerie and police will have concurrent positions on the regular Embassy staff. Sweeping reforms on the central and local administrative systems and in the educational system are scheduled for announcement after the enthronement of Pu Yi, March 1st.

Admittance examinations for a school for prospective officers in the Manchoukuo army have been announced for April 27th. A total of 350 men, having a secondary school education, are wanted for a 9 months' course of instruction.

The Japanese are conducting another "anti-bandit" drive into eastern Kirin. It is our opinion that this is a "mopping-up" expedition to eliminate those groups which eluded the expedition made last November under General Hirose. Several groups of bandits, numbering 500 to 600, were engaged. Three other expeditions of unknown strength have recently been launched, one from Hulan along the western branch of the N.M.R., one from the Tsitsihar-Peianchen line northwest into the Great Khingan mountains and the third an additional column into the Sungari river basin to cooperate with Lieutenant-General Hirose's division.

NORTH CHINA

The Sun-Ma war continues in Ninghsia, both sides sending conflicting reports to Peiping. An exceptionally well informed Chinese source told a member of this office that the actual incentive for Sun's movement came from Yen Hsi-shan, who furnished $300,000, four mountain guns and 2,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition to him with definite orders to start moving. Afterwards when ordered to send a punitive expedition against Sun, Yen pleaded insufficient troops, whereupon Ho Ying-chin stated he would send any reinforcements necessary. Yen then agreed to send a force to suppress the rebels and was given a one week time limit to launch it. The 25th Nanking Division and a cavalry regiment of the 105th Division is now being specially outfitted in Peking as an indication to Yen that Chiang Kai-shek wants action.

The Japanese receded Shanhaikuan this week and promised that Kupeikou would be returned to Chinese control. This actually is nothing but an empty face-giving gesture. Reinforced barracks, said to be in fact fortresses, have been built for Japanese forces on "Manchoukuo" territory and closely

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Subject: Situation Report

adjacent to those two cities.

Chinese official quarters state that Liu Kuei-tang's troops are being rounded up by those of Ho Chu-kuo and Kao Kuei-tze in Tzehsien, Honan. Liu's position seems to be growing steadily more precarious and ultimately he will no doubt be eliminated. His logical chance of a come-back is to join any rebellion which might arise. This incident is a striking example of the inefficiency of the North China administration to discipline its troops, to compel necessary or advisable disbandment or to suppress uprisings of this sort.

It is rumored that when Chang Hsueh-liang actually assumes his new position as Vice-Commander of Bandit Suppression for Honan, Anhwei and Hupeh, large numbers of his troops will be moved to that section and Shang Chen will be given additional power in North China. As those three provinces are already garrisoned by large armies, complications seem certain to arise.

SINKIANG

Reports, just the opposite of those received two weeks ago, state that Ma Chung-ying has shown renewed activity, is now well supplied with ammunition and equipment and is launching another expedition against the Tihwa authorities. Of course, his supporters claim that the Sheng-Liu faction are receiving Russian support whereas Ma's enemies claim he has obtained Japanese help. Evidently, no decisive battles have been fought.

It is probable that the rebellion in the Kashgar - Hotien area has little, if any, connection with that around Tihwa. The people are entirely different and are economically oriented in different directions. That a rebellion exists is now unquestioned but accurate details have not been obtained.

SZECHWAN

Definite news of communist suppression activities in this province are still lacking. After surrounding the communists, Liu Hsiang and his subordinate generals held a meeting in Chungking and petitioned Nanking for an appropriation of $10,000,000 so that the campaign could be pushed to a conclusion. It is believed that the communist groups are being slowly but progressively reduced and that they do not constitute a serious threat to the present governing authorities. Communist groups rely on dissensions among the military commanders who sometimes are willing to accept assistance from the Reds in return for concessions made.

It is noteworthy that all the military are quick to ask for additional funds for the purpose of suppressing the Reds sometimes even when no emergency exists. This is usually when the Central Government is being threatened by revolts in another section of the country and is really a form of blackmail.

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SOUTH OF THE YANGTZE

According to a communiqué issued by the Central Government the 19th Route Army has been completely reorganized and redesignated the 7th Route Army. Generals Mao Wei-shou and Chang Yen, who were formerly commanders of the 61st and 49th divisions respectively, and who returned to the government fold at a critical juncture during the recent campaign, have been appointed as commander and vice-commander respectively of the new route army. Wu Cheng-jen, formerly commander of the 106th brigade of the 36th division; Chen P'ei, formerly commander of the 28th brigade of the 10th division; Yang T'ing-ya, formerly vice-commander of the 3rd division; and, Wen Ch'a-chi, formerly chief of staff of the 83rd division, all staunch supporters of Chiang Kai-shek, have been promoted commanders of the 49th, 60th, 61st and 78th divisions, respectively. Newspaper despatches of February 11th say that all of these troops have been disarmed at Putien and are being transported via sea to Nanking for "training" and will be reorganized with only three regiments to the division. The obvious reason of course is to separate them from their old haunts and possible allies either amongst Chen Chi-tang's troops or the communists. The Central Government's 36th division has taken over the garrison duties of the Putien area. It should be noted that all of the above information comes from Nanking controlled sources and it is not known how much of the reported events have actually taken place.

Rumors are now rife that further warfare is to take place in Kwangtung between Chen Chi-tang and Chiang Kai-shek. The American Consul-General at Hongkong reported on February 9th that he had been informed that Chiang's supporters were actively working to bring about Chen's fall from within the Southwest Political Council. It has also been confidentially reported that Li Chai-sum is in Kwangsi. It would be logical for Chiang to take advantage of his concentration in Fukien and continue south into Kwangtung. However, as all of Chiang's campaigns in recent years have been preceded by extensive political preparations, it should not be assumed that hostilities are very imminent. Reuter reports that Chiang flew back to Nanchang on February 10th which is another reason to substantiate our belief that an extension of civil warfare is not now impending.

The communists in Kiangsi have not launched any large offensives as should be expected if they had sufficient power, although a small "Red" force is reported to have approached to within 10 miles of Nanchang last week.

SOVIET RUSSIA

Several points in the program of capital construction on the railways of the U.S.S.R. in 1934 bear a direct relation to the Far East. These are:-

a) Doubling the carrying capacity of the Omsk-Novosibirsk line.

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b) Considerable investments will be made on the Tomsk, Transbaicalian and Ussuri railway.

c) On all railways all rails and sleepers will be replaced and embankments strengthened.

d) Material increase in rolling stock which will include 38,000 cars, 1250 locomotives, 550,000 tons of new rails.

In an interview given to the Manchurian Daily News an Italian ship's officer who had just come from Vladivostok is quoted as having stated that the said port was now receiving large importations of grains, structural iron and steel, cement and textiles.

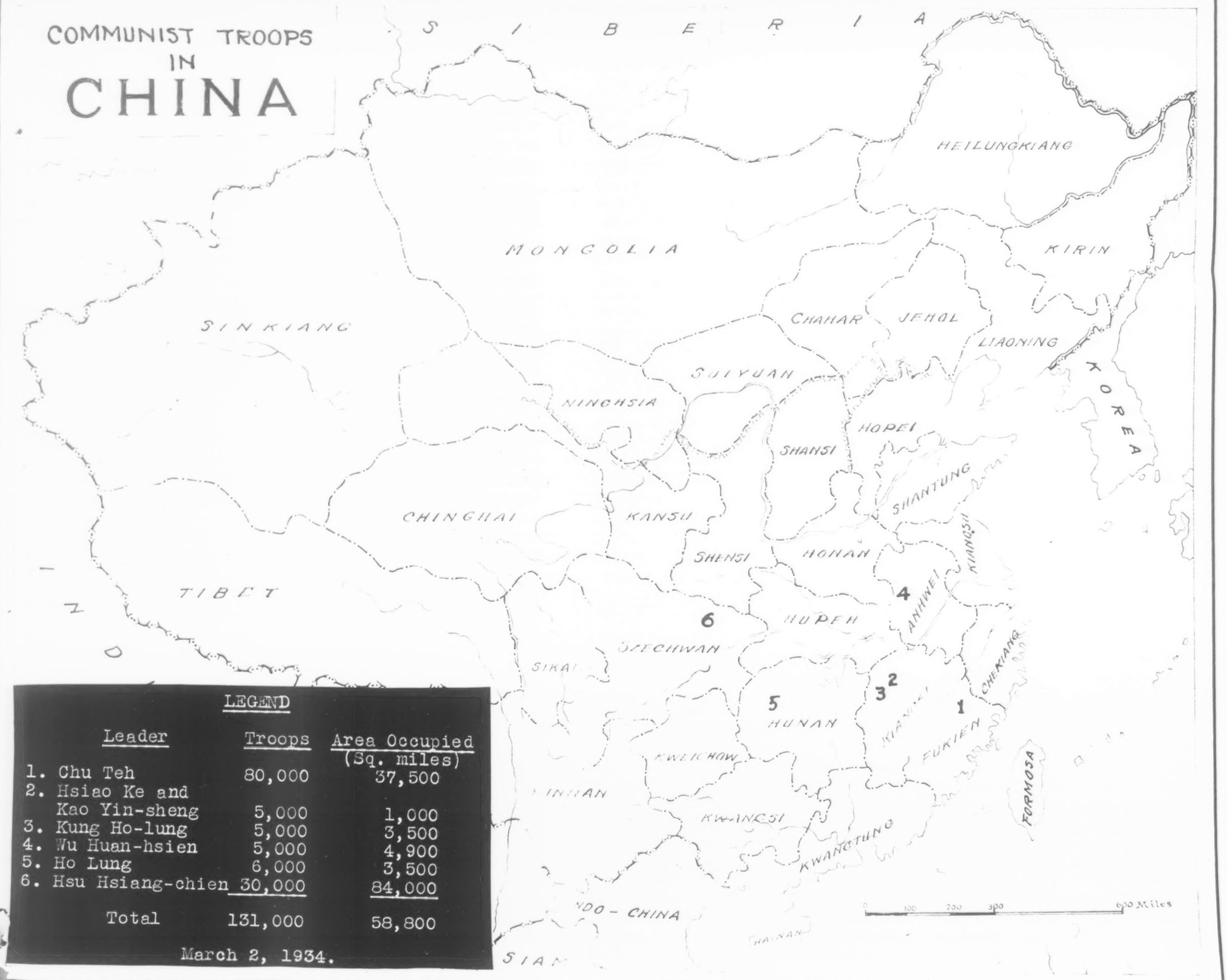
JAPAN

Latest press reports from Tokyo indicate that the "going off a war basis" of the Kwantung army scheduled to take place last October will occur on March 1, 1934, except in the frontier garrisons. It seems the obvious desire of the Kwantung army to remain on a war basis as long as possible for greater army appropriations and pay accrue thereby.

W. S. Drysdale,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry,
Military Attache.

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# COMMUNIST TROOPS IN CHINA




## LEGEND

| Leader | Troops | Area Occupied (Sq. miles) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Chu Teh | 80,000 | 37,500 |
| 2. Hsiao Ke and Kao Yin-sheng | 5,000 | 1,000 |
| 3. Kung Ho-lung | 5,000 | 3,500 |
| 4. Wu Huan-hsien | 5,000 | 4,900 |
| 5. Ho Lung | 6,000 | 3,500 |
| 6. Hsu Hsiang-chien | 30,000 | 84,000 |
| Total | 131,000 | 58,800 |

March 2, 1934.

PARED IN THE OFFICE OF AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHE, PEIPING, CHINA

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4-1

CHINA (Military)

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

Semi-monthly Report of Changes

Northern Provinces

CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 29th Army Corps - | Sung Che-yuan | |
| 3rd Div. | Chang Jen-chieh | Chihcheng |

This division, formerly under Fang Chen-wu, has now been reorganized and incorporated by Sung Che-yuan one half into the 2nd Division and one half into the Changpei Garrison.

SHANSI

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Feng Yu-hsi | Tatung |

SUIYUAN

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 34th Army Corps - | Yang Ai-yuan | |
| 70th Div. | Wang Ching-kuo | Sanshengkung |
| Cavalry Army Corps - | Chao Cheng-shou | |
| 1st Brig. | Sun Chang-sheng | Paotow |
| 2nd " | Lu Ju-chi | Linho |

NINGHSIA

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps - | Ma Pu-fang | |
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Ma Pu-ching | Chungwei |
| 9th Division | Ma Pu-fang | Ninghsia |

Ma Pu-fang is a newly appointed commander of the 2nd Army Corps.

SINKIANG

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36th Division | Ma Chung-ying | Shufu |

From M/A, China Report No. 8778 March 1, 1934

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

## Central Provinces

### KIANGSI

#### Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Army Corps - Hsueh Yueh | | |
| 50th Div. | Chen Kuang-yueh | Hsiushui |

#### Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Route Army under Ho Chien | | |
| 15th Div. | Wang Tung-yuan | Yungsin |

### HONAN

#### Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Route Army under Mao Wei-shou (formerly 19th Route Army) | | |
| 60th Div. | Chen Pei | Kaifeng |
| 61st " | Yang Ting-ya | Chengchow |
| 78th " | Wen Chao-chi | Kweiteh |
| 46th Brigade | Pao Kang | Kweiteh |

### ANHWEI

#### Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Route Army under Mao Wei-shou (formerly 19th Route Army) | | |
| 49th Div. | Wu Cheng-jen | Pengpu |

### HUPEH

#### Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Route Army under Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang | | |
| 47th Div. | Pi Chang-hui | Kishui |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-ling | Kwangki |

#### 22nd Route Army under Peng Chen-shan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 30th Army Corps - Peng Chen-shan | | |
| 31st Div. | Li Ching-ming | Lotien |
| 33rd " | Feng Hsing-hsien | Puchi |
| 34th Division | Chang Wan-hsin | Patung |
| 82nd " | Jung Ching-fang | Hwayuan |
| 3rd Brigade | Li Ting-wu | Hsienning |
| 3rd " | Chiang Tso-chun | Lichwan |
| 7th " | Li Chung-chien | Yangsin |
| 34th " | Lo Chi-kiang | Tsaoyang |
| 37th " | Liu Pei-hsu | Kingshan |
| 38th " | Pan Shan-chai | Hofeng |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report

SZECHWAN

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang | | |
| 1st Div. | Tang Shih-tsun | Makiang |

Southern Provinces

FUKIEN

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen | | |
| 9th Div. | Li Yen-nien | Changchow |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | |
| 10th Div. | Li Mo-an | Yenping |
| 83rd " | Liu Kan | Lungyen |
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Lungyen |
| 4th " | Leng Hsin | Shahsien |
| 36th " | Sung Hsi-lien | Putien |
| 87th " | Wang Chin-chiu | Shahsien |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | Shunchang |
| 89th | Tang En-pu | " |

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 52nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Shahsien |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Enting |
| 4th " " | Teng Lung-kuang | Wuping |
| 2nd Army Corps - Chen Chi-tang | | |
| 5th Div. | Li Chen-liang | Shanghang |

Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Yen Yu-tsung | Nanchang, Kiangsi. |
| 3rd " | Liu Fang-hsiu | Pengpu, Anhwei. |

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MAR 27
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MANCHURIA.

The bandit suppression forces have continued their activities during the past two weeks. It appears that the scenes of most activity were the areas around Hulin near the Soviet border and on the eastern section of the C.E.R. and those about 100 miles to the northwest and northeast of Harbin. The operations being conducted around Hulin are especially dangerous in that the bandits are being pushed against the Soviet border. The principal band in this section is one of 1200 under Kao Yu-shan which the Japanese claim has escaped into Soviet territory. They had demanded that the Soviet authorities disarm the bandits. A press report states that nine automobiles in the service of the Japanese supply column and driven by White Russians by mistake crossed the Soviet border and have as a result been detained by the border officials.

NORTH CHINA.

Such conflicting reports are being received in Peiping about the Ma-Sun war in Ninghsia that this office would not attempt now to give an account of specific developments. It seems certain though that Sun has been outside of Pinglo launching attacks every three or four days but to date none seem to have been successful. In accordance with their policy, the Central Government authorities are attempting to solve the situation by peaceful means if possible. Without doubt Yen Hsi-shan forced Sun Tien-ying to evacuate Paotou and commence his march to Chinghai, which first necessitated an invasion of Ninghsia. Yen did this because he considers the Paotou sector distinctly in his area of influence and Sun's occupation of it was naturally undesirable. In addition, Yen had been required to give him during the preceeding few months certain supplies which was also distasteful. Yen wishes a free hand in all suppression measures, the withdrawal of some of Sung Che-yuan's troops from territory which he considers to be his own, and that his satellite General Fu Tso-yi, Governor of Suiyuan, be given $500,000 for the expense of conducting the punitive expedition. Nanking originally offered only $110,000 and balked at forcing Sung Che-yuan to seek a new garrison area for the troops about which Yen objected. Negotiations are now under way in Peiping and for the last ten days General Fu Tso-yi has been in this city.

Liu Kuei-tang has continued to move and is thought now to be enroute from Honan to the south of Sian, Shensi. It is feared he will continue his march and join the Szechwan communists. The escapades of this renegade are a perfect example of how by moving from one zone of responsibility to another, a column of rebel troops can continue to exist for, by the time sufficient troops are mobilized in one sector and made to realize that they must fight, their adversary has obligingly escaped to another zone where the same farcial efforts are made and preferably again are just a little too late.

It now seems to have been decided that Chang Hsueh-liang's former troops will not be transferred to his area in

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the south. On the contrary, the old 19th Route Army (now the 7th Route Army) has been transferred to Honan, obviously to detach them from their old allies and alliances in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Kiangsi.

COMMUNISM IN CHINA.

This paragraph is being written in answer to queries contained in Evaluation Report of January 18, 1934.

The attached sketch shows location, strength and approximate extent of the territory held by communists. It also shows the relation of these areas to the total area of China. It is important to note that the areas controlled are isolated mountainous jungle or scarcely populated and unproductive regions.

It is our opinion that Evaluation Reports evidence a belief in a danger from communism in China not warranted by the facts. The mere continued existence of communist areas cannot be taken as prima facie evidence that it is a potent threat against the Chinese government or system of government. There is scarcely anyone in China who would deny that the influence of communism has waned tremendously since 1924 and the departure of the Russian advisers. Most will also agree that they have lost considerable strength during the past year. The Military Attache, while questioning military officials in charge of anti-communist operations, foreign and Chinese instructors in educational institutions and foreign and Chinese business men and missionaries near or in the so-called communist areas, found a prevailing belief that there had been a progressive and marked decrease in the communist strength, prestige and influence and that any serious danger to the existing Chinese form of government from this source had passed.

The so-called Red armies often consist largely of bandits, outlaws, deserters and disbanded soldiery generally but not always controlled by leaders who are actually communists. For example, if Liu Kuei-tang is successful in joining the so-called Szechwan communists (see group 6 on accompanying chart) he and his anti-government forces will be absorbed and thereafter known as communists. Our estimate of the total strength of the communist armies for all of China is 131,000. They are very poorly equipped and probably have only about 120,000 rifles.

One of our most difficult tasks is to secure accurate information concerning the Communist situation. Reports concerning the Communists often originate from sources who are in control of military units ordered to operate against them. It is to the advantage of such officers to spread the belief that a real danger exists and that additional funds and supplies are necessary. Press despatches are often prone to accept the sensational and consequently more news-worthy report of grave danger from Communists rather than the unsensational and less news-worthy report that no danger exists. A potent source of news, often picturing an alarming Communist situation, is the Japanese correspondent. Japan's policy is in part based on the assumption that China is not an organized state, that Communism

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is a real danger and that Japanese assistance is therefore required for the stabilization of the internal situation in China. Also in evaluating reports concerning Communism it must be borne in mind that Canton was shaken much more severely than any other section of China because of the Russian influence and local massacres, therefore Cantonese especially can be expected to add coloring to their picture of the situation. Chinese university students have an unmistakable flare for studying political science and as a considerable number are interested in Communism and have journalistic outlets, their influence as viewed from a detached source is prone to give their opinions an exaggerated importance.

The failure of the Nanking government to eradicate quickly Communism is in keeping with traditional policy and methods which favor compromise and attrition rather than smashing military expeditions. One of the most famous stories in Chinese classics relates how A country brought about warfare between B and C so that when those two became weakened A could step in and conquer them both. The 19th Route Army, Chen Chi-tang and Ho Chien did not cooperate with Chiang in suppressing the anti-government controlled territory in Kiangsi, for its suppression would bring their own judgment day just the closer. Consequently, the fact that the Communist government in Kiangsi has continued to exist is not because of its communist creed at all. In the past several months the actions of Fang Chen-wu, Tang Yu-lin, Liu Kuei-tang and Sun Tien-ying are examples of how relative unimportant rebel groups of small numbers can exist in China.

The topography and resources of the sections occupied by the Communists also must be taken into consideration. Without exception each group is located near provincial borders so that they can be shielded by the traditionally weak efforts resulting from any operation requiring cooperation between provinces. Their territory in Kiangsi is poor, mountainous and unproductive and as a result undesirable. In Szechwan, the only other section in which a real Communist government can be said to exist, they have been pushed by government troops into a poor section of the province. Their annihilation by Liu Hsiang would gain him nothing but on the contrary their elimination would remove a lever by means of which he can pry more concessions or money out of Nanking and taxes from his provincials. The section in Anhwei was once an organized Communist region but is now believed to be almost entirely of bandit-robber complexion. Ho Lung has been kept on the move for the past two years and recently has been marching back and forth on the Honan-Hupeh border. He, too, has no established government that exists or functions in fact.

The regions now under Communist control have long been disassociated from effective control by the Central government. Even the Tai Hu (lake) within one hundred miles of Shanghai, Hangchow and Soochow has been the site of banditry for centuries and is still unsafe for travel. It is reasonable therefore to expect that certain portions of China will continue to be occupied by political malcontents and groups encouraged or subsidized by anti-government organizations. To-day not one large city, one port or one revenue producing area is under communist control.

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Another reason which accounts for the failure to extinguish communism is found in the mutual relations of the Chinese militarists. They play a simple but dangerous game of cut-throat politics. Chiang Kai-shek and other major leaders maintain a limited number of personal, ultra-loyal troops. Aside from these, China has many thousands of inefficient, worthless and undesirable troops under minor officials who are in constant fear of disbandment or reorganization. If they join in a fight with the Communists, every man or rifle lost weakens them in their relation with their neighboring militarists. If their casualties are such that they fall out of the equilibrium which existed prior to that battle, they become victims of absorption by those who did not risk battle. The natural result therefore is that they do not enter battle except when directly forced into it.

The latest estimated area of China Proper, including Sinkiang but excluding Mongolia, Manchuria and Tibet, is 2,845,770 square miles. The area controlled by communists we estimate at 58,800 square miles. Therefore the communists control about .02 of the country's area, but the area controlled is practically valueless. Population figures in China are notoriously unreliable and this office would not undertake to attempt an accurate compilation, but it seems probable that less than one half of one percent of the total Chinese population is under communist control.

SINKIANG.

In northern Sinkiang - commonly known as Sungaria - news reports state that the provincial authorities have launched an offensive against Ma Chung-ying, decisively defeating him and forcing his retreat back to Hami. As the provincial authorities control all rapid communication with the outside world, their own claims of success are not especially conclusive.

To the south and separated by the Tien (Heavenly) mountains is Kashgaria where the recent Moslem uprising took place. The most recent report states that the new government under Prince Khwaja Niaz Haji has already fallen and that they have been forced to flee.

RUSSO-JAPANESE ACTIVITY.

There has recently been an increase volume of news reports from Japanese sources concerning Soviet war preparations in Siberia. These have suddenly raised the estimated Red Army in Siberia strength to from 300,000 to 400,000 troops. The most striking press release stated that 400,000 Russian troops would hold "special maneuvers to start in mid-March". General Bleucher (known as Galen when head military adviser to the Canton communistic government in 1924) the exponent of "annihilation tactics", will be in command. This office has received no information from impartial sources that there has been a sudden and large increase of Soviet forces in the Far East.

More to the point, Japanese press reports state that the Trans-Baikal, Amur and Ussuri railways have been placed

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under the control of the Red Army and that to date 80 percent of the projected military construction projects have been completed. Especial reference is made to a 350 kilometer construction project between Tungning and Iman. Extending for 60 kilometers from the border in this area, forts of reinforced concrete, one kilometer apart, are said to have been constructed.

This office has already reported positive verification that Russian fortifications exist at critical points in this area. A recent despatch from our Harbin Consulate-General states that two forts exist on the Russian side of the river across from Tungning and that on the Manchoukuo side batteries of Japanese artillery are concealed in the hills.

Positive evidence that Japan has been making strenuous efforts to strengthen her military position at the vital points on the Manchoukuo-Soviet frontier has been known for many months. In addition to railway construction toward the various threatened points, our Harbin Consulate-General reports that construction of the motor road from Ninguta-Hailin, Hailin-Suifenho, Suifenho-Tungning has been completed and that the Ninguta-Tunhua and Tungning-Hunchun motor roads are at present under construction. This highway construction and the projected construction of a light railway from near Onjo via Hunchun to Tumentze, to begin about April, 1934, "for mining purposes", is conclusive evidence that a network of land communications is being drawn closely around Vladivostok.

A report also forwarded from the same source states that the Japanese are now conducting large scale practice maneuvers in the Khingan mountains, and that large quantities of fodder and other supplies are being collected at Hailar, where a detachment of Japanese cavalry is garrisoned. When one realizes that the Japanese have had so much actual field experience in Manchuria, this practice maneuver seems an obvious effort to train the Japanese troops for a specific purpose and to acquaint them with the surrounding terrain.

An impartial observer who was recently in Vladivostok reported to our Harbin Consulate-General that he saw no submarines and no airplanes in that city but that it was "bristling with artillery". This observer probably did not have an opportunity to observe Soviet aircraft and submarines. It is a certainty that aircraft are kept in Vladivostok and this office also believes that Soviet submarines are also there.

AIR CRAFT SALES.

The following statistics taken from the Monthly Trade Report of the American Commercial Attache, dated February 1, 1934, showing importation of aircraft and accessories for the past two years, will help answer some recent queries made of this office:-

| From | 1932 U.S.$. | 1933 U.S.$. |
|---|---|---|
| U.S.A. | 207,000 | 2,359,000 |
| Others | 584,000 | 786,000 |
| Total | 791,000 | 3,145,000 |

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A RESUME OF THE RECENT MILITARY OPERATIONS IN FUKIEN.

Sufficient time has elapsed and enough authentic reports have been received to warrant the preparation of a report upon the military operations occasioned by the suppression of the recent rebellion of the 19th Route Army in Fukien. Considerable of the following information has been received from reports No. 232, 233 and 237 of the American Consulate at Foochow under date of February 1st, 2nd and 5th respectively and No. 160, American Consulate at Amoy, dated January 31st.

For the recapitulation of the 19th Route Army forces see our Situation Report No. 8752, January 31, 1934. The Central Government's punitive expedition was composed as follows:

| UNIT | COMMANDER | TROOPS |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Army | Ku Chu-tung | Probably 13th & 89th Divs. |
| 2nd Route Army | Chiang T'ing-wen | 9th, 30th, 36th and 80th Division. |
| 3rd Route Army | Ch'eng Cheng | 11th and 14th Divs. |
| 4th Route Army | Chiang Chih-chung | 87th and 88th Divs. |

(It will be noted that the same commanders and units constituted this 4th Route Army which comprised the 5th Army during the Shanghai fight of 1931-2.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Route Army | Wei Li-huang | 39th Army, 4th and 10th Divisions. |

In the opening stages of the campaign the 1st and 3rd Route Armies maintained their station in the vicinity of Lichwan in Kiangsi (see Annex Situation Report No. 8752, January 31, 1934) and near the Kiangsi-Fukien border so as to protect Chiang Kai-shek's flank from any Communist advances from Kiangsi. The groupment which constituted the Central Government's mobile field force was moved into the Pucheng-Kwangtseh area, with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters at P'ucheng. The 2nd Route Army then advanced against Yenping from Yangkow, receiving support from the provincial troops who remained loyal to Nanking under Lu Hsing-pang in the Shahsien-Yuki area. These troops had never been in harmony with the 19th Route Army so it seems incredible that T'sai T'ing-kai would have taken such chances upon their support.

Previous reports of the capture of Yenping have been exaggerated regarding the effectiveness and accuracy of the aerial bombing, the amount of money used to induce the 19th Route Army defenders to capitulate and the cooperation between the 19th Route Army and the Communists. It seems positive that no Communists were inducted into the 19th Route Army at that place at any time. Yenping surrendered to Central Government forces on January 5th, after three days' fighting in which the Central Government's artillery seemed to play the major part. As not more than 2000 19th Route Army troops defended Yenping it is evident T'sai T'ing-kai had no expectation of conducting a serious defense there and probably actually evacuated it so as to shorten his lines and strengthen his forces near Kutien.

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It seems evident that Chiang Kai-shek was aware of the weakness of Yenping and as a result turned his 2nd and 5th Route Armies against Kutien where these forces were to make the principal effort of the campaign. It was probable that at this time the 89th Division was detached from the First Route Army and marching overland via Kwangtseh, joined the force operating in Fukien province. Actually, operations against Kutien lasted eight days. A foreign eye-witness reports that during that time 62 bombs were dropped (probably actually about 100) but his reports indicate that here, too, the Central Government artillery played a more important part than aerial bombing. Even though their commander T'an Chi-hsiu deserted them and they had some 500 to 800 killed and many wounded, the 19th Route Army Garrison held on until January 12th, by which time a Central Government force advancing from Yenping and aided greatly by aerial bombing had captured Shuikow in their rear. Then by agreement, they capitulated and withdrew to the south bank of the Min River where they were incorporated into the former Fukien provincial troops who had previously surrendered to Chiang Kai-shek.

The fall of Kutien actually broke the back of all resistance, for the overwhelming strength of the government troops advancing down both sides of the Min river soon convinced T'sai T'ing-kai that any defense of Foochow was hopeless. After much political negotiation and some skirmishing he withdrew his troops and started evacuating that city on the same day that Kutien fell.

With characteristic vigor, Chiang Kai-shek gave the retreating rebels no respite. He immediately started transferring the 3rd Division via sea to Amoy and the 9th Division was embarked on ships and moved to the south of Foochow so as to cut off the retreat of the rebel main body. The first severe battle took place just north of Futsing, on January 19th, in which the Central Government forces were defeated. However, with the arrival of the 87th and 88th Divisions (popularly known as Chiang's model divisions) under General Chang Chi-chung, it became evident that the 19th Route Army was doomed. Putien and Sienyu fell on January 22nd. The immediate cause of the fall of these two cities is said to be the defection of the ex-bandit chiefs under General Ooung Chao-yuan,(commonly known as the hero of Woosung). These bandit leaders had been recruited just the preceeding month for the impending clash with Nanking. Nevertheless, the 19th Route Army is said to have suffered 5000 casualties in the fighting in this district.

The career of Ooung Chao-yuan merits a short discussion. Born in 1893 in Kwangtung, his first military experience was as a bandit in the northeastern portion of that province. Upon the suppression of the bands with which he was allied, and his obvious talents having attracted the attention of Li Chai-sum, he was given an elementary education in Canton and then sent to the Tokyo Military Academy. During the 1927 Northern expedition he was a brigade commander under Li Chai-sum and in 1930 went to France to study aviation. He showed unquestionable courage

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and bravery at Woosung in the winter of 1931. Coming to Peiping to assist in the defense of North China, he was given command of the 117th Division, one of Chang Hsueh-liang's most worthless divisions. However, under his personal direction, this division really fought courageously near Yungping, which was in fact one of the few places where Chang Hsueh-liang's troops actually fought.

To return to the narrative of the Fukien campaign at Chwanchow. After being subjected to several days of aerial bombing, the garrison commander and people both sent telegrams to Chiang Kai-shek requesting its cessation, another example of the effectiveness of Central government aviation forces. Terms were agreed upon which included small payments to the 19th Route Army troops and they accordingly evacuated the city and returned to Hweian. By nightfall on January 25th the 10th Division had occupied Chwanchow and within two days the 36th, 83rd and 89th had also arrived there.

Upon arrival on the mainland near Amoy via nine ships, the 3rd Division, numbering 12,000 troops, immediately started operations against the 19th Route Army troops in that locality. By January 20th rebel resistance had crumbled and the 3rd Division advanced against Changchow which they occupied on January 25th.

Although T'sai T'ing-kai wished to lead the remnants of his forces then numbering about 30,000 inland toward Lungyen his most influential military subordinates refused to follow him and sent a circular telegram to Chiang Kai-shek asking to be allowed to capitulate.

By January 28th the 19th Route Army had completely surrendered. On February 8th their transportation via sea northward was commenced and they are now being assembled at Kaifeng in Honan province. A complete reorganization is in progress in which about one third of their officers have been replaced by others, mostly graduates of the Central Military Academy and of unquestioned loyalty to Chiang Kai-shek. The 19th Route Army exists no more as its designation has been changed to the 7th Route Army.

W. S. Drysdale

W. S. Drysdale,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry,
Military Attache.

1 Encl.

Distribution:
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G-2 Report

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY DIV.
APR 13 1934
2657-J-276
421
WAR DEPARTMENT

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES
(Bi-monthly Report of Changes)

## Northern Provinces

### HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen | | |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kuo Hsi-peng | Hantan |

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Route Army under Mao Wei-shou (formerly 19th Route Army) | | |
| 61st Division | Yang Ting-ya | Paoting |

### SUIYUAN

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 34th Army Corps - Yang Ai-yuan | | |
| 70th Division | Wang Ching-kuo | Linho |
| 35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi | | |
| 73rd Division | Fu Tso-yi | Wuyuan |
| Cavalry Army Corps - Chao Cheng-shou | | |
| 1st Brigade | Sun Chang-sheng | Linho |
| 2nd " | Lu Ju-yi | " |
| 21st Art. Regt. | Li Po-chen | Linho |
| 29th " " | Chang Chien | " |
| 3rd Ind. Brigade | Feng Yu-hsi | Paotow |

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One Art. Regt. of 105th Division | | Paotow |
| One Cav. Regt. of " | " | " |

### SHENSI

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng | | |
| 42nd Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Yenan |

### NINGHSIA

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Division | Lu Ta-chang | Ninghsia |

From M/A, China Report No. 8788 March 14, 1934

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## Central Provinces

### KIANGSI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Army Corps - Hsueh Yueh | | |
| 50th Division | Yueh Sen | Ining |
| 3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun | | |
| 12th Division | Tang Huai-yuan | Yushan |

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Route Army under Ho Chien | | |
| 16th Division | Peng Wei-jen | Ining |

## Southern Provinces

### FUKIEN

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen | | |
| 9th Division | Li Yen-nien | Changchow |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | |
| 10th Division | Li Mo-an | Wuping |
| 83rd " | Liu Kan | Yenping |
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Lungyen |
| 4th " | Leng Hsin | Tsingchow |
| 36th " | Sung Hsi-lien | Chwanchow |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | Tsianglo |

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 39th Army Corps - Liu Ho-ting | | |
| 56th Division | Liu Ho-ting | Yenping |
| 10th " | Chen Chi-hsuan | " |

### KWANGTUNG

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Div. | Chang Jui-kuei | Chaochow |
| 3rd " Brig. | Chou Yu-heng | |

This 3rd Independent Brigade, organized from the remnants of the 19th Route Army, has now been disbanded.

### AIR FORCES LOYAL TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Squadron | Shih Pang-fan | Nanking, Kiangsu. |

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2617-J-27

WAR DEPARTMENT

MANCHURIA.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 11 1934

Japanese troops said to be parts of the force under Lieutenant-General Hata (thought to be the 14th Division) conducted bandit operations in Heilungkiang province during the last three weeks of February, suffering casualties of 11 killed and 28 wounded. Although they claim by this campaign to have cleaned up the bandit scourge in that province, a close inspection of reports shows that except for one engagement near Lungchen - an important town on the Peian-Taheiho railway line now under construction - all other reported skirmishes took place in the section formed by the loop of the Tsitsihar-Koshan-Hailun-Harbin railway with the C.E.R.

A Reuter report from Tokyo, dated March 11th, states that a Colonel Izuka and more than 10 other senior officers are reported to be missing near Sansing "as the result of a revolt." If true, this will be the most sensational case in which "reformed Manchoukuo troops" have rebelled and killed their masters. Japanese are not inclined to give such reports publicity but several other cases where Manchoukuo troops have murdered their Japanese officers are known, and at least one case was within 30 miles of Mukden where "reformed bandits" engaged in road work murdered their Japanese overseers and then returned to their former profession. Although Japanese control is tightening up in Manchuria, it can be expected that due to racial characteristics of both the Chinese and Koreans incidents such as these will recur periodically.

A Japanese airplane was shot down by bandits on February 24th near Liuchiatun, in the Liaosi district west of Chinchow. The sergeant pilot was killed because of the forced landing but a captain passenger escaped from the fall and bandits with but slight bruises.

NORTH CHINA.

(a) Japanese Activity in Jehol - Chahar.

The intentions of the Japanese in Chahar are far from clear to us here in Peking. Chinese press reports state that the 7th Japanese Division has just arrived in Jehol and established its headquarters at Dolonnor (Tulonnoerh). Japanese reports, which in this case are probably more reliable, state that the 7th Division is to relieve the 8th Division, whose headquarters are now at Chengteh. It seems that temporarily these units are both to be in Jehol for local Japanese officials have stated that Lieutenant-General Nakamura, the newly appointed commander of the 8th Division, will return to Japan only for a conference, after which he will return as commander of the Japanese troops in Jehol. It is believed that General Koiso's reported present trip to Dolonnor is to make these arrangements. From the above it seems logical to assume that the Japanese forces in Jehol are to be increased and will consist temporarily of at least two divisions.

From M/A, China Report No. 8788 March 14, 1934

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The Assistant Japanese Military Attache, Lieutenant Colonel Shibayama, states that Dolonnor is regarded as a special district by the Japanese authorities on account of its economic importance to neighboring Jehol. Dolonnor is an important market place in that region and the Japanese are "protecting" it "temporarily" in order that trade can be maintained and if possible improved. This is the avowed Japanese objective. The motor roads leading to Dolonnor, both from Jehol and Kalgan, are being improved and motor service is being maintained in order to simplify the problem of supplying the Japanese contingent and possibly Japanese traders in the eastern Chahar and western Jehol area.

Japan's policy, now obviously aimed at securing the good will of the Mongol tribes in this region and westward. Whether these tribes come under direct control of Manchoukuo or retain their present autonomous status under Nanking, time alone will disclose.

Another report from Chinese sources, believed to be correct, states that a Japanese motor car unit and 500 troops recently arrived in Kuyuan and that a good motor road has been built from Tushihkou to Yenking. Local well informed Russian circles state that a large airdrome has been built at Dolonnor and several other fields, one at Kuyuan, have also been constructed. This office is loathe to accept any reports concerning Japanese activities from either Chinese or Russian sources. As these form the bulk of all information and as our travel allowances are insufficient, we realize the constant danger of giving credence to reports which are designed as propaganda. If it is true that the 7th Division headquarters is to be established at Dolonnor, it would be an evidence of increased Japanese influence.

(b) Sun Tien-ying.

The suppression campaign against Sun Tien-ying is at last getting under way. Reliable foreign military observers state that extensive supply preparations were being made in Paotow about March 6th. An allied force consisting of the following units has been concentrated at Paotow:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Peiping Branch Military Council's | |
| 105th Div.'s Cav. Regt. - (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's | 700 |
| " " Art. " - Body Guard Division) | 1000 |
| Yen Hsi-shan's | |
| 70th Division | 8000 |
| 3rd Independent Brigade | 5000 |
| 1st and 2nd Cavalry Brigades | 4000 |
| 21st and 29th Artillery Regiments | 1600 |
| Fu Tso-yi's | |
| 73rd Division | 9000 |
| Total | 29,300 |



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Evidently an agreement has been reached regarding the expenses of the campaign. Fu Tso-yi's last estimate (price) was said to be $300,000 and the Peiping Branch Military Council's last estimate (offer) was reported to be $230,000.

(c) Former Northeastern Troops.

Wan Fu-lin and Wang I-che, two leading former subordinates of Chang Hsueh-liang, have left to interview their old commander in Hankow, hoping that he will assist them in advancing the interests of the old Manchurian troops. At the same time reports from Hankow state that the military and civil officials in that area are reluctant to take orders from the Young Marshal. He has returned to Hankow from Nanchang where he went last week to seek the mediation of Chiang Kai-shek.

(d) Liu Kuei-tang.

No reliable information has been received regarding the activities of Liu Kuei-tang. It seems certain that he has neither been suppressed nor been able to join the Szechwan communists, for a recent report states he is now in Central Honan. Futile efforts to suppress this notorious renegade continue.

SINKIANG.

Reports of Russian and Chinese origin state that the provincial troops under General Sheng Shih-tsai have continued their successes against the Tungan troops under Ma Chung-ying. It is said that the latter troops were decisively defeated at Turfan and are in full retreat to Hami. Some of General Sheng's recent and unexpected success is said to be a result of aid received from neighboring Mongol tribesmen. It seems also probable that Sheng can purchase munitions easier from Russian firms than Ma Chung-ying who must smuggle them in from China ports in necessarily small quantities.

The situation in Kashgaria remains very obscure.

SZECHWAN.

There has been a scarcity of news regarding the communist suppression campaign in Szechwan during the past month. No important developments have taken place except that the communists surprised and surrounded a brigade of Liu Hsiang's 3rd Division. These troops were disarmed and some joined the communists. Liu Hsiang sent additional troops into the district who regained the territory but not the guns and ammunition, presumably captured by the Reds.

KIANGSI.

Chinese press reports from Nanchang state that Hsiao Ke, one of the communist leaders in western Kiangsi, who recently with Kung Ho-chung led a surprise attack against Kiukiang, has been killed in an engagement and that the red troops have retreated to the Tungku area. While some skirmishes with the communists have been reported on the north-eastern border of Kiangsi and

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Fukien, it seems certain that large and important military operations must await a definite agreement between Chiang Kai-shek and Chen Chi-tang. It seems probable that Chen has decided that he must cooperate with the Generalissimo. All Kwangtung troops have evacuated southern Fukien which has been taken over by Central Government divisions. General Chiang Ting-wen, the field commander of the Central Government troops in Fukien, recently flew to Canton where he held lengthy conferences with Cantonese leaders with the aim of achieving actual cooperation for a united offensive against the Red stronghold at Juichin. Nanking is said to have appropriated $1,000,000 to be forwarded to Canton for their expenses in the campaign.

Recent despatches indicate that the situation as between Nanking and Canton is greatly improved. If such is actually the case important developments in the communist suppression campaign may be expected.

JAPAN.

A general transfer of Japanese officers holding high command is now taking place, some of which affect the situation in Manchuria.

Lieutenant-General Koiso, generally acknowledged to be the "strong man" of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria, has been transferred to command the 5th Division in Japan. He will be succeeded by Lieutenant-General Juzo Nishio who comes direct from duty with the General Staff in Tokyo. Lieutenant-General Nakamura, at present commanding the Japanese troops in North China, is to command the 8th Division which is scheduled to leave its garrison area in Jehol soon and return to Japan. However, as described above, there is some doubt as to the time when this division will actually leave Manchuria. Lieutenant-General Giichi Nishi is being transferred from command of that division. General Nakamura will be succeeded in his post as commander of the China Garrison by Major-General Yoshijiro Umezu, whose last post was also with the General Staff at Tokyo. He is expected to arrive March 19th. Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Commander of the Port Arthur fortress, is also being replaced.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

(a) Reported Raids in and over Manchoukuo.

Conflicting, fantastic and some unconfirmed reports have been received regarding flights of Japanese and Soviet planes near the Siberian border. The Japanese state that, on February 23rd while flying near the confluence of the Amur and Sungari rivers, a Japanese plane was fired upon and its lieutenant pilot wounded. They claim a similar incident also took place on February 12th but that no one was injured. The Japanese also claim that on February 23rd and 25th, a mysterious plane entered Northern Korea at 3:30 a.m., specifically mentioning that it flew over Hunchun and Rashin, and then that it disappeared into Soviet territory. The reports of these two flights were refuted by Tass "officially" from Moscow on March 13th. The

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Japanese also claim that on February 20th a Soviet plane reconnoitred over the Hulumbor section, due south of Hailar.

The Japanese War Office announced that on March 11th, while flying over Manchoukuo territory near Mishan in the district north of Lake Hanka, a Soviet plane made a forced landing. The two occupants, one an officer, have been detained. The army spokesman said that Manchoukuo would protest while the Japanese army was "also unable to remain indifferent to this incident". Similarly, press reports state that 8 mounted Ogpu troopers entered and reconnoitred Liutaokow (between Hunchun and Tumentze) on February 24th and that a Mongol patrol entered the Hulumbor area on February 20th.

(b) Activities in Mongolia.

Japan has also resurrected their old bugaboo of Russian troops in Mongolia, stating on March 1st that the total force has now reached 30,000. The Tass agency has flatly denied the existence of Russian troops in Outer Mongolia. Their local agent states, however, that it is quite possible that Russian instructors or Russian trained Mongols are with the native troops. The Military Attache is of the opinion that the troops of the Soviet ~~with the~~ Mongolian government are in fact exclusively Russian trained Mongols and native Buriats; that this force totals at present about 30,000; and, that the Soviet Russian influence is maintained by Soviet Russian advisers and instructors. It would seem both inadvisable and unnecessary for the Russians to maintain an army of 30,000 of their own troops in this alien territory. Their influence is being adequately maintained without the presence of foreign forces in Mongol communities where their presence would be resented by the local authorities and population.

(c) Railway Construction in Siberia.

The following information, a reporting of various rumors, obtained from our Harbin Consulate-General's reports, is hereby forwarded:-

1. A highway has been completed from Volochaievsk (one station west of Habarovsk) to Nikolaievsk (at the mouth of the Amur river).

2. Double tracking of the Amur railway between Bochkarevo and Urulga was completed on January 1, 1934.

3. A railway is being constructed from Never station (between Svobodny and Kolimskaya) at Bodaido.

4. The Amur-Baikal railway is being prolonged from Bodaido to Innokentievsky.

5. Various branch lines are being constructed out of Verhneudinsk, one into Trans-Baikal Province and another into Outer Mongolia.

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This office has tried to obtain information concerning railway construction from the local Tass agent. This source gives definite information that various branch lines are being constructed and that the double tracking of the railway from Omsk to Karimskaya is now probably complete. Also that the double tracking of the Amur railway between Vladivostok and Harborovsk was under way in the fall of 1932 and might now be completed. The Tass agent doubts the construction of a railway from Verhneudinsk to Urga as there is at present an excellent motor road through Kiakhta between those two cities and a railway is not urgently necessary. This office concurs in that opinion.

This office hears from usually reliable sources that the Russians are planning the construction of a railway from a point on the main line somewhere west of Irkutsk - passing to the north of Lake Baikal to join the Amur railway near Rukhlovo. Such a line would permit continued supply of the Eastern Siberian Army in case Karimskaya, the junction of the Siberian and Amur railways, was taken by a Japanese army.

W. S. Drysdale
W. S. Drysdale
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry
Military Attache

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

Semi-monthly Report of Changes

Northern Provinces

HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo
3rd Cav. Div. Wang Chi-feng Tzechow

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

2nd Cav. Div. Huang Hsien-sheng Ichow

CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan

29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan
38th Div. Chang Tze-chung Chihcheng

SHANTUNG

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu

74th Division - Li Han-chang
222nd Brig. Ma Kuan-yi Mengying

81st Division - Chan Shu-tang
241st Brig. Tang Pang-chih Laiwu
243rd " Yun Chi-chang Taian

11th Cav. Brig. Li Hsuan-te Mengyin

Liu Kuei-tang's Troops

Two Brigades Liu Kuei-tang Laiwu 800

SHENSI

Central Government Troops

68th Division Ching Yueh-hsiu Yulin

From M/A, China Report No. 8796 March 28, 1934

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SHENSI (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38th Army Corps - Su Yu-ju | | | |
| 17th Div. | Sun Yu-yu | Hanchung | |
| 42nd Division | Feng Chin-tsai | Sanyuan | |
| Guard " | Wang Yi-shan | Sian | 6,000 |
| Special Service Corps | | | 3,000 |
| Artillery Corps | | | 2,000 |
| Ankang Garrison Corps | Chang Hung-yuan | Ankang | 8,000 |

KANSU

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Teng Pao-shan | | | |
| Three Brigs. | | Lanchow | 8,000 |
| Guard Brig. | Yang Chu-tung | " | 3,000 |
| 14th Division | Lu Ta-chang | Mienhsien | |
| 36th " | Ma Chung-ying | Yumen | |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Tienshui |

NINGHSIA

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps - Ma Pu-fang | | |
| 100th Div. | Ma Pu-fang | Ninghsia |
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Ma Pu-ching | " |

The 100th Division is the former 9th Division reorganized.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 34th Army Corps - Yang Ai-yuan | | |
| 70th Div. | Wang Ching-kuo | Shihtsuitze |
| Cavalry Army Corps - Chao Cheng-shou | | |
| 2nd Brigade | Lu Ju-chi | " |

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

9th Group of Armies under Sun Tien-ying

41st Army Corps - Sun Tien-ying

Sun Tien-ying's discomfited forces are now in process of being reorganized both by the Ninghsia and Suiyuan military authorities.

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## Central Provinces

### HONAN

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen | | |
| 84th Div. | Kao Kuei-tze | Chenchow |
| 105th Division | Liu To-chuan | Sinyang |

### HUPEH

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo | | |
| 120th Div. | Chang Ching-wu | Siaokan |

### SZECHWAN

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Pachung |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chow | Pachung |

### SIKANG

MISCELLANEOUS TROOPS NOMINALLY UNDER CENTRAL GOVT.'S CONTROL

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24th Army Corps - Liu Wen-hui | | |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Teng Hsiang | Paan |
| One Inf. Regt. | Chang Ou-jung | Tehko |
| " " " | Ma Cheng-lung | " |

## Southern Provinces

### FUKIEN

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | |
| 10th Div. | Li Mo-an | Kweihwa |
| 88th Division | Sun Yuan-liang | Taining |
| 87th " | Wang Ching-chiu | Ningteh |

### KWANGTUNG

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps - Chen Chi-tang | | |
| 5th Div. | Li Chen-liang | Meihsien |

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RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 24 1934

MANCHOUKUO.

More detailed information regarding the fighting near Ilan (Sansing) on March 10th in which Colonel Iizuka lost his life, indicates that the engagement was a bandit skirmish of more than customary ferocity. In the engagement which actually took place thirty miles east of Ilan, the Japanese admit having lost twelve killed, including one other officer, and some eighty-nine wounded. A press despatch describes a second conflict as having taken place on March 19th at the exact location as the above fight which this office believes to have been a punitive expedition to avenge the apparent previous defeat of the Japanese. In this fight a Captain Kitagawa was killed and four other officers and nearly fifty men wounded.

A Reuter despatch from Tokyo reports an engagement near Poli, in north central Kirin province, on March 19th in which 24 officers and men were killed and 60 wounded. These are an unusually large casualties for the Japanese to admit to have taken place in one month.

A train explosion occurred on March 14th near Yingpan on the Mukden-Hailung line, killing ten passengers and two Russian train guards. The explosion was attributed to communists.

An official announcement from Hsinking states that the army of Manchoukuo will be completely reorganized on July 1st and will total 110,000 men. Each province, excepting Hsingan, will be guarded by one division consisting of 4 or 5 brigades, and each division will have independent garrison headquarters. Garrison areas will be allocated as follows:-

1st Army - Fengtien (Mukden) province.
2nd " - large part of Kirin province.
3rd " - remainder of Kirin and parts of Heilungkiang.
4th " - major portion of Heilungkiang.
5th " - Jehol.

NORTH CHINA.

The advance of the column under Fu Tso-yi seems to have been sufficient to bring about the elimination of Sun Tien-ying. Press reports state that Sun will be allowed to retire and live in Tientsin and that his troops will be reorganized. Later despatches state that he has already left his troops and is now in Paotow. There is no convincing evidence that any severe fighting was necessary in order to bring about the defeat of Sun, nor is there any reason to believe that his infamous military career has come to its desirable end. Plans for the disposition of Sun's troops have not been announced but it is sure to be a difficult problem.

Since the establishment of the National Government at Nanking Sun Tien-ying has been almost continuously out of step with its policies. In 1928 he was military commander of the

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Malanyu district when the Eastern Tombs of the Manchu emperors were looted and gossip has it that he was the principal perpetrator and one of the chief beneficiaries. In 1929 he occupied a strategic position in Shantung when Chang Tsung-chang made his ill-fated landing and invasion of that province. Sun changed sides numerous times during the short campaign and is reported to have thereby profited greatly financially. In 1930 he and Shih Yu-san were the most conspicuous of the "grey" generals who changed sides many times between Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang. Being so unfortunate as to end up in Feng's camp at his defeat, Sun was forced into southern Shansi for over a year in spite of the protests from inhabitants of that province. When in 1932 the call was sounded for patriots to repel the Japanese invasion of Jehol, Sun's services were volunteered by the Shansi authorities who gladly furnished travelling expenses for his transfer to Jehol. To every one's surprise Sun there fought bravely and well but his troops were abandoned by those of Chang Hsueh-liang, Tang Yu-lin and Liu Kuei-tang who wrecked his entire supply service as they fled without fighting. Sun's record in Jehol won for him the admiration of many who, however, realize that in this last episode he was motivated by undiluted Chinese war-lord aspirations.

Former Northeastern Troops.

After several weeks of negotiation it now seems to be decided definitely that part of Chang Hsueh-liang's troops will join him in the Hankow area. Some of the troops of Wang Yi-che and Ho Chu-kuo as well as Chang's old bodyguard division, the 105th, which contains the anti-aircraft regiment of which he is very proud, are scheduled to leave for the south in the near future.

Chang has been having trouble with troops not his own in the Hankow area and made a trip to Nanchang to see Chiang Kai-shek. It is now believed that as a result he is to be allowed to have some of his former Fengtien forces which can be depended upon to carry out his orders and strong enough to make obedience the best policy for other units not originally under his command.

Liu Kuei-tang.

Swinging eastward, Liu has now entered Shantung province and was reported to have crossed the Tsin-Pu railway near Feicheng on March 23rd. Heretofore Liu has not been faced by troops who had a real desire to suppress him and he has only gone into sections from which there are numerous routes of escape. This move upon Liu's part seems very dangerous. Unless he gets out of Shantung into Kiangsu quickly, Han Fu-chu will probably eliminate his force comparatively quickly, although Liu has already reached a mountainous and difficult section of Shantung wherein the terrain favors guerrilla warfare.

SINKIANG.

Press reports depicting the defeat of Ma Chung-ying continue to emanate from sources under the control of the provincial authorities. Latest despatches state that Sheng

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Shih-tsai's forces have captured both Turfan and Hami and that Ma Chung-ying has been forced into Kansu province.

No definite decision has been reached in the southwest. Tass reports accuse both British and Japanese authorities of plotting to form there a kingdom independent of China. The party which recently attempted the separatist movement at Kashgar has so far failed to regain that city and has concentrated its forces at Yarkand (Soche). Tass claims that it was because of the unlawful help given this party by the Kashgar British Consular authorities that their local consulate was attacked by a mob.

FUKIEN-KIANGSI-KWANGTUNG.

Consular despatches from Amoy confirm the opinion of this office that actual cooperation of the armies of Chiang Kai-shek and Chen Chi-tang in communist suppression work against the Kiangsi Reds is about to take place. It is reported that extensive and significant preparations are now under way. The Kwangtung troops which were rushed into southern Fukien during the recent rebellion have now been withdrawn and moved south and west for an invasion into Kiangsi. General Chiang Ting-wen, following his conferences in Canton, has arrived at his field headquarters at Lungyen. It is estimated that there are some 100,000 troops now stationed in southern Fukien. Press reports stated the new coordinated drive was to start on March 15th.

If the expected cooperation of Chiang Kai-shek and Chen Chi-tang actually materializes the doom of Juichin, seat of the communist government, is sealed for they have sufficient strength amongst themselves and need not reply upon help from the Kwangsi militarists or Ho Chien in Hunan.

YUNNAN.

The final shipment of the arms ordered from the French munitions dealers arrived in Yunnanfu on February 21st. It consisted of:-

5,000,000 rounds rifle and machine gun ammunition,
60,000 rounds 13.2 m.m. anti-aircraft machine gun ammunition,
25 - 13.2 m.m. Hotchkiss anti-aircraft machine guns.

The completion of this order will do much to ease the mind of the provincial authorities. It seems that they have no aggressive aspirations themselves but felt it necessary to increase their military strength so as not to be too easy a prey for their neighbors.

SINGAPORE.

It was reported from London on March 7th that the British garrison at Singapore will shortly be strengthened by the addition of two full brigades of heavy artillery. This

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move is attributed directly to the recent conference of British military authorities at Singapore and is another indication of British apprehension regarding conditions in the Far East.

JAPAN.

Most of the scheduled transfers amongst the higher Japanese command in Manchuria and North China as reported in G-2 Report No. 8788 have taken place. The new Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, Lieutenant-General Nishio, arrived in Hsinking on March 13th and his predecessor is now in Tokyo. The new commander of the Japanese Forces in North China, Major-General Umetsu, has also arrived and paid visits to Peiping as well as Tientsin.

Lieutenant-General Inouye has been ordered back to the General Staff at Tokyo, giving up command of one of the divisions of Railway Guards. Major-General Kaoru Nakamura, thought to have been a brigade commander of the 10th Division, has also been relieved.

While all of these transfers are said to have no especial significance, they were forecast several weeks ago to a member of this office by a prominent North China general. He stated that the Japanese Navy especially was taking more interest in China as exemplified by the recent and numerous visits of Japanese naval officers such as the trip of Admiral Immamura to Canton. These, so he said, all had orders to return to Tokyo by the latter part of March at which time a Division Commanders Conference was to be held there and at that time a definite decision made regarding Japanese policy toward China.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

Although they have made no jingoistic or threatening statements regarding the landing of the Soviet bombing plane in the Lake Hanka district on March 11th, the Japanese authorities have refused to give the plane's two occupants up to Soviet authorities. Both the Soviets and Japanese have assumed a determined but cautious attitude regarding the incident, which to date has not been productive of sensational developments. The Manchu Nippo news service reported that the day following the forced landing of Lake Hanka, three more Soviet planes crossed the border and again reconnoitred that critical frontier area.

S. V. Constant,
Major, Cavalry (D.O.L.),
Acting Military Attache.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

REC'D G/2 W. D. MAY 7 1934

MANCHURIA.

Notwithstanding official announcements that "bandit" raids on trains and towns have stopped, news despatches for the past two weeks report that a freight train on the Chinese Eastern Railway was wrecked near Muling on April 1st; another wreck occurred on the same line in the Peilinho - Taimakou (eastern line) section; skirmishes took place near Tienchuangtai (25 miles west of Yingkow (Newchwang) on the Yingkow-Kowpantze line; one passenger was killed and thirteen kidnapped from a motor bus operating between Shangchengtze and Kaiyuan (100 miles north of Mukden; in the same sector the village of Sanshantzu was burned on April 3rd and many hostages taken; also there were several other minor skirmishes.

Banditry has always been prevalent in Manchuria because of the nature of the country and its economic conditions. Immediately following the Mukden incident of 1931, there was a large increase in the ranks of the erstwhile "professional" bandits. Since then the intensity of banditry in that country has been directly proportional to the contributions received from patriots and secret societies in China. These funds have recently been curtailed with the resultant decline of bandit opposition to Japanese activity.

A member of our local Legation recently returned from Manchuria and conveyed the following information to this office:-

1. The Soviet airplane which made the forced landing near Lake Hanka was reported in reality to have been actually shot down. A reliable American photographer stated that he had seen pictures taken of the plane in which bullet holes were apparent. (The pilot and other occupant of this plane have since been released from confinement by the Japanese but their whereabouts is being kept secret.)

2. Harbin rumors are that the recent sensational fighting near Ilan in which Colonel Iizuka lost his life with 47 others and in which there were 150 wounded was actually an uprising of farmers who had been dispossessed of their land by the armed colonists settled in that district.

3. He estimates that the Japanese have the following planes stationed in Manchuria:-

Harbin -

9 bombardment.
18 pursuit attack.
18 observation.

Hsinking -

36 bombardment.

The Japanese air corps is evidently concentrating on night flight training for during his visit in both places he heard some four to six in the air.

From M/A, China Report No. 8803 April 12, 1934

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4. Japanese authorities are making an especial effort to get Koreans to colonize areas adjacent to the Soviet border.

5. Large permanent barracks are being constructed for Japanese troops on the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway and at present considerable forces are stationed there.

A Manshu Nippo despatch from Tokyo on April 3rd states that special allowances are to be paid officers and men of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria and that their families will be allowed to join them. This solution has evidently been reached for the change in "war status" for those organizations on duty in that country.

The two Soviet aviators who landed near Lake Hanka on March 11th (see above) were reported by Reuter to have been released but their whereabouts is being kept strictly secret.

Lieutenant-General Nishio, the new Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, made an air tour of the most important points in North Manchuria during the first week of April. It seems very significant that the first point inspected seems to have been Tungning, a logical point of departure for a land expedition against Vladivostok.

Unusually large anti-aircraft maneuvers are planned for Dairen on June 20th - 23rd inclusive. Army and city officials have already begun preparations for this event in which 30 airplanes, anti-aircraft batteries and civic organizations are scheduled to participate.

NORTH CHINA.

Conditions in this part of China continue to be comparatively quiet although there is a most decided undercurrent of political unrest and apprehension.

Chinese press reports continue to claim that the Japanese and Manchoukuo troops have complete control of the Dolonnor - Kuyuan area and that a large airfield with twenty airplanes has been established at Malanyu (near Tsunhwa), site of the Manchu eastern tombs. A member of this office learned from a foreign resident of that district that:- there is a small airplane landing field at Malanyu, but not of the large proportions described in the Chinese press; in early March four Japanese planes flew on Tsunhwa which was probably a training flight from Jehol; a platoon of Japanese troops is stationed in the town of Malanyu and another actually at the Manchu tombs whose sole reason for being there seems to be to prevent any desecration of those tombs.

A Nippon Dempo report from Hirosaki reports that the 8th Division completed its return to Japan on April 7th. If true in its entirety, this report dispels the fear that the Jehol-Chahar garrison has been recently reinforced.

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The Sun Tien-ying episode is being slowly liquidated. Officers of this office were in Paotow last week and were informed by Suiyuan provincial authorities that the useable portions of Sun's army will be reorganized and divided equally between Fu Tso-yi and Ma Hung-kuei and that the remainder will be disbanded. The announced program is to give them free transportation to their homes and a "few dollars" each but a large number have escaped and formed large bandit bands, fearing, no doubt, a repetition of last year's disbandment methods at which time a train load of disbanded soldiers sent east from Paotow by provincial authorities had the rear car detached at Saratsi station and its 237 occupants killed by machine-gun fire. The fate of the other car-loads is unknown. Such procedure has no doubt had a deterring effect upon the submission of irregulars this year.

The movement of former Northeastern troops to the Hankow area has commenced. Troops of Wang Yi-che and Ho Chu-kuo, and Chang Hsueh-liang's old body-guard division have left but it has been announced that Wan Fu-lin's troops will remain in the north.

It seems certain that Liu Kuei-tang is being much harder pressed than was the case heretofore. After entering Shantung his force divided into three columns, one of which invaded Kiangsu near Kanyu (25 miles north of Haichow) but was forced back into Shantung within a few days. The other two entered the Tangshan district of Shantung province. With such capable men as Han Fu-chu and Wang Chun, commander of the Third Nationalist Army, conducting operations against him, it seems reasonable to expect the elimination of Liu in a short time. Although Liu had cut a path throughout North China and had been practically unmolested by the hundreds of thousands of soldiers stationed there, the magistrate of Loning in western Honan was executed by order of the Kaifeng (Honan provincial capital) Pacification Headquarters for having run away from his post and giving up his town to Liu's troops without a fight. Possibly the real cause of the execution of this official is that there was no looting whatsoever in his town which thereby tends to discredit the hundreds of other officials in whose precincts looting took place.

SOUTH OF THE YANGTZE.

Political negotiation has continued to characterize the Kiangsi anti-communist campaign to the exclusion of actual field operations. The arrival of the aggressive Kwangsi leader, Li Tsung-jen, in Canton and his conferences with Chen Chi-tang indicate that a definite decision in reference to their cooperation with Chiang Kai-shek can soon be expected. Their troops are prepared to start operations when so ordered, and General Yu Han-mou, commander of the 1st Kwangtung Army, has returned to his headquarters at Tayu.

A report from an apparently well informed foreign resident of Tungku (near Hunan border) states that conditions in that section of western Kiangsi are better than they have been

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for the past three years and that considerable territory has been regained from communist control in the Wantsai area. Due to the Fukien rebellion the number of Nationalist troops in Kiangsi has been reduced to about 200,000. The substitution, however, of loyal troops in the Lungyen area for the now defunct 19th Route Army makes the position of the Reds much more precarious. One news article (probably an under-estimate) states that there are now only eight hsien (districts or counties) in Kiangsi under communist control.

The fact that Chiang Kai-shek continues to remain in Nanchang and has transferred important organs of the government to that place seems a guarantee that military operations in that province will receive great impetus. This will result by virtue of his presence even though his primary object in remaining in the Kiangsi capital might be entirely the political expedient of absenting himself from Nanking.

SZECHWAN.

The communist campaign in this province has been receiving very little publicity for the past month. The troops of Liu Hsiang advancing northwest from Sanhwei and Liangshan are reported to have reached the banks of the Tungkiang (river). Teng Hsi-hou's troops were reported to have captured Nankiang (65 miles west of Kwangyuan) on April 6th. Thus it will be seen some progress is being made against the communists but not as much as should be expected were an expedition for actual annihilation being undertaken.

SIKANG - TIBET.

General Huang Mu-sung, Chiang Kai-shek's emissary, who failed so utterly to bring about a peaceful settlement in Sinkiang before Lo Wen-kan's later visit, is being sent to Sikang and Tibet to bring about peace in that mountainous, impoverished and sparsely-settled country. Concrete results can hardly be expected from his visit because of the almost unsurmountable handicaps. Chinese government control in this district, even more so than in Sinkiang or Mongolia, has been long characterized by its looseness, corruption and inefficiency. The most capable officials and best equipped armies gravitate naturally inward and toward the richest portions of China whereas the rejected and inefficient are pushed out as by centrifugal force to the periphery. The present representative of Chinese authority in Sikang is Liu Wen-hui, the recently defeated and frequently denounced warlord of central Szechwan, who fled to that country before the armies of Liu Hsiang because he had no other place to go. Probably the most Nanking expects of General Huang is that he will make some indefinite temporary truce which will relieve Nanking for the time being from one of its many problems.

Soviet Russia.

There has been a decrease recently in the detailed reports of Russian military activity in eastern Siberia. The

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nature of the so-called "secret cargo" that was on the Russian ship "Kusnetz Lessou" when it went aground in March near Hongkong while en route from Leningrad to Vladivostok has never been revealed, although for a time the incident was given some publicity. A despatch from Moscow states that the Soviet government has appropriated 11,000,000 roubles for harbor improvements at Vladivostok.

This office has recently sensed a change in attitude amongst many of its local White Russian contacts, the majority of which were officers in the Imperial Army under the old regime. It seems that the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States has been an indication to them that either the present Russian government is going to succeed or that the present party in power is somewhat moderate and not as impossible as they have been painted. Probably a number who heretofore would not deign to cooperate with the Soviets would now welcome a chance. At a recent meeting of White Russians one of these leaders was questioned by the Russian Orthodox Bishop as to his stand in the event of a war between Japan and Soviet Russia. He stated that he wouldnot take sides with the Japanese and fight against the Soviet but would remain neutral in actions although pro-Russian in sympathies.

This attitude is evidenced by the younger and middle aged officer element. The older type under the leadership of General Horvath, a former Imperial Russian Army general officer who has been a leader of White Russian activities in the Far East for the past fifteen years, still maintain their unrelenting anti-Soviet feelings.

In this connection a report has been received from one of the younger leaders that Semenoff, now in Dairen, is not as close to the Japanese as formerly. This officer also stated that Semenoff appears to be realizing that he is gaining little by working with Japan. While the activities of Semenoff will be kept under observation the opinions of the best informed and influential White Russians lead this office to believe that at present he exerts practically no influence among the majority of this group in China.

JAPAN.

The new corps of higher officers have assumed their duties in the Kwantung Army. Lieutenant-General Nakamura is reported to have had an audience immediately upon his return to Japan with the Mikado at Tokyo. Major-General Hitomi, evidently a brigade commander in the 10th Division, is another general officer who has recently been replaced.

NOTE: The "new Postal Map" referred to in Report No. 8752, paragraph 2, is the Postal Atlas published in 1933. One copy was forwarded to G-2 several months ago and a second copy goes forward in this pouch.

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S. V. Constant,
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Acting Military Attache.

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

Semi-monthly Report of Changes

Northern Provinces

HOPEI

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

1st Group of Armies under Yu Hsueh-chung

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Cav. Div. | Wang Chi-feng | Shihkiachwang |

2nd Group of Armies under Shang Chen

32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 142nd Div. | Li Hsing-tsun | Nanyuan |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kuo Hsi-peng | Taming |

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

53rd Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 108th Div. | Yang Cheng-chih | Peiping |
| 119th " | Sun To-chwan | Lanfang |
| 129th " | Chou Fu-cheng | Chengting |
| 116th " | Miao Cheng-liu | Yichow |

CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

4th Group of Armies under Wan Fu-lin

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 112th Division | Chang Ting-shu | Kangchwang |

SUIYUAN

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 117th Brigade | Lu Feng-nien | Linho | 5,000 |
| 118th " | Liu Yueh-ting | " | 5,000 |
| 24th Cav. Brigade | Yu Shih-ming | Wuyuan | 3,000 |

All the above-mentioned three brigades are former Sun Ting-ying's forces which have recently been reorganized by the Peiping Branch Military Council.

KIANGSI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

37th Army Corps - Mao Ping-wen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Div. | Tao Chih-yuan | Nanfeng |

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KIANGSI (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 46th Brigade | Pao Kang | Nanchang |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

20th Route Army under Chang Fang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 75th Div. | Sun Tien-tsai | Kiukiang |
| 76th " | Li Mao-lin | " |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Div. | Li Chen-chiu | Anyuan |
| 2nd " | Yeh Chao | Sinfeng |

2nd Army Corps - Chen Chi-tang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Div. | Chang Ta | Kanchow |
| 5th " | Li Chen-liang | Sunwu |

HONAN

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chan-kuei | Hsuchang |
| 13th " " | Liu Feng-chi | Shangtsai |

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

67th Army Corps - Wang Yi-che

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 107th Div. | Liu Han-tung | Shangcheng |
| 110th " | Ho Li-chung | Hwangchwan |
| 117th " | Wu Ke-jen | Sinyang |

HUPEH

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 109th Div. | Ho Chu-kuo | Macheng |
| 115th " | Yao Tung-fang | Sungfow |
| 118th " | Tu Chi-wu | Hwangpei |
| 105th Division | Liu To-chwan | Siaokan |

Central Government Troops

5th Route Army under Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 54th Div. | Hao Meng-lin | Chishui |

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SZECHWAN

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 28th Army Corps - Teng Hsi-hou | | |
| 1st Div. | Chen Shu-nung | Nankiang |

FUKIEN

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 87th Division | Wang Ching-chiu | Lienkiang |

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 39th Army Corps - Liu Ho-ting | | |
| 56th Div. | Liu Ho-ting | Shunchang |
| 12th " | Chang Luan-chi | Shahsien |
| 10th Division | Chen Chi-hsuan | Fuan |

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**APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES**

**Semi-monthly Report of Changes**

**Northern Provinces**

**HOPEI**

**Central Government Troops** (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **63rd Army Corps** - Feng Chan-hai | | | |
| 91st Div. | | Yen Wu | Shihkiachwang |
| 1st Brig. | | Hsing Hai-ting | Shunteh |
| 25th " | | Liu Chen-tung | Kaoyi |
| 117th Brigade | | Lu Feng-nien | Wangtu |

**SHENSI**

**Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek**

**17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **38th Army Corps** - Sun Yu-ju | | |
| 17th Div. | Sun Yu-ju | Hanchung |

**KANSU**

**Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Lanchow |

**Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **1st Army Corps** - Teng Pao-shan | | |
| Three Brigades | | Tienshui |

**CHINGHAI**

**Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **2nd Army Corps** - Ma Pu-fang | | |
| 100th Div. | Ma Pu-fang | Sining |
| 2nd Cav. Div. | Ma Pu-ching | " |

From M/A, China Report No. 8814 April 26, 1934

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## Central Provinces

### KIANGSI

#### Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36th Army Corps | - | Chou Hun-yuan | |
| 5th Div. | | Hsieh Pu-fu | Tsiangyang |

Hsieh Pu-fu is a newly appointed commander of the 5th Division.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 96th Division | Hsiao Chih-ping | Hokow |

The 96th Division is a newly organized unit.

#### Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

##### 1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Army Corps | - | Li Yang-ching | |
| 7th Div. | | Huang Ting-chen | Chunmenling |
| 8th " | | Huang Chih-wen | " |

#### Central Government Troops

##### 22nd Route Army under Peng Chen-shan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th Army Corps | - | Peng Chen-shan | |
| 30th Div. | | Peng Chen-shan | Kiukiang |
| 31st " | | Li Ching-ming | " |

### HONAN

#### Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40th Army Corps | - | Pang Ping-hsun | |
| 39th Div. | | Pang Ping-hsun | Nanyang |
| 5th Cav. Div. | | Li Fu-ho | " |

### ANHWEI

#### Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

##### 11th Route Army under Liu Mao-en

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 64th Div. | Liu Mao-en | Luchow |
| 65th " | Liu Chen-hua | Liuan |

### HUPEH

#### Central Government Troops

##### 7th Route Army under Mao Wei-shou (formerly 19th Route Army)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 49th Div. | Wu Chen-jen | Wuchang |

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## Southern Provinces

### FUKIEN

#### Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **2nd Army Corps** - Chiang Ting-wen | | |
| 9th Div. | Li Yen-nien | Lungyen |
| **14th Army Corps** - Wei Li-huang | | |
| 10th Div. | Li Mo-an | Tsianglo |
| 83rd " | Liu Kan | Shanghang |
| 3rd Division | Li Yu-tang | Lungyen |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | Tsianglo |

#### Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 52nd Division | Lu Hsing-pang | Shahsien |
| 90th " | Ou Chen | Changping |

Ou Chen has been newly appointed commander of the 90th Division.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **39th Army Corps** - Liu Ho-ting | | |
| 56th Div. | Liu Ho-ting | Shahsien |

### KWEICHOW

#### Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **25th Army Corps** - Wang Chia-lieh | | |
| 4th Div. | Po Huei-chang | Tungjen |

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MANCHURIA.

A Japanese troop train was wrecked by an explosion at Huangtaohotsu (75 miles east of Harbin), on the C.E.R., on April 17th. Although the locomotive was wrecked it was reported that there were no casualties. In this connection, in his annual report on the C.E.R. for 1933 M. Rudy, the general manager, gave the following details concerning that railway:-

11 intentional train wrecks.
38 armed raids on trains.
39 attempts to wreck trains.
19 cases of arson.
197 assaults on railway employees.
60 employees murdered.
99 " wounded.
400 persons kidnapped.

The probability of a Japanese advance from Kalgan or Dolunnor against Verhkne-Udinsk, as intimated in Evaluation Report of March 8, 1934, has on occasions been mentioned by news correspondents and others but in most cases the sources were uninformed as to the military problems it afforded or a proper knowledge of the nature of the intervening country. It is believed the following circumstances would prevent the Japanese from planning to undertake such an operation:-

1. Difficulty of Supply.

The distance from Dolunnor to Verhkne-Udinsk is roughly 890 miles, and from Kalgan to that place 970 miles, over a barren, uncovered and water-scarce country. The present road from Dolunnor to Chengteh is mostly a dirt trail and not fit for heavy motor truck. No counterpart is known in modern warfare where any army has had such a difficult line of supply. (Port Said to Aleppo, paralleling the sea, was only 520 miles.)

2. After advancing 775 miles the Japanese army would reach the easily defendable terrain of Kiakkta. This area, due to mountains and forests, in which the Russians would have a great advantage in supply because of river and motor road communication from Verhkne-Udinsk, would lend itself to defensive operations for the remaining 115 miles of the route.

3. During operations in Mongolia, aircraft and cavalry, the two arms generally considered to be Japan's least efficient, would play a large part.

4. No preparations, other than the construction of the Peipiao - Chengteh railway, have been made by the Japanese army which would indicate such an operation is being seriously contemplated.

5. Simpler operations against Karimskaya would produce equally effective results and be over easier country and shorter

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distances. These operations could be launched along the railway or from either the Kaiku or Taonan-Solun areas.

With reference to the Kalgan-Urga route, this office is expecting to send an officer in the near future into that area to determine its feasibility.

In this connection the visit of officers of this office to Dolunnor via Chengteh last week has been very illuminating. The conditions they found in that district are positive evidence of the many gross exaggerations and propaganda that are being circulated. Kupehkow is garrisoned by a Japanese force estimated to be one battalion of infantry reinforced by one battery of 75 m.m. artillery. The Kupehkow-Chengteh road is protected by Japanese soldiers. Chengteh is the headquarters of the 7th Division commanded by Lieutenant-General Sugihara and its garrison is estimated to be one regiment of infantry and one regiment of artillery, comprising about 12 - 75 m.m. guns (less unknown detachments). Two squadrons of Japanese cavalry and one battalion of infantry are stationed on the Dolunnor road from Chengteh to Weichang (it is this northern road which is now used between those two places). Between Weichang and Dolunnor no Japanese troops are stationed. The Dolunnor garrison, a division under General Li Shou-hsin, is entirely Manchoukuo and consists of 7-8000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. There are no motor car units attached and the five automobiles in the town are all for commercial use. Exactly nine Japanese were seen or known to live in Dolunnor, two of these are with the office of the Resident Officer, one is a radio operator, two are employees of the Dolunnor-Chengteh motor bus line and four are guards for that line.

This information is believed to indicate that Japan is not actively preparing for hostilities in this area in the near future. Nevertheless, this lack of military expansion does not mean that Japan is not carrying on political activities in Mongolia. Well informed Japanese have admitted to our Legation officials that Japanese officers are residing in Mongolia and acting as advisers to certain Mongol princes. Numerous other Japanese going back and forth is a further indication of political activity and intrigue (see G-2 Report No. 8789, item 8).

NORTH CHINA.

The liquidation of Sun Tien-ying's troops has been completed. Upon Yen Hsi-shan's reported refusal to take over any of these troops, the Peiping Branch Military Council (Central Government) evidently took for themselves the lion's share. The troops were reorganized as follows:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 117th | Independent Brigade | 5000 |
| 118th | " " | 5000 |
| 24th | " Cavalry Brigade | 3000 |
| To Ma Hung-kuei | | 1000 |
| Incorporated into | 25th Division (Nanking) | 1000 |
| " | " 2nd " ( " ) | 1000 |
| | Total | 16,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

The 117th Brigade has been transferred to south of Paotingfu, the 24th Cavalry Brigade to Honan and the 118th Brigade is said to be scheduled for removal to Kansu. It will be seen that this "reorganization and disbandment" is but a reshuffle in which troops of value are incorporated into the armies of the victor and the drifting soldiery especially recruited for campaign is dismissed to seek soldierly reemployment elsewhere or revert to banditry. Sun Tien-ying is now living in retirement in Shansi, having been too wary to risk his neck to the readjustment measures of the Central Government.

Apparently Liu Kuei-tang's force has been completely dismembered and destroyed after having operated in southeast Shantung for a month. As reported previously, the elimination of this force upon entrance into Shantung seemed inevitable. However, the fact that it took Han Fu-chu, a Chinese general of outstanding aggressiveness and ability with a much superior force and reinforced by four Central Government airplanes, a month to suppress this unorganized rabble of some 2-3000 troops is an example of the slowness with which military operations are consumated in this country. The fate of Liu is unknown, one report states he has been killed and another that he has fled to Tientsin via a sea junk.

An example of the present inadequate Chinese military preparation and conception of military training was afforded by the recent inspection of North China universities by Colonel Pan Yu-chiang, from the Directorate-General of Military Training of the National Government. Following the Jehol campaign last year the Central Government required Chinese universities to incorporate military training in their curricula and provided some form of subsidy as compensation. Evidently the local universities did not take this training seriously for upon inspection of the unit of the College of Engineering of the Peiping National University the unit made such a poor showing that their instructor was dismissed immediately following the inspection and before the unit had left the inspection field. Consternation was considerable amongst the institutions remaining to be inspected, especially at Yenching University, a local foreign-endowed institution of foreign missionary domination. Not having made a concientious effort to carry out this training during the preceding months, that college is reported to have closed down all other activities and undergone two days' intensive drill. As a result they were enabled to pass the inspection with special commendation.

SINKIANG.

Inspite of the numerous reports and charges that the British, Russian and Japanese governments are all engaged in intrigues and are inciting the present civil warfare in Sinkiang, this office is very skeptical as to the extent of their activities. While it is reasonable to expect that those powers have political agents seeking to obtain information, it seems very doubtful that any government is furnishing military aid such as money or supplies at this time.

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The British Military Attache informed this office last week that he had apparently reliable information that Sheng Shih-tsai had definitely defeated Ma Chung-ying's forces and had pushed them south of the Tienshan mountain range. These troops were reported to have retreated in the direction of Kashgar, evidently hoping to become allied with rebellious troops in that section. This unexpected victory of the Tihwa authorities was said to result from their superior arms and equipment, including two airplanes purchased from Russia. To assume without evidence that these arms resulted from a political agreement between Russia and those provincial authorities is as fallacious as to state that receipt of American aircraft by Nanking or German explosives by Canton proves that those two powers have political understandings with those two sections of China. Sinkiang is so inaccessible for investigation as to make it a safe territory about which to issue charges and counter-charges of the imperialism, intrigues and military influence of the several countries thought to have interests or designs there.

KIANGSI - FUKIEN.

Map reference: New Postal Atlas.

The communist troops of the Juichin Soviet government are at present conducting active operations in western Fukien. Little is known of the causes of this unexpected offensive and practically nothing is published in the foreign papers. Possible reasons are that their end is at last approaching and this is a final effort or that it is due to encouragement and help received from outside sources.

In Kiangsi, Central Government troops are now about thirty miles south of Nanfeng slowly advancing against Kwangchang and also ten miles east of Hingkwo operating against Yutu. The First Kwangtung Army is about 20 miles east of Sinfeng holding the line Kanhsien-Anyuan. The Second Kwangtung Army reported the capture of Chumenling (30 miles south of Hweichang) by their 7th and 8th Divisions on April 23rd.

It is in Fukien that the Central Government has received reverses. On April 23rd Yungan, garrisoned by the 52nd Division, Fukien provincial troops recently reorganized as a National Government unit, was captured by a communist force. Another Red column advancing against Tsianglo was met about 15 miles south of that place by the units of the 87th, 88th and 10th Nationalist Divisions (their best) and an engagement is now in progress. In the southern portion of the province the front line is midway between Lungyen and Liencheng.

KWANGTUNG - KWANGSI.

Nothing definite has resulted so far from the political maneuvering in progress at Canton. Consular despatches from that city state that it is commonly believed that Chen Chi-tang has agreed to accede to most of Chiang Kai-shek's demands and

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that he is now attempting to gain the acquiescence of the Kwangtung civilian politicians and the Kwangsi war-lord, Li Tsung-jen. It is of course too early to forecast ultimate eventualities.

Reports from many sources indicate that the recent departure of General Huang Kwang-jui for America was brought about from political causes and it was for this reason that G-2 was notified by radio. It is uncertain whether General Huang left because of being suspected of being implicated in a deal to sell out the Kwangtung air force to Chiang Kai-shek or whether it was just so as to facilitate the taking over of his air force by Nanking officials. General Huang has an excellent reputation for being capable and progressive, so his loss will be felt although his successor and former Chief of Staff, "Art" Lim (Lym), an American born Chinese, is also said to be very competent. As Chen Chi-tang told our Consul-General at Canton that he had signed a contract with Curtis-Wright for the erection of an aircraft factory at that place, it indicates a possible consolidation of the Nanking and Canton air forces, for otherwise it is believed the Central Government would not have permitted that company to agree to such a construction.

SOVIET RUSSIA - JAPAN.

The Japanese Information Bulletin issued in Tientsin continues to publish reports of Soviet war preparations in Siberia. In addition to mentioning established air bases, all of which have been previously reported, it is stated that an aviation school has been established at Usturikaya. It is also claimed that air lines are now in operation between Vladivostok - Irkutsk and between Harbarosk - Sagahalien and that attempts are being made to establish a Vladivostok - North Sagahalien - Kamchatka service. A further report states that the Soviets have four 1000 ton armoured cruisers and four 2000 ton cruisers on the Amur river. In relation to transportation of supplies it is said 29 chartered British ships transported supplies from Novarisisk on the Black Sea to Vladivostok between January and April of this year. The chartering of some five British ships last November for delivery in Vladivostok has been reported previously by this office.

S. V. Constant,
Major, Cavalry (D.O.L.),
Acting Military Attache.

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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

Semi-monthly Report of Changes

## Northern Provinces

### SHANSI

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Feng Yu-hsi | Tatung |

### SHANTUNG

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Li Hsun-teh | |

This cavalry brigade has been disbanded by Han Fu-chu.

### NINGHSIA

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Yang Kan-cheng | Pinglo |

This unit, formerly under Sun Tien-ying, is a newly re-organized force by Ma Hung-kuei.

## Central Provinces

### KIANGSI

Personal Troops Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Div. | Huo Kuo-chang | Kwangchang |
| 11th " | Huang Hsiung | " |

Huang Hsiung has been newly appointed Commander of the 11th Division.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

20th Route Army under Chang Fang

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 75th Div. | Sung Tien-tsai | Nanfeng |
| 76th " | Li Mao-lin | " |

From M/A, China. Report No. 8827. May 11, 1934.

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KIANGSI (Continued)

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind. Brig. | Lin Ping-chou | Kiukiang (Naval Constb.) |
| 4th Route Army under Ho Chein | | |
| 62nd Div. | Chen Shih-chi | Kian |

HONAN

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 67th Army Corps - Wang Yi-che | | |
| 117th Div. | Wu Ke-jen | Hwangchwan |
| 118th Ind. Brig. | Liu Yueh-ting | Chengchow |
| 24th Cav. Brig. | Yu Shih-ming | Hsuchang |

Southern Provinces

FUKIEN

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen | | |
| 9th Div. | Li Yen-nien | Liencheng |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | |
| 83rd Div. | Liu Kan | Liencheng |
| 36th Division | Sung Hsi-lien | Changping |

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-D-276
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MANCHURIA.

"Bandit" attacks continued in this country during the past two weeks. The most sensational was a siege of some ten days of the Manchoukuo Garrison at Yenshow, about sixty miles due east of Harbin. Some reports state that the "bandit" force of 500 actually held the town a few hours until driven out by a rescue column despatched from Harbin. If this was true the fears held for the fate of the ten resident Japanese Manchoukuo officials might well have been justified. Other "bandit" attacks were reported on a motor bus nine miles west of Tunhua; at Shiachengtzu station, on the eastern section of the N.M.R.; on a Korean village just north of Weitzukou station in the Yenki district; on a C.E.R. (N.M.R.) freight train after wrecking it about 13 miles east of Imienpo; a raid against a village near Tungkingcheng also on the eastern line of the C.E.R. in which a Japanese contractor was killed; and, a raid on the newly constructed Lafa-Harbin railway line, in which a bridge was burned and a Japanese troop train delayed. Yet another large scale combined Japanese-Manchoukuo drive against "bandits" will commence throughout Manchuria in the middle of May, according to a semi-official announcement made at Hsinking on May 3rd.

During the past week there seems to have been an unusually large number of "student" tours made in Manchuria. One group consisted of 310 Manchoukuo cadets and officers of the Mukden central training camp under Major-General Mizumachi which toured the Kwantung Leased Territory. Another group was of 50 students from the Japanese Army Staff College under Lieutenant-General Takeshi Hirose which arrived in Dairen in early May preparatory to a tour of Manchurian battlefields. No large groups have been known to have recently toured China although there is a steady flow of Japanese military and consular officials travelling individually.

News despatches from Dairen are continually reporting the shipment of the ashes of deceased soldiers of the Kwantung Army to Japan. In the past month these have totalled at least 150, an unusually large number caused by one shipment of the ashes of 108 men which included those of Colonel Iizuka and others slain in the recent battle near Ilan.

The 3rd, 7th and 16th Japanese Divisions have arrived and taken over from their predecessors, who returned to Japan via Dairen and North Korean ports.

NORTH CHINA.

By use of typical Chinese politico-military methods the internal situation in North China has become decidedly easier. Six months ago there were many disturbing elements, the most important being a large surplus of troops and no money for their maintenance. At that time some 260,000 troops were quartered in Chahar and Hopei provinces. Since then the following troops have

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been definitely disbanded:

20,000 formerly under Sun Tien-ying.
6,000 under Liu Kuei-tang.
8,000 irregulars in Chahar province.

The following troops, formerly stationed in the above mentioned two provinces have been transferred to Central China:

| | |
|---|---|
| 57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo | 15,500 |
| 105th Division - Liu To-chuan | 12,000 |
| 67th Army Corps - Wang Yi-che | 20,000 |
| 40th " " - Pang Ping-hsun | 26,500 |
| 84th Division - Kao Kuei-tze | 8,000 |
| Chiang Kai-shek's miscellaneous troops including part of the 2nd Division | 12,000 |
| Total troops transferred | 94,000 |

It is obvious that this reduction in troops totalling 128,000 has done much to alleviate conditions in North China. Rumors have reached Peking of the reforms already being made in the former Northeastern troops since their arrival in the Hankow area due to Chang Hsueh-liang's new ideas since his European trip and the closer contact with Chiang Kai-shek. In order to help carry out this rejuvenation it is said many older line officers are being replaced, new troop schools will be started and a group of Chiang's German advisers will be used.

Finis can now be written to the rebellions of Sun Tien-ying and Liu Kuei-tang. Their troop organizations have definitely disappeared, although they as individuals are still alive and are therefore capable of making further trouble.

SOUTH OF THE YANGTZE.

Anti-Communist Campaign.

Central Government news agencies report substantial successes for their troops in Kiangsi and Fukien during the past two weeks. It is claimed that the northern column in the former province, the 3rd Route Army under General Chen Cheng, has succeeded in capturing Kwangchang and that the Central Government's column in the latter province advancing northwest has captured Liencheng. These sources also confirm the report that the Kwangtung troops have captured Chunmenling. However, no news has been published concerning operations in the Yungan - Tsianglo sector. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the Central Government troops (Chiang Kai-shek's best) in that sector have not accomplished anything noteworthy and that those two cities remain in the communists' hands.

The communist force of Ho Lung, said to number about 3000, is reported to have escaped from Hunan to Lichuan in southwest Hupeh. This, according to Chinese custom, relieves Ho Chien, the Hunan Governor, of all responsibility regarding Ho Lung's immediate

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suppression and places it upon the Hupeh officials.

Preparations for War?

This office has already reported the intensive political maneuvering that is now going on in Canton amongst the respective military leaders of the Southwest and also with the emissaries from Nanking. It is commonly believed that the 19th Route Army was assured of support from Kwangtung and Kwangsi before they started their recent and ill-fated rebellion against Chiang Kai-shek. The failure of those two provinces to support the rebels resulted in the collapse of their movement and resultant important strategic advantages to Chiang Kai-shek. Many observers believe that an actual military struggle is inevitable before Chiang Kai-shek will be able to extend his influence over the recalcitrant Southwestern militarists.

There are many indications that active preparations are being made in both camps for this impending civil war. Central Government forces composed of some of Chiang Kai-shek's best divisions are strategically located in Fukien and exceed the actual requirements for provincial defense or the anti-communist campaign. Reports have been received from Nanking that Chiang's representatives in March were specifically negotiating for:

12 - 6 ton tanks (either Vickers or German).
12 - 12 " " ( " " " " ).
50 - armored cars (both Bofors and Solothurn are bidding).
120 - 75 m.m. mountain guns (Bofors).

Favored by more money and high-grade professional assistance from his German advisers, Chiang has steadily been increasing the superiority of his troops in equipment and training over those of his rivals.

Chen Chi-tang in Kwangtung has for many months been giving close attention to his military supplies and equipment. Reports have reached this office that his recently reconstructed and modernly equipped Canton arsenal has been employing day and night shifts and manufacturing machine guns, rifles and small arms ammunition at full capacity. In addition to that he has been importing war munitions of unknown quantities from foreign countries. In organization and equipment Chen's forces are far inferior to those of Chiang Kai-shek. However, there are many competent observers who claim that the Cantonese make the best soldiers in China, their only rival being the Hunanese. It is significant that amongst the "model" and "personal" divisions of Chiang Kai-shek, the provincials of the latter province exceed all others.

SINKIANG.

Press reports continue to stress the intrigues which are being carried on in this province by the British, Russian and Japanese governments. However, this office has been unable to

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verify from reliable and impartial sources any positive or unusual measures that any of these governments are taking in that province. A White Russian contact of this office who claims that the Sovietization of Sinkiang has practically been accomplished, points out, and with some reason, that the recent victories of General Sheng Shih-tsai made possible by receipt of Russian arms and equipment is conclusive evidence of the support of that government because such trade in Russia is conducted exclusively by governmental agencies.

Now that General Sheng Shih-tsai has definitely checked Ma Chung-ying, it is stated that the latter is doing the reasonable thing by retreating toward Kashgar in hope of forming an alliance with the rebels in that region. Sheng on the other hand has telegraphed Nanking for $2,000,000 to be used for military rehabilitation work in that province. As explained before, such requests or demands made by provincial authorities often are poorly concealed attempts of black-mail and extortion. The failure of the Central Government to provide funds for such an official gives him an excuse for working against the interests of the Central Government and for covertly threatening to obtain money from foreign powers who have "imperialist" designs.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

News despatches, all from Japanese agencies, continue to report Soviet preparations in Siberia. In general they are repetitions of material previously forwarded by this office. Details from these reports of possible interest are the statements that there are now ten Soviet submarines in Vladivostok, a total of 62 airplanes at the Chita airdrome and 30 heavy bombers at Porchinero (Bochkarevo?).

The new Soviet Military Attache, at present in Peking (see G-2 Report No. 8826), states that the Trans-Siberian railway is now completely double tracked, including bridges and tunnels as far as Karmiskaya. He states that work of a similar nature is now being conducted on the Amur and Ussuri lines. This information supported by numerous other unofficial sources seems sufficient to warrant its acceptance as being entirely correct.

S. V. Constant

S. V. Constant,
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Subject: Situation Report.

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2657-J-276
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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES.

Semi-monthly Report of Changes.

Northern Provinces.

CHAHAR

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops).

3rd Group of Armies under Sung Che-yuan.

29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cav. Regt. | Yang Yueh-feng | Paochang | 800 |

This cavalry regiment, composed of former Sun Tien-ying's men, is a newly organized unit by Sung Che-yuan.

Central Provinces.

KIANGSI.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

3rd Army Corps - Wang Chun

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12th Division | Tang Huai-yuan | Tsiangyang |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 28th Division | Wang Mao-teh | Wanan |
| 1st Temp. Div. | Li Hsiang-yung | " |
| 2nd " " | Hsiao Chih-ping | Kwangchang |

HONAN.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10th Cav. Div. | Tang Tze-hsin | Yuchow |

HUPEH.

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 111th Division | Tung Ying-ping | Hwayuan |

From M/A, China. Report No. 8837. May 22, 1934.

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Subject: Situation Report.

SZECHWAN.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang | | |
| Training Div. | Pang Wen-hua | Tungkiang |
| 5th Division | Chen Wan-jen | Pengshui |

Southern Provinces.

FUKIEN.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 87th Division | Wang Ching-chiu | Sienyu |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | Kienning |
| 36th " | Sung Hsi-lien | Kweihwa |

Central Government Troops.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12th Division | Chen Chi-hsuan | Yungan |
| 52nd " | Lu Hsing-pang | " |
| 39th Army Corps - Liu Ho-ting | | |
| 56th Div. | Liu Ho-ting | Shahsien |

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MANCHURIA.

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That travel in Manchuria other than along the Dairen-Mukden-Hsinking-Harbin (practically speaking the S.M.R. zone) continues to be precarious is proven by the following recently reported incidents:-

(1) Several train operatives were killed or wounded when a N.M.R. freight train was derailed and then attacked on May 6th, east of Imienpo.

(2) Two train operatives were killed and three wounded when 11 freight cars were overturned due to the dynamiting of a train just south of Chaoyangchuan (in the Chientao district on the Korean border) on May 5th.

(3) A party of at least three Japanese-Manchoukuo civil officials were abducted near Yenchi, in the Chientao district, on May 10th.

(4) In the Tunghua district the situation is said to be "yet far from reassuring" although three Manchoukuo gunboats had arrived in time to drive away a force of 400 "bandits" who were besieging that town.

(5) A labor gang of more than fifty coolies employed by Japanese firms engaged in construction work on the Lafa-Harbin railway near Shanhotun was abducted on May 5th.

(6) Further encounters have occurred in the colonist area around Chiamussu (Kiamussu). On April 29th, over 1000 "bandits" were said to have attacked a group of settlers travelling under military escort, in which fighting the Japanese lost one officer and a sergeant-major killed and four enlisted men wounded. A second raid was made by the same "bandits" on the Yunfengchen area (near Fuchin) on May 3rd.

(7) The Hsinking-Tumen train was attacked just west of Erhtaoho on May 13th and hostages, including the engineer and conductor, were carried away.

(8) A plot to blow up a Japanese munitions train at Harbin on May 12th was foiled when guards luckily found a bomb concealed in one of the munitions cars.

(9) A bandit force captured and sacked Yehho station on the eastern section of the N.M.R. on May 16th. Japanese troops later drove out the bandits, who escaped with hostages.

(10) Newly arrived Japanese troops and bandits fought a two hour skirmish on May 11th near Tulungshan in the Ilan area.

(11) Thirteen Japanese soldiers were killed when ambushed by bandits near Ningan (Ninguta) on May 20th.

From M/A, China. Report No. 8837. May 22, 1934.

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The continuation of these activities has caused this office to make enquiries concerning the responsible leaders. One competent source, reliable in the past, stated that although trained Chinese military officers directed this policy of resistance last year, such is not the case now and that the present leaders are mostly bandits by profession who obtain only spasmotic and irregular assistance from Chinese patriots and patriotic societies. This, we believe when properly interpretated, means only that no Chinese officers of high rank are at present directing those activities because it is commonly believed that junior officers and students, some, long residents of that country, are engaged in these activities and receive help from certain Kuomintang organs. They also, no doubt, collude with the Koreans.

NORTH CHINA.

A group of some 2500 bandits, formerly under Sun Tien-ying and now led by Yang Hou-hsiao (Yang the Little Monkey), are reported to have escaped into the Dolunnor-Kuyuan area. Their activities are causing some apprehension, mostly for fear of complications with the Manchoukuo garrison at Dolunnor under Li Shou-hsin. Although the provincial chairman of Chahar, General Sung Che-yuan, spends most of his time in Peking and Tientsin his administration's success in suppressing other bandit groups indicates that some satisfactory solution will also be found for this one.

Three trucks of the Japanese owned Peiping-Chengteh motor-bus line were waylaid and robbed by bandits near Kaoliying, in the demilitarized zone, on May 14th. The local Japanese Legation lodged a protest concerning the incident and demanded guarantees of better protection.

The 111th Division, former Chang Hsueh-liang troops but recently under Yu Hsueh-chung, have received orders for transfer to Hupeh. The regeneration of those troops already in that province is reported to be in active progress under the department of military instruction of the Central Government. The training of these troops, formerly according to Japanese methods, is now being changed to Chiang Kai-shek's adaptation of the German system. It is said the troops of Han Fu-chu will also soon change to this method.

One hundred and twenty recent graduates of the Central Military Academy recently arrived in North China and were assigned to the armies of Wan Fu-lin, Yu Hsueh-chung, Ho Chu-kuo and Shang Chen. Only the latter has previously received such junior officers. In general these graduates, mostly from the Yangtze valley, have nothing but contempt for the northerners and are sure to spread the "gospel" of the revolution and their master, Chiang Kai-shek. This is an obvious extension of the latter's influence.

SINKIANG.

During the past two weeks no further fighting appears to have occurred in this province. Ma Chung-ying is reported to be entrenched at Kashgar and preparing to meet the forces of Sheng

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Shih-tsai, now marching against that city.

The Tihwa authorities (Sheng Shih-tsai) has recently requested the Central Government to send them qualified officials to assist in the rehabilitation of that unfortunate province. If this eventuates it will be another extension of Nanking's influence into a region which has been practically independent of the Chinese Government since the revolution of 1911.

SZECHWAN.

No progress is being made in the communist suppression campaign in the northern part of this province. Recent reports of victories were made by the provincial field commanders but these were found to be false by Liu Hsiang when he despatched an airplane for verification. Following this expose, Liu Hsiang issued his fourth general order calling for complete suppression in which he stated he personally would soon take the field with headquarters at Pachung.

It must be realized that the continuation of this campaign has certain advantages for Liu Hsiang. Practically all the field army commanders are his potential rivals. By keeping them busy and away from the wealthy sections of the province he insures his maintenance of power and is favorably situated for obtaining assistance from the Central Government.

SOUTH OF THE YANGTZE.

Conditions in this portion of China continue to progress favorably for Chiang Kai-shek. Open hostilities with the south-west militarists seem no closer than previously and Chiang's organization is steadily improving.

In Kiangsi no recent victories have been gained by the Nan-king troops. Their headquarters at Nanchang report that a further advance is awaiting completion of the motor road from Nanfeng to Kwangchang, recently captured. The column from Kwangtung has not made material progress since its capture of Chumenling and is said to be awaiting the capture of Tingchow in Fukien by the Central Government troops, after which it will continue its advance. Chiang Kai-shek has issued an order that this important point be captured by July 1st.

Chiang Kai-shek is rapidly consolidating his position in Fukien. Yungan was recaptured by the 52nd Division on May 10th and Kienning, between Nanfeng and Tsianglo, (entirely distinct from Kienningfu, now also known as Kienow, which is north of Yenping) fell to the 88th Division on May 16th. The 87th Division has been despatched to the Putien - Sienyu area where local conditions are said to be unsettled and also no doubt so as to be near the Kwangtung border. In the Lungyen area motor roads are being built and other preparations being pushed for the advance on Tingchow. The selection of Chiang Ting-wen (Chiang Kai-shek's uncle) to supreme command of Central Government troops in this

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area might prove unfortunate for he has the reputation of being incapable, his troops having suffered many defeats in Kiangsi, and also of being avaricious.

A general improvement and extension of aviation installations in Fukien is in progress. An order has been issued for the fields at Changchow, Amoy and Chuanchow to be enlarged by June 1st. Work at the former is reported to have already been completed and 37 airplanes are said to be stationed there. Other fields have been completed at Pucheng and Kienningfu (Kienow) and plans call for additional fields at Kutien, Hsiapu, Lungyen and Tatien. Such preparations lend weight to the often expressed opinion that preparations in Fukien are being aimed at warfare with Kwangtung as well as the "Kiangsi" communists.

Indications from Kwangtung are that Chen Chi-tang is continuing to be successful against the Kuomintang "outs" who are working for an open rupture with Nanking. He also has apparently received at least the tacit support of Li Tsung-jen from Kwangsi, who wired to Nanking on May 20th, professing his support of the Central Government.

SOVIET RUSSIA - JAPAN.

Another "inflammable" incident took place on May 12th when the Manchoukuo steamer Tichen was fired upon by Russian shore batteries while near the mouth of the river Bidjan (a point ten kilometers from the confluence of the Amur and Sungari rivers. The Japanese claim the steamer was proceeding in a normal manner up the river to Taheiho. The Russian state that the steamer, disregarding both signals to stop and the firing of blank shots, approached the Russian shore and passengers were taking photo-surveys. Reports of casualties differ but Reuter from Tokyo states that a Captain Sakurai, commander of the military detachment abroad, was seriously wounded. Manchoukuo authorities have protested but Japanese reaction is not as violent as might have been expected.

The Manchoukuo News Service from Tsitsihar on May 13th reported that General Bleucher, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Forces in the Far East, had fallen into disfavor at Moscow and had been relieved of his command. This, the news service said, would improve Soviet-Japanese tension. Tass on May 20th issued a flat denial of the above report. There has been as yet no "follow-up" of this report.

The Manchurian Daily News has recently reported that:-

(1) A party of 377 students of the Japanese Military Academy, led by Lieutenant-General Suyematsu, recently made an inspection tour of "war localities in Manchuria".

(2) Lieutenant-General Shinroku Takahashi, chief of fortifications department of the Ministry of War, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Namba, Major Ono and Captain Nakazawa, were expected in Dairen on the following day.

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(3) Rear-Admiral Kobayashi, "commander of the Japanese Navy in Manchoukuo", accompanied by six other officers, recently arrived in Harbin on a tour of inspection.

(4) Lieutenant-General Fumio Murase, a retired army officer and president of a certain company connected with the Okura interests, will succeed General Kurosaki as president of the Mukden Arsenal Company. This latter company is said to be capitalized by the Mitsui and Okura Companies at ¥2,000,000.

S. V. Constant,
Major, Cavalry (D.O.L.),
Acting Military Attache.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

Bi-monthly Report of Changes

## Northern Provinces

### HOPEH

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 53rd Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin | | |
| 116th Div. | Miao Cheng-liu | Peiping |

### SHANSI

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 61st Army Corps - Li Fu-ying | | |
| 68th Div. | Li Fu-ying | Yangkao |

## Central Provinces

### KIANGSI

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18th Army Corps - Chen Cheng | | |
| 14th Div. | Huo Kuo-kwang | Nanfeng |
| 5th Army Corps - Hsueh Yueh | | |
| 43rd Div. | Tai Yueh | Ihwang |
| 8th Army Corps - Chao Kwan-tao | | |
| 21st Div. | Liang Li-chu | Hengfeng |

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32nd Ind. Brig. | Hu Ta | Yungsin |

Hu Ta has been newly appointed commander of the 32nd Independent Brigade.

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 44th Div. | Wang Tsan-ping | Tsingki |

From M/A, China. Report No. 8848. June 8, 1934.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN

Central Govt. Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 67th Army Corps - Wang Yi-che | | |
| 8th Art. Brig. | Huang Yung-an | Sinyang |

HUPEH

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 26th Army Corps - Hsiao Chih-chu | | |
| 44th Div. | Hsiao Chih-chu | Laohokow |

Central Govt. Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo | | |
| 120th Div. | Chang Ching-wu | Hwangan |
| 109th " | Niu Yuan-feng | Macheng |
| 111th Division | Tung Ying-pin | Anlu |
| 108th " | Yang Cheng-chih | Hwayuan |

Niu Yuan-feng is a newly appointed commander of the 109th Division.

Southern Provinces

FUKIEN

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng | | |
| 80th Div. | Chen Ming-jen | Yungan |
| 3rd " | Li Yu-tang | Liencheng |
| 2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen | | |
| 9th Div. | Li Yen-nien | Liencheng |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | |
| 10th Div. | Li Mo-an | Tsianglo |
| 4th Division | Wang Chung-lien | Shunchang |

Central Government Troops

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36th Army Corps - Liu Ho-ting | | |
| 56th Div. | Liu Ho-ting | Yenping |
| 12th " | Chang Luan-chi | Kienou |

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FUKIEN (Continued)

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Special Service Regt. | Li An-ting | Tehhwa | 1,200 |
| 1st Ind. Regt. | Chen Pai-yu | Yenping | 1,000 |
| 2nd " " | Wu Chen-yi | Tatien | 1,000 |
| 3rd " " | Ma Hung-hsing | Chaoan | 1,000 |
| 5th " " | Lu Cheng-hsuan | Yungan | 1,000 |
| 6th " " | Li Ching | Yuki | 1,000 |
| 7th " " | Li Shu-wang | Taining | 1,000 |
| 9th " " | Peng Tang | Shuikow | 1,000 |
| 10th " " | Chen Lin-jung | Nantsing | 1,000 |
| 11th " " | Chang Hsiung-nan | Kutien | 1,000 |
| 12th " " | Li Ching-shen | Lungyen | 1,000 |
| 13th " " | Liu Chao-jen | Putien | 1,000 |
| | | | 12,200 |

The Provincial Peace Preservation Corps is a newly organized unit, composed of men formerly serving in the various provincial armies and divisions. The 4th and 8th Independent Regiments have been disbanded on account of their recent revolt.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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MANCHURIA.

There have been such a large number of "bandit" incidents reported in the Manchurian press during the past two weeks that they seem of sufficient importance to warrant the following enumeration:-

May 17 - A party, including the district magistrate of Anku (Antu) and his escort, was surrounded and besieged by 1000 bandits on the road eight miles from the district city when returning from Mukden. Ammunition was rushed via airplane to the stranded party and an infantry relief expedition despatched.

May 17 - Minor bandit engagement south of Mishan.

May 18 - Stationmaster at Maoerhshan on eastern section of N.M.R. was killed during a "bandit" raid.

May 20 - A special Japanese punitive expedition was reported to be making progress in pacification in the Poli - Kiamussu district and two gunboats (Enmin and Huimin) have been despatched to Lake Khanka.

May 22 - Bandits captured and burned a small village in the Antung district.

May 22 - Bandits attacked Muling station on eastern division of the N.M.R.

May 23 - A Japanese trader, camp-follower, was murdered in Hopei province near the Great Wall and robbed of $2,500.

May 25 - Two Japanese and ten "Manchus" were carried away as hostages from Tahuangkou on the Hsinking - Tumen line following a raid on that station.

May 26 - Bandits made further attacks in the Anku (Antu) district, west of Mukden.

May 26 - 500 bandits derailed the locomotive and four coaches of a Japanese troop train at Pamentung station on the eastern section of the N.M.R. In the fight which followed the Japanese casualties were announced to be 12 dead and 26 wounded (another despatch, Reuter, gives the casualties as being 35 killed and many wounded).

May 27 - Two Japanese and fifty "Manchus", members of a railway labor gang, were kidnapped near Talienssu, west of Koshan (another despatch gives the above numbers at 4 and 100 respectively).

From M/A, China. Report No. 8848. June 9, 1934.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

As no new sources of information have recently been available to this office, the increase in the number of these reported incidents can only be explained by a relaxation of press censorship or an actual increase of "banditry" in Manchuria. In this connection it should be recalled that a Japanese officer on duty in Manchuria last summer stated that the subjugation had at that time reached the point of maximum returns for money and men expended. He stated it was not sound policy for Japan to use sufficient resources to eradicate completely the "bandit" evil because it would require men and money essential to preparation for a Russo-Japanese war.

The Central Agency (Chinese Government controlled) issued an article on June 5th giving an exaggerated picture of the increased anti-Manchoukuo incidents. The growth was attributed to the stand of Kaoliang (giant millet) but the spurt of "banditry" was noticeable at least two months ago when the fields were barren and being planted, so that hypothesis is not sound.

No statistics of the Japanese casualties in Manchuria have been issued recently. Periodically news items appear concerning groups of sick and wounded soldiers or the ashes of the dead being returned to Japan. One notice stated that on May 26th 104 sick and wounded had arrived in Dairen from the north. This is an unusually large number for one party and is another indication that there has been an increase in hostilities in recent months.

NORTH CHINA.

Still another incident has occurred in the Demilitarized Zone because of a clash between Japanese troops and the Chinese special police. It seems that last week at Lanhsien the local Chinese militia opened fire when they heard shooting at night in the vicinity. As it turned out that those shooting were Japanese troops the same stereotype play was reenacted. The Japanese became insulted, claimed a violation of faith and the Tangku Truce, took strong measures and demanded and got apologies from the Chinese officials while the Chinese press again wailed about the bullying tactics of the Japanese.

The North China military leaders continue their political machinations evidently along the same trends as previously reported. Han Fu-chu, governor of Shantung, is now in Nanchang for a conference with Chiang Kai-shek and Fu Tso-yi is enroute for the same purpose. Japanese press reports state that Yen Hsi-shan has become more determined to safeguard Shansi from outside influences and has established a "Monroe Doctrine" for that province. Rumor has it that Wan Fu-lin is seeking appointment as governor of Anhwei but as he lacks most of the essentials for securing such a position his chances of obtaining that position seem very slight.

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SINKIANG.

Confidential information has been received from a source reliable in the past in reference to the activity being shown recently at the western terminus of the Ping-Sui railway, a logical point of departure for an expedition to Sinkiang. It seems the Central Government has come to the conclusion that neither Sheng Shih-tsai nor Ma Chung-ying merit their support and that no other course is open for an improvement of conditions there except by force. Accordingly, the able and active Huang Shao-hsiung has been delegated by Chiang Kai-shek to organize and lead an expedition into that province. The plans he has drawn up call for the use of two regiments of troops, 400 motor trucks and a total appropriation of $4,000,000. The military commander and troops have not as yet been selected but will probably be General Hu Tsung-nan and part of his 1st Division now stationed in Kansu. Both Hu and his troops represent the best of Chiang Kai-shek's military machine as Hu is a graduate of the first class from the old Whampoo Military Academy and the 1st Division is the oldest of Chiang's divisions. Shang Chen's, 32nd Army, has been alerted so that regiments can be despatched from that unit in case it becomes inadvisable to use the 1st Division in case of a communist menace from Szechwan.

This expedition has passed beyond the stage of speculation. Financial negotiations and slowness of preparation so characteristic of Chinese campaigns are present in this undertaking. Chiang Kai-shek has offered $2,000,000 for the expenses. One hundred Reo "speed wagon" trucks have been purchased at Shanghai and another four hundred are reported to have been ordered. At present fifty of these are in Kweihwa organized into five companies of ten trucks each. A school for drivers and mechanics has been organized there to provide capable crews for the machines. There are now three hundred students all taken from the high lower schools who are required to be able to read and write before admission to the new school.

Huang Shao-hsiung has established an agency in Peking, for the purchase of supplies, mechanics and drivers are being recruited and trained as noted above and gasoline is being cached along the northern route that leads from Suiyuan to Sinkiang.

Some 50,000 cases of gasoline have been purchased from the Asiatic Petroleum Company and shipments were still going west through Pailingmiao as late as May 20th. Another 50,000 cases were ordered from the Standard Oil Company but these have been returned. There are reports that Huang's expedition may be split into two parts, one going through Kweihwa and the other through Sianfu. This may account for the delay in shipment of more of the Reo machines to Kweihwa for the turning back of the Socony gasoline in Suiyuan.

Some newspaper correspondents have attempted to link up this expedition with the mission of Huang Mu-sung to Tibet. Such a connection does not exist for this Huang is being sent

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there to attempt a restoration of friendly relations between that country and the Central Government of China. If successful he will remain in Lhassa as the Chinese "resident" at the Tibetan capital and assume the same title as that used by the old Manchu representative.

THE KIANGSI ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN.

The Central Government troops have continued to make satisfactory progress against the communists of Kiangsi. In the north-eastern tip of Kiangsi the 21st National Division (formerly troops of Liu Chen-nien who was ejected from Chefoo by Han Fu-chu last year) have captured Hengfeng from the communists. Much more important was the capture of Liencheng in southwest Fukien by Central Government troops. Thus it seems that a steady advance is being made toward Tingchow and against Juichin, the site of the Kiangsi communist government.

THE SOUTHWESTERN PROVINCES.

Reports from our energetic consul at Yunnanfu indicate that although political conditions within the provinces of that vicinity have become stabilized, active steps are being taken to improve the military establishments of each. The Yunnan governor has materially increased the effectiveness of his army by the importation of arms and ammunition from French dealers (see G-2 Report No. 8796). In Kweichow the governor Wang Chia-lieh, by designating areas of control to him, has apparently reached an agreement with his rival Yu Kuo-tsai who was receiving at least the tacit support of the Yunnan authorities. This solution of internal affairs has given them an opportunity to improve their military establishments and to come into closer relation with the Kwangsi authorities who have long favored the governor, Wang Chia-lieh. As a result Wang is reported to be taking an interest in military aviation and will probably purchase some material from the Far East Aviation Company at Hongkong.

In case of war between Chiang Kai-shek and Kwangtung - Kwangsi (Liang-Kwang) the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow are very advantageously situated for receiving benefits from either group. Conditions peculiar to both provinces and their very inferior armies make them neither an active threat nor their participation possible of decisive results in any final decision. However, their position on the flank would require the attention of both sides. This translated into terms of Chinese strategy means that those provinces would support that faction which would give them the greatest reward for their cooperation. At present it is believed Kweichow tends to favor the Kwangsi clique and Yunnan the Central Government.

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AMUR RIVER INCIDENTS.

Before the flurry caused by the firing upon the Manchoukuo steamer Tichen on May 12th had lifted more "incidents" had occurred to further complicate the situation. A Nippon Dempo despatch complained bitterly that a Soviet gunboat had circled a Manchoukuo steamer four times on May 21st when near Taheiho - Blagoveschensk, thus unlawfully obstructing free navigation of the Amur. Then, on May 25th the Japanese press reported that the Manchoukuo steamer Yang Hu while towing a lighter was fired upon on May 25th by Soviet guards when near the river Zeya (Seya), a tributary of the Amur. The Japanese press claims that the steamers Wutsan, Tsaotan, Wuchenhao and Chaohsing during the period May 27 - 30 were also fired upon.

The aftermath of all these incidents is practically the same. The Japanese claim unlawful, provocative Soviet acts; the Soviets charge the steamers fired upon with approaching their shores and taking photographs. In the case of the Tichen (see G-2 Report No. 8837) the Soviets state that the steamer was really fired upon by bandits from the Manchoukuo side of the river.

On May 30th the Manchoukuo Foreign Office demanded an apology within three days for those acts committed on the Amur river. As a result of the failure of the Soviet government to reply a statement was issued on June 2nd by Manchoukuo that the Japanese Foreign Office had agreed hereafter to present joint protests with Manchoukuo to the Soviet through the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow.

It should be noted that in all these recent cases it is claimed that the Soviets have been the aggressors. Practically any of them furnish sufficient material if properly distorted to be the basis for a declaration of war, should either side so desire. However, as previously reported, military preparations of neither country seem to indicate immediate danger of hostilities.

JAPAN.

The arrival in Manchuria of many inspecting, sightseeing and education groups of Japanese is positive evidence of the campaign being waged by those authorities to popularize Japanese activities in that country and to "sell Manchoukuo" to the Japanese public. Previous reports have recorded the visits of various military groups. A party of eleven to fourteen members of the Japanese Diet made a tour of Manchuria in early May. They landed in Seishin, inspected Rashin and Yuki and then made their way through Manchuria and departed for home via Dairen. It has been announced that two groups of 350 students, each will tour Manchuria this summer under the leadership of Mr. Hidejiro Nagata, a former mayor of Tokyo.

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It is noteworthy that Lieutenant-Colonel Masaki of the Japanese army is making all arrangements for the parties and Major-General Rokuro Yamauchi of the Hsinking headquarters will be their "guide and advisor" during their stay in Manchuria.

The following article from the Manchurian Daily News gives interesting statistics regarding these inspection parties:-

"Since the beginning of this spring up to May 16 a total of 180 inspection parties, comprising about 11,000 persons, has arrived in Manchuria from Japan by train and steamer. On May 17 fifteen parties came to Manchuria.

According to an announcement made by the S. M. Railway Department a total of 132 parties or 7,550 persons has notified the Department by May 16 of tours in Manchuria for May.

Compared with 100 parties of 5,367 persons during the month of May, it showed, in spite of about half of a month, an increase of 32 parties and over 200 men already.

The Department believes that the number of travellers will pass 10,000."

S. V. Constant.

S. V. Constant,
Major, Cavalry (D.O.L.),
Acting Military Attache.

Distribution:
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JUL 25 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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WAR DEPARTMENT
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APPENDIX: - COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES

AS OF JUNE 11, 1934.

Northern Provinces

HOPEH - Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Govt. Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 51st Army Corps - Yu Hsueh-chung | | | |
| 113th Div. | Li Chen-tang | Chunliangcheng | 8,000 |
| 114th " | Chen Kuan-chun | Tsinghai | 9,000 |
| 118th " | Tu Chi-wu | Tientsin | 9,000 |
| 1st Cav.Div. | Chang Cheng-teh | Tsangchow | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Wang Chi-feng | Tzechow | 1,500 |
| 6th " " | Pai Feng-hsiang | Ankwo | 2,100 |
| 6th Art.Brig. | Wang Ho-hua | Tsinghai | 2,000 |
| 1st Trans. Regt. | | Peiping | 1,500 |
| The Com. Detach. | | " | 1,800 |
| | | | 37,900 |
| 32nd Army Corps - Shang Chen | | | |
| 139th Div. | Huang Kuang-hua | Shunteh | 7,000 |
| 141st " | Kao Hung-wen | Tungchow | 7,000 |
| 142nd " | Li Hsing-tsun | Nanyuan | 7,000 |
| 4th Cav. Div. | Kuo Hsi-peng | Taming | 1,500 |
| | | | 22,500 |
| 53rd Army Corps - Wan Fu-lin | | | |
| 112th Div. | Chang Ting-shu | Hwailai | 8,000 |
| 116th " | Miao Cheng-liu | Peiping | 5,000 |
| 119th " | Sun Te-chuan | Langfang | 5,000 |
| 129th " | Chou Fu-cheng | Chengting | 4,000 |
| 130th " | Chu Hung-hsun | Changping | 8,000 |
| 2nd Cav.Div. | Huang Hsien-sheng | Yichow | 1,500 |
| 7th Art.Brig. | Chiao Fang | Hsiyuan | 2,700 |
| 1st Engr.Regt. | Po Kuei-lin | " | 1,500 |
| | | | 35,700 |
| 63rd Army Corps - Feng Chan-hai | | | |
| 91st Div. | Yen Wu | Kaoyi | 8,000 |
| 1st " | Hsing Hai-ting | Shihkiachwang | 7,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |
| Provincial Peace Preservation Corps | | | |
| 2nd Corps | Chao Lai | Yutien | 2,000 |
| 3rd " | Liu Tso-chou | Lwanchow | 3,000 |
| | | | 5,000 |
| 117th Brigade | Lu Feng-nien | Wangtu | 4,000 |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Division | Huang Chieh | Paoting | 14,000 |
| 25th " | Kuan Lin-cheng | Peiyuan | 10,000 |
| 3rd M.P. Regt. | Chiang Hsiao-hsien | Peiping | 1,500 |
| 7th Art. " | Li Shih-to | Paoting | 1,600 |
| | | | 27,100 |

From M/A, China. Report No. 8853. June 22, 1934.

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HOPEH (Continued)

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Route Army under Mao Wei-shou (formerly 19th Route Army) | | | |
| 61st Div. | Yang Ting-ya | Paoting | 7,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Hopeh | 154,200 |

CHAHAR - Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Govt. Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29th Army Corps - Sung Che-yuan | | | |
| 37th Div. | Feng Chih-an | Kalgan | 8,000 |
| 38th " | Chang Tze-chung | Chihcheng | 8,000 |
| 132nd " | Liu Ju-ming | Suanhwa | 10,000 |
| 2nd " | Chao Teng-ju | Siahwayuan | 10,000 |
| 2nd Ind.Brig. | Hsia Tze-ming | Kalgan | 2,000 |
| 1st Ind.Regt. | Yang Yueh-feng | Paochang | 800 |
| Two Regts. of Changpei Garrison | Chang Yung-jung | Chihcheng | 3,000 |
| Two Regts. of Shangtu Garrison | Juan Hsuan-wu | Shangtu | 2,000 |
| | | | 43,800 |
| | | Total Troops in Chahar | 43,800 |

SHANSI - Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33rd Army Corps - Hsu Yung-chang | | | |
| 69th Div. | Yang Cheng-yuan | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Pingyang | |
| " " | | Yuncheng | |
| 34th Army Corps - Yang Ai-yuan | | | |
| 66th Div. | Yang Hsiao-ou | Luan | 8,000 |
| 61st " | Yang Yueh-feng | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Taiku | |
| " " | | Pingyao | |
| | | | 16,000 |
| 35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi | | | |
| 72nd Div. | Li Sheng-ta | Yangchwan | 9,000 |
| 61st Army Corps - Li Fu-ying | | | |
| 68th Division | Li Fu-ying | Yangkao | 8,000 |
| North Shansi Emergency Army Corps - Sun Chu | | | |
| 1st Brig. | Meng Hsien-chi | Tatung | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ma Yen-shou | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 6,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SHANSI (Continued)

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Tu Chun-yi | Taiyuan | 5,000 | |
| 2nd " " | Chou Yuan-chien | Tatung | 5,000 | |
| 3rd " " | Feng Yu-hsi | Hungyuan | 5,000 | |
| | | | 15,000 | |
| Artillery Regiments - Chou Tai | | | | |
| 21st Art.Regt. | Li Po-chen | Suiyuan | 800 | |
| 22nd " " | Shih Kuo-fan | Taiyuan | 800 | |
| 25th " " | Chang Yang-chi | " | 800 | |
| 26th " " | Chieh Ching-hai | " | 800 | |
| 27th " " | Chao Chung-pao | Pingyang | 800 | |
| 28th " " | Tung Tze-shan | Taiyuan | 800 | |
| 29th " " | Chang Chien | Yuhsien | 800 | |
| 30th " " | Liu Peng-chu | Yangchwan | 800 | |
| | | | 6,400 | |
| | | Total Troops in Shansi | | 68,400 |

SUIYUAN - Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34th Army Corps - Yang Ai-yuan | | | | |
| 70th Div. | Wang Ching-kuo | | 8,000 | |
| Hqrs. & one Brig. | | Kweihwa | | |
| " " | | Saratsi | | |
| Cavalry Army Corps - Chao Cheng-shou | | | | |
| 1st Brig. | Sun Chang-sheng | Pingtichwan | 2,000 | |
| 2nd " | Lu Ju-chi | " | 2,000 | |
| 3rd " | Peng Shao-chou | Wuyuan | 2,000 | |
| 4th " | Chang Yu-chien | Fengchen | 2,000 | |
| | | | 8,000 | |
| 35th Army Corps - Fu Tso-yi | | | | |
| 73rd Div. | Fu Tso-yi | Kweihwa | 9,000 | |
| 23rd Art.Regt. | Liu Hsi-chiu | Kweihwa | 800 | |
| 24th " " | Hou Ching-lung | " | 800 | |
| | | | 1,600 | |
| | | Total Troops in Suiyuan | | 26,600 |

SHANTUNG - Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Division - Sun Tung-hsuan | | Hqrs. at Weihsien | | |
| 58th Brig. | Cheng Shu-lin | Yenchow | 4,000 | |
| 59th " | Chao Hsin-te | Pingtu | 4,000 | |
| 60th " | Chao Hsiang-hsien | Weihsien | 4,000 | |
| | | | 12,000 | |

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Subject: Situation Report.

SHANTUNG (Continued)

Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

3rd Route Army under Han Fu-chu (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Div. - Ku Liang-min | | Hqrs. at Tsinan | |
| 64th Brig. | Ning Shun-hsiao | Tsinan | 4,500 |
| 66th " | Li Chan-piao | " | 4,500 |
| | | | 9,000 |
| 29th Div. - Tsao Fu-lin | | Hqrs. at Chowtsun | |
| 85th Brig. | Li Hsiang-chen | Kaomi | 3,000 |
| 86th " | Chan Te-hsin | Weihsien | 3,000 |
| 87th " | Jung Hsing-kuang | Chefoo | 4,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| 74th Div. - Li Han-chang | | Hqrs. at Tehchow | |
| 220th Brig. | Li Yi-chih | Tehchow | 4,000 |
| 222nd " | Ma Kuan-yi | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| 81st Div. - Chan Shu-tang | | Hqrs. at Ichow | |
| 241st Brig. | Tang Peng-chih | Ichow | 4,000 |
| 243rd " | Yun Chi-chang | Ishui | 4,000 |
| | | | 8,000 |
| Pistol Brig. | Lei Tai-ping | Tsinan | 4,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Militia Corps - Han Fu-chu | | | |
| 1st Route Corps | Chao Ming-yuan | Kiaochow | 1,200 |
| 2nd " " | Chao Jen-chuan | Lintsing | 1,200 |
| 3rd " " | Ku Liang-yu | Tsining | 1,200 |
| 4th " " | Hsieh Shu-hsien | Kufow | 1,400 |
| 5th " " | Chang Hsien | Chaoyuan | 1,200 |
| | | | 6,200 |
| Total Troops in Shantung | | | 57,200 |

SHENSI - Shao Li-tze, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68th Division | Ching Yueh-hsiu | Yulin | 10,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38th Army Corps - Sun Yu-ju | | | |
| 1st Div. | Chen Yang-shu | Lungchow | 6,000 |
| 17th " | Sun Yu-ju | Hanchung | 12,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |
| 42nd Division | Feng Ching-tsai | Sanyuan | 10,000 |
| Guard Div. | Wang Yi-shan | Sian | 6,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SHENSI (Continued)

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Special Service Corps | | Sian | 3,000 |
| Artillery Corps | | Sian | 2,000 |
| Ankang Garrison Corps | Chang Hung-yuan | Ankang | 8,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |
| Total Troops in Shensi | | | 57,000 |

KANSU - Chu Shao-liang, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Division | Lu Ta-ch'ang | Mienhsien | 6,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Yung Chi-hsiang | Pingliang | 3,000 |
| 10th " " | Shih Ying-hsiu | Hsifengchen | 3,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| 1st Army Corps - Three Brigs. | Teng Pao-shan | Tienshui | 8,000 |
| Guard Brig. | Yang Chu-tung | Lanchow | 3,000 |
| | | | 11,000 |

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division | Hu Tsung-nan | Haicheng | 14,000 |
| Total Troops in Kansu | | | 37,000 |

NINGHSIA - Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-kuei

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Div. | Ma Hung-kuei | Ninghsia | 7,000 |
| 1st Ind.Brig. | Ma Chuan-liang | " | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Ma Pao-lin | Pinglo | 5,000 |
| 2nd Cav. " | Yang Kan-cheng | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| Total Troops in Ninghsia | | | 20,000 |

SINKIANG - Liu Wen-lung, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th Division | Lu Yi-ping | Tacheng | 8,000 |
| 36th " | Ma Chung-ying | Kuche | 5,000 |
| Provincial Army Corps | Sheng Shih-tsai | Tihwa | 12,000 |
| Russian Troops | " " " | " | 1,400 |
| | | | 26,400 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SINKIANG (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Sinkiang | 26,400 |

CHINGHAI - Ma Lin, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Army Corps | - Ma Pu-fang | | |
| 100th Div. | Ma Pu-fang | Sining | 4,000 |
| 2nd Cav.Div. | Ma Pu-ching | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Chinghai | 10,000 |

Central Provinces

KIANGSI - Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Army Corps | - Chen Cheng | | |
| 11th Div. | | Kwangchang | 10,000 |
| 14th " | Huo Kuo-chang | Nanfeng | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |
| 5th Army Corps | - Hsueh Yueh | | |
| 43rd Div. | Tai Yueh | Ihwang | 10,000 |
| 50th " | Yueh Shen | Ining | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 37th Army Corps | - Mao Ping-wen | | |
| 8th Division | Tao Chih-yo | Nanfeng | 10,000 |
| 23rd " | Li Yun-chieh | Kian | 8,000 |
| 24th " | Hsu Ke-hsiang | Loan | 8,000 |
| | | | 26,000 |
| 36th Army Corps | - Chou Hun-yuan | | |
| 5th Division | Hsieh Pu-fu | Yiyang | 10,000 |
| 3rd Army Corps | - Wang Chun | | |
| 12th Division | Tang Huai-yuan | Yiyang | 8,000 |
| 96th Division | Hsiao Chih-ping | Hokow | 7,000 |
| Salt " | Wen Ying-hsing | Nanfeng | 20,000 |
| 1st Cav. Brig. | Li Chia-nai | Sinkan | 2,100 |
| | | | 29,100 |
| 8th Army Corps | - Chao Kuan-tao | | |
| 6th Div. | Chao Kuan-tao | Yushan | 10,000 |
| 21st " | Liang Li-chu | Hengfeng | 20,000 |
| | | | 30,000 |
| 13th Army Corps | - Chien Ta-chun | | |
| 13th Div. | Wan Yueh-huang | Fuchow | 10,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Division | Wang Mao-te | Wunan | 9,000 |
| 37th " | | Loan | 3,000 |
| 53rd " | | Tungsiang | 10,000 |
| | | | 22,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KIANGSI (Continued)

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **4th Route Army under Ho Chien (from Hunan)** | | | |
| 15th Div. | Wang Tung-yuan | Yungsin | 9,000 |
| 59th " | Cheng Ying | Chungying | 8,000 |
| 62nd " | Chen Shih-chi | Kian | 8,000 |
| 63rd " | Chen Kuang-chung | Lienhwa | 10,000 |
| 16th " | Peng Wei-jen | Ining | 8,000 |
| | | | 43,000 |
| **20th Route Army under Chang Fang** | | | |
| 75th Div. | Sung Tien-tsai | Nanfeng | 8,000 |
| 76th " | Li Mao-lin | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |
| **22nd Route Army under Peng Chen-shan** | | | |
| **30th Army Corps - Peng Chen-shan** | | | |
| 30th Div. | Feng Hsin-hsien | Fuchow | 10,000 |
| 31st " | Li Ching-ming | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |
| 1st Temp. Div. | Li Hsiang-yung | Sinyu | 5,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hsiao Chih-ping | Kwangchang | 5,000 |
| 3rd " " | Liang Hua-sheng | " | 5,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |
| 77th Division | Lo Lin | Tungku | 8,000 |
| 79th " | Fang Sung-pu | Sinfeng | 7,000 |
| 32nd Ind. Brig. | Hu Ta | Yunghsien | 4,000 |
| 46th " " | Pao Kang | Nanchang | 3,000 |
| 3rd " " | Lin Ping-chou | Kiukiang | 4,000 (Naval |
| | | | 26,000 Constb.) |

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang** (For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kwangtung and Fukien). | | | |
| **1st Army Corps - Yu Han-mou** | | | |
| 1st Div. | Li Chen-chiu | Anyuan | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Yeh Chao | Sinfeng | 9,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| **2nd Army Corps - Chen Chi-tang** | | | |
| 4th Div. | Chang Ta | Kanchow | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Li Chen-liang | Sunwu | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| **3rd Army Corps - Li Yang-ching** | | | |
| 7th Div. | Huang Ting-chen | Chunmenling | 6,000 |
| 8th " | Huang Chih-wen | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| 2nd Ind. Brig. | Chen Chang | Sinfeng | 6,000 |

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen** | | | |
| 44th Div. | Wang Chan-pin | Tsingki | 12,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KIANGSI (Continued)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Troops in Kiangsi | 350,000 |

CHEKIANG - Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Division | Chou Kwang-yuan | Hangchow | 10,000 |
| Six Regiments Provincial Defense Force<br>Two Reserve Regiments. One Gendarmerie Bn.<br>One Artillery Corps. Two Flotilla | | | 8,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Chekiang | 18,000 |

HONAN - Liu Chih, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Art. Regt. | Hung Shih-chi | Kaifeng | 1,600 |
| 6th " " | Lu Chao-hsiang | " | 1,600 |
| 1st Com. Regt. | Hua Chen-lin | " | 1,600 |
| 14th Cav. Brig. | Chang Chan-kuei | Loyang | 2,100 |
| 10th " Div. | Tan Tze-hsin | Yuchow | 3,000 |
| 13th " Brig. | Liu Feng-chi | Shangtsai | 2,100 |
| | | | 12,000 |

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

15th Route Army under Ma Hung-pin

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35th Div. | Ma Teng-chiao | Kaifeng | 7,000 |
| 72nd " | Ma Chuan-liang | " | 6,000 |
| 2nd Cav. Brig. | Li Te-tsang | Minchwan | 2,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |
| 68th Division | Wu Ting-lin | Piyang | 8,000 |
| 45th Division | Tai Ming-chuan | Shancheng | 10,000 |
| 13th Cav.Brig. | Liu Feng-chi | Chengyang | 2,100 |
| 52nd Division | Hsia Kuei | Kweiteh | 8,000 |
| 58th " | Chen Yueh-han | Shangcheng | 8,000 |
| | | | 51,100 |

Central Government Troops

7th Route Army under Mao Wei-shou (formerly 19th Route Army)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60th Division | Chen Pei | Kaifeng | 8,000 |
| 78th " | Wen Chao-chi | Kweiteh | 7,000 |
| | | | 15,000 |

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

67th Army Corps - Wang Yi-che

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 107th Div. | Liu Han-tung | Shangcheng | 5,000 |
| 110th " | Ho Li-chung | Hwangchwan | 6,000 |
| 117th " | Wu Ke-jen | Sinyang | 9,000 |
| 8th Art. Brig. | Huang Yung-an | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 23,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HONAN (Continued)

Central Govt. Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40th Army Corps - Pang Ping-hsun | | | |
| 39th Div. | Pang Ping-hsun | Nanyang | 12,000 |
| 5th Cav. Div. | Li Fu-ho | " | 1,500 |
| | | | 13,500 |
| 118th Ind. Brig. | Liu Yueh-ting | Chengchow | 5,000 |
| 24th Cav. Brig. | Yu Shih-ming | Hsuchang | 3,000 |
| 84th Division | Kao Kuei-tze | Shehsien | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |
| Total Troops in Honan | | | 130,600 |

ANHWEI - Liu Chen-hua, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan (less two divisions in Kiangsu) | | | |
| 55th Div. | Li Sung-shan | Wuyuan | 6,000 |
| 11th Route Army under Liu Mao-en | | | |
| 64th Div. | Liu Mao-en | Luchow | 8,000 |
| 65th " | Liu Chen-hua | Liuan | 10,000 |
| | | | 18,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Route Army under Liang Kuan-ying | | | |
| 32nd Div. | Liang Kuan-ying | Tungcheng | 12,000 |
| 5th Ind. Brig. | Cheng Ting-chen | Tsienshan | 2,000 |
| 15th Cav. " | Chang Hung-chun | Tushan | 2,100 |
| | | | 16,100 |
| 93rd Division | Tang Yun-shan | Anking | 7,000 |
| 11th Cav. Brig. | Tan Fu-lieh | Liuan | 2,100 |
| 1st Ind. " | Shih Chung-cheng | Showchow | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yen-ching | Susung | 4,000 |
| 40th " " | Hsu Chung-yu | Chengyang | 4,000 |
| | | | 21,100 |

Central Government Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 106th Division | Shen Keh | Yingshan | 10,000 |
| Total Troops in Anhwei | | | 71,200 |

HUPEH - Chang Chun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan | | | |
| 41st Div. | Chang Chen-han | Siangyang | 8,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

HUPEH (Continued)

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

16th Route Army under Hsu Yuan-chuan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16th Army Corps - Hsu Yuan-chuan (Continued) | | | |
| 48th Div. | Hsu Yuan-chuan | Shasi | 12,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 26th Division | Kuo Ju-tung | Hwangkang | 12,000 |
| 51st " | Fan Shih-sheng | Yungyang | 8,000 |
| 69th " | Wang Yi-chung | Chungyang | 9,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Route Army under Shang Kuan Yun-hsiang | | | |
| 47th Div. | Pi Chang-hui | Kishui | 16,000 |
| 54th " | Hao Meng-ling | Kwangki | 12,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |
| 26th Route Army under Sun Lien-chung | | | |
| 25th Div. | Sun Lien-chung | Sungfow | 7,000 |
| 27th " | Li Sung-kuei | Hwangan | 7,000 |
| | | | 14,000 |
| 26th Army Corps - Hsiao Chih-chu | | | |
| 44th Div. | Hsiao Chih-chu | Laohokow | 9,000 |
| 34th Division | Chang Wan-hsin | Patung | 10,000 |
| 82nd " | Yung Ching-fang | Chienli | 8,000 |
| 65th " | Chen Hung-yuan | Tungshan | 9,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Wu Chun-ping | Kingmen | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Li Ting-wu | Sienning | 4,000 |
| 3rd " " | Chiang Tso-chun | Lichwan | 5,000 |
| 7th " " | Li Chung-chien | Yangsin | 5,000 |
| 34th " " | Lo Chi-kiang | Tsaoyang | 5,000 |
| 37th " " | Liu Pei-hsu | Kingshan | 5,000 |
| 38th " " | Pan Shan-chai | Hofeng | 4,000 |
| | | | 59,000 |
| 7th Route Army under Mao Wei-shou (formerly 19th Route Army) | | | |
| 49th Div. | Wu Chen-jen | Wuchang | 5,000 |

Central Govt. Troops (formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 57th Army Corps - Ho Chu-kuo | | | |
| 109th Div. | Niu Yuan-feng | Macheng | 5,000 |
| 115th " | Yao Tung-fang | Sungfow | 5,000 |
| 120th " | Chang Ching-wu | Hwangan | 6,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |

Niu Yuan-feng has been newly appointed commander of the 109th Division.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 105th Div. | Liu To-chuan | Siaokan | 12,000 |
| 111th " | Tung Ying-ping | Hwayuan | 5,000 |
| 108th " | Yang Cheng-chih | Anlu | 7,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

Total Troops in Hupeh 204,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KIANGSU - Chen Kuo-fu, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1st Route Army under Chen Tiao-yuan** | | | |
| 46th Div. | | Tsingkiangpu | 4,000 |
| 57th " | Juan Chao-chang | Hwaian | 6,000 |
| | | | 10,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Lu Hsueh-shu | Nanking | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chang Ting-min | " | 3,000 |
| 1st Art. Regt. | Li Lu-chung | " | 1,600 |
| 2nd " " | Li Yu-ching | " | 1,600 |
| 3rd " " | Li Chung-wei | " | 1,600 |
| 4th " " | Kung Ching-kuei | " | 1,600 |
| 8th " " | Liu Pei-ping | Chinkiang | 1,600 |
| 1st Com. " | Shih Wen-kuei | Nanking | 4,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chu Li-wei | " | 4,000 |
| | | | 22,000 |
| **3rd Army Corps** - Wang Chun | | | |
| 7th Div. | Tseng Wan-chung | Suchow | 6,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Kiangsu | 38,000 |

HUNAN - Ho Chien, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Central Government Troops

4th Route Army under Ho Chien
(less four divisions in Kiangsi)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **28th Army Corps** - Liu Chien-hsu | | | |
| 19th Div. | Li Chueh | | 8,000 |
| Hqrs. & two Brigs. | | Lichow | |
| One Brig. | | Liuyang | |
| 34th Division | Chen Chu-chen | Fenghwang | 8,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Kuo-chun | Yungsui | 4,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |
| | | Total Troops in Hunan | 20,000 |

SZECHWAN

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Division | Li Chi-hsiang | Pachung | 15,000 |
| 23rd " | Lo Tze-chow | " | 10,000 |
| | | | 25,000 |

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **20th Army Corps** - Yang Sen | | | |
| 1st Div. | Yu Meng-chun | Kiangkow | 8,000 |
| 2nd " | Yang Han-yu | Chuhsien | 8,000 |
| 3rd " | Lung Huan-chang | Yingshan | 8,000 |
| | | | 24,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SZECHWAN (Continued)

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang** | | | |
| 1st Div. | Tang Shih-tsun | Nankiang | 14,000 |
| 2nd " | Wang Tsan-hsu | Kiating | 14,000 |
| 3rd " | Wang Ling-chi | Tungkiang | 14,000 |
| 4th " | Fan Shao-tseng | Pachung | 14,000 |
| 5th " | Chen Wan-jen | Pengshui | 14,000 |
| Training Div. | Pan Wen-hua | Tungkiang | 14,000 |
| Model Div. | Liu Hsiang | Pachung | 20,000 |
| 1st Mix.Brig. | Fan Nan-hsuan | Nankiang | 6,000 |
| 2nd " " | Yang Kuo-chen | Chungking | 6,000 |
| Guards Brig. | | " | 6,000 |
| Pistol " | | " | 6,000 |
| | | | 128,000 |
| **23rd Army Corps - Liu Nai-chun** | | Suiting | 6,000 |
| **24th Army Corps - Liu Wen-hui** | | | |
| 1st Div. | Wang Yuan-hu | Yachow | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Tien Wai-shih | Minshan | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | Hsu Tung-hsiu | Jungkiang | 6,000 |
| 4th " | Teng Pan-tsun | Yachow | 6,000 |
| 5th " | Li Yu-shu | Michow | 6,000 |
| 6th " | Liu Yuan-tang | Minshan | 6,000 |
| 7th " | Liu Yuan-chang | Yachow | 6,000 |
| | | | 42,000 |
| **28th Army Corps - Teng Hsi-hou** | | | |
| 1st Div. | Chen Shu-nung | Nankiang | 6,000 |
| 2nd " | Huang Yi-min | " | 6,000 |
| 3rd " | Ma Te-chai | " | 6,000 |
| 4th " | Chen Ching-shan | Chengtu | 6,000 |
| Ind. " | Yang Hsiu-chun | Sintu | 6,000 |
| Mixed Brig. | Hsueh Te-kan | " | 4,000 |
| Ind. Command | Huang Ao | Tungkiang | 3,000 |
| " " | Niu Fan-chiu | " | 3,000 |
| | | | 40,000 |
| **29th Army Corps - Tien Sung-yao** | | | |
| 1st Div. | Tung Chang-an | Chengtu | 4,000 |
| 2nd " | Tseng Nan-fu | Kiangkow | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Lo Nai-chiang | " | 4,000 |
| 4th " | Wang Ming-chang | Sintu | 4,000 |
| 5th " | Huang Fu-tang | Tungkiang | 3,000 |
| Ind. " | Liu Han-hsiung | " | 3,000 |
| 1st Command | Li Wei-ju | Chaohwa | 2,000 |
| 2nd " | Ho Chan-ju | Kwangyuan | 2,000 |
| 3rd " | Yang Chieh | Kwanhsien | 2,000 |
| 4th " | Wang Chih-yuan | Tungchwan | 2,000 |
| 5th " | Tien Tze-fu | " | 2,000 |
| | | | 32,000 |

Total Troops in Szechwan 297,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

SIKANG

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24th Army Corps - Liu Wen-hui | | | |
| 2nd Ind.Brig. | Teng Hsiang | Paan | 2,500 |
| One Inf.Regt. | Chang Ou-jung | Tehko | 1,000 |
| " " " | Ma Cheng-lung | " | 1,000 |
| | | | 4,500 |
| Total Troops in Sikang | | | 4,500 |

Southern Provinces

FUKIEN - Chen Yi, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Army Corps - Chen Chi-cheng | | | |
| 80th Div. | Chen Ming-jen | Yungan | 8,000 |
| 3rd " | Li Yu-tang | Liencheng | 14,000 |
| | | | 22,000 |
| 2nd Army Corps - Chiang Ting-wen | | | |
| 9th Div. | Li Yen-nien | Liencheng | 9,000 |
| 14th Army Corps - Wei Li-huang | | | |
| 10th Div. | Li Mo-an | Tsianglo | 8,000 |
| 83rd " | Liu Kan | Lungyen | 8,000 |
| | | | 16,000 |
| 13th Army Corps - Chien Ta-chun | | | |
| 89th Div. | Tang En-po | Tsinglo | 9,000 |
| 4th Division | Wang Chang-lien | Shunchang | 12,000 |
| 36th " | Sung Hsi-lien | Putien | 8,000 |
| 87th " | Wang Chin-chiu | Foochow | 10,000 |
| 88th " | Sun Yuan-liang | Taining | 10,000 |
| 90th " | Ou Chen | Kienning | 8,000 |
| | | | 48,000 |

Central Government Troops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39th Army Corps - Liu Ho-ting | | | |
| 56th Div. | Liu Ho-ting | Yenping | 10,000 |
| 12th " | Chang Luan-chi | Kienou | 7,000 |
| | | | 17,000 |
| 10th Division | Chen Chi-hsuan | Fuan | 6,000 |
| 11th " | Chou Chih-chun | " | 5,000 |
| 52nd " | Lu Hsing-pang | Yuki | 8,000 |
| 1st Ind.Brig. | Hsiao Shu-hsuan | " | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Chen Wei-yuan | Shuikow | 3,000 |
| | | | 25,000 |
| Provincial Peace Preservation Corps | | | |
| Special Service Regiment | Li An-ting | Tehhwa | 1,200 |
| 1st Ind." | Chen Pai-yu | Yenping | 1,000 |
| 2nd " " | Wu Chen-yi | Tatien | 1,000 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

FUKIEN (Continued)

Central Government Troops

Provincial Peace Preservation Corps (Continued)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Ind. Regt. | Ma Hung-hsing | Chaoan | 1,000 |
| 5th " " | Lu Cheng-hsuan | Yungan | 1,000 |
| 6th " " | Li Ching | Yuki | 1,000 |
| 7th " " | Li Shu-wang | Taining | 1,000 |
| 9th " " | Peng Tang | Shuikow | 1,000 |
| 10th " " | Chen Lin-jung | Nantsing | 1,000 |
| 11th " " | Chang Hsiung-nan | Kutien | 1,000 |
| 12th " " | Li Ching-shen | Lungyen | 1,000 |
| 13th " " | Liu Chao-jen | Putien | 1,000 |
| | | | 12,200 |

The 4th and 8th Independent Regiments have been disbanded on account of their recent revolt.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ind. Div. | Huang Jen-huan | Shanghang | 6,000 |
| 4th " " | Teng Lung-kuang | Enting | 6,000 |
| | | | 12,000 |

Total Troops in Fukien 152,200

KWANGTUNG - Lin Yun-hai, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Chen Chi-tang

1st Group of Armies under Chen Chi-tang
(For other units of the 1st Group of Armies see under Kiangsi and Fukien)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Ind. Div. | Chang Jui-kuei | Chaochow | 6,000 |
| Constb. Brig. | Chen Han-kuang | Kiungchow | 5,000 |
| 3rd Ind. Div. | Li Han-hun | Shiuchow | 6,000 |
| Training " | Miao Pei-nan | Waichow | 6,000 |
| 1st Ind. Regt. | | Tayu | 2,000 |
| 2nd " " | | Swatow | 2,000 |
| 3rd " " | | Shiuhing | 2,000 |
| | | | 29,000 |

Total Troops in Kwangtung 29,000

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

KWANGSI - Huang Hsu-ch'u, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Troops Loyal to Li Tsung-jen

4th Group of Armies under Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Army Corps - Liao Lei | | | |
| 19th Div. | Chou Tzu-huang | Kweilin | 10,000 |
| 24th " | Tang Lien-fang | " | 10,000 |
| | | | 20,000 |
| 15th Army Corps - Pai Chung-hsi | | | |
| 45th Div. | Wei Yung-sung | Lungchow | 12,000 |
| Four Ind. Regiments | " | Nanning | 8,000 |
| 10th Div. | Pai Chung-hsi | " | 8,000 |
| | | | 28,000 |
| Total Troops in Kwangsi | | | 48,000 |

KWEICHOW - Wang Chia-lieh, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Army Corps - Wang Chia-lieh | | | |
| 1st Div. | Che Ming-yi | Tungjen | 3,000 |
| 2nd " | Ho Chih-chung | Kweiting | 5,000 |
| 4th " | Po Hui-ch'ang | Tungjen | 4,000 |
| 5th " | Miao Huei-chung | Chenyuan | 5,000 |
| Training Div. | Hou Chih-tan | Chihshui | 5,000 |
| 1st Ind. Brig. | Li Chen-ch'ang | Tsunyi | 3,000 |
| 2nd " " | Hou Chih-hsi | Anshun | 2,500 |
| 3rd " " | Yu Yu-chiu | Sungkan | 2,500 |
| | | | 30,000 |
| Provincial Bandit-Suppression Force - Yu Kuo-tsai | | | |
| 2nd Div. | Yu Kuo-tsai | Panhsien | 4,000 |
| 3rd " | Chiang Tsai-chen | Yenho | 2,500 |
| | | | 6,500 |
| Total Troops in Kweichow | | | 36,500 |

YUNNAN - Lung Yun, Chairman of Provincial Government.

Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Route Army under Lung Yun | | | |
| 3rd Brig. | Lung Yu-tsang | Kwangan | 6,400 |
| 5th " | Lu Tao-yuan | Chiupei | 4,400 |
| 7th " | Kung Shun-pi | Ami | 4,400 |
| 9th " | Chang Chung | Yunnanfu | 2,300 |
| Bodyguard Corps | Yen Chia-chen | " | 2,000 |
| Mixed Regt. | Ch'an Yi | Mengtze | 800 |
| First " | Tuan Tsan-kuei | Yunnanfu | 2,000 |
| Peace Maintenance Battalion | Shih Hua | Talifu | 400 |
| | | | 22,700 |

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

YUNNAN (Continued)

Total Troops in Yunnan 22,700

THREE EASTERN PROVINCES (MANCHURIA) & JEHOL.

Unconfirmed reports state that the Manchoukuo Army has been organized into 28 regiments which total 120,000 men. No details or confirmation have been obtained.

Air Forces Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Bombardment Squadron | | Nanchang, Kiangsi. |
| 2nd " " | | Nanking, Kiangsu. |
| 1st Observation " | | Lanchow, Kansu. |
| 2nd " " | | Nanchang, Kiangsi. |
| 1st Pursuit " | | Hangchow, Chekiang. |
| Training Corps | | " " |

Air Forces of the 1st Group of Armies - Huang Kuang-jui

1st Air Corps - Tan Shou

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Squadron | Tao Tso-te | Shiuchow, Kwangtung. |
| 2nd " | Hsieh Mang | Canton, " |
| 3rd " | Tao Tso-te | Namyung, " |

2nd Air Corps - Ting Chi-hsu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Squadron | Ma Ting-huai, | Namyung, Kwangtung. |
| 5th " | Wu Chien-wen | Meihsien, " |
| 6th " | Ma Ting-huai | Kiungchow " |

Training Corps - Hu Han-hsien Canton, Kwangtung.

Air Forces of the 4th Route Army - Ho Chien

1st Squadron 5 airplanes Changsha, Hunan.

Air Forces of the 4th Group of Armies - Li Tsung-jen

30 airplanes Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Air Forces of the 21st Army Corps - Liu Hsiang

8 airplanes Chungking, Szechwan.

Air Forces of the 3rd Route Army - Han Fu-chu

8 airplanes Tsinanfu, Shantung.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

Air Forces of the 10th Route Army - Lung Yun

3 airplanes Yunnanfu, Yunnan.

Air Forces of the Shansi Authorities - Yen Hsi-shan

3 airplanes Taiyuanfu, Shansi.

## R E C A P I T U L A T I O N

| | |
|---|---|
| Central Govt. Troops(formerly Chang Hsueh-liang's troops) | 266,400 |
| Troops Nominally Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 57,200 |
| Personal Troops under Chiang Kai-shek | 395,100 |
| Troops Believed to be Loyal to Chiang Kai-shek | 164,100 |
| Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops | 148,000 |
| Central Government Troops | 400,000 |
| Miscellaneous Troops Nominally under Central Govt.'s Control | 395,100 |
| Manchoukuo Troops | 120,000 |
| Troops Loyal to Yen Hsi-shan | 95,000 |
| TOTAL FORCES UNDER ARMS IN CHINA, NOT INCLUDING IRREGULARS | 2,041,300 |